a:

1) An unaccented inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns and adjectives thence derived, originally implying motion away, but in earlier English merely intensive, or, as in modern English, without assignable force, as in abide, abode, arise, awake, ago = agone, etc.

2) The first letter in the English alphabet, as also generally in the other alphabets which, like the English, come ultimately from the Phenician.

3) As a symbol, a denotes the first of an actual or possible series. Specifically

4) In music, the name of the sixth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note of the relative minor scale; the la of Italian, French, and Spanish musicians.

5) In the mnemonic words of logic, the universal affirmative proposition, as, all men are mortal.

6) In mathematics: In algebra, a, b, c, etc., the first letters of the alphabet, stand for known quantities, while x, y, z, the last letters, stand for unknown quantities; in geometry, A, B, C, etc., are used to name points, lines, and figures.

7) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., A, B, C, etc., denote each a particular person or thing in relation to the others of a series or group.

8) In writing and printing, a, b, c, etc., are used instead of or in addition to the Arabic figures in marking paragraphs or other divisions, or in making references.

9) In naut. lang., A1, A2, etc., are symbols used in the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, and in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, to denote the relative rating of merchant vessels.

10) As an abbreviation, a stands, according to context, for acre, acting, adjective, answer, are (in the metric system), argent (in heraldry), anal (anal fin, in ichthyology), anechinoplacid (in echinoderms), etc.; in com., for approved, for accepted, and for Latin ad (commonly written @), “at” or “to”: as, 500 shares L. I. preferred @ 67½; 25 @ 30 cents per yard.

11) Attrib., having the form of the capital A, as a tent.

12) A prefix, in ado, originally at do, northern English infinitive, equivalent to English to do. See ado.

13) A prefix of Greek origin, called alpha privative, the same as English un-, meaning not, without, -less, used not only in words taken directly or through Latin from the Greek, as abyss, adamant, acatalectic, etc., but also as a naturalized English prefix in new formations, as achromatic, asexual, etc., especially in scientific terms, English or New Latin, as Apteryx, Asiphonata, etc.

14) An old (and modern provincial) corruption of have as an auxiliary verb, unaccented, and formerly also as a principal verb.

15) All.

16) The early form of ah, preserved, archaically, before a leader's or chieftain's name, as a war-cry (but now treated and pronounced as the indefinite article).

17) A prefix or an initial and generally inseparable particle. It is a relic of various Teutonic and classical particles, as follows:

18) A suffix, the nominative neuter plural ending of nouns and adjectives of the second and third declensions in Greek or Latin, some of which have been adopted in English without change of ending. ;

19) A suffix characteristic of feminine nouns and adjectives of Greek or Latin origin or semblance, many of which have been adopted in English without change. ; ; ; ;

20) A prefix, being a reduced form (in Middle English, etc.) of Latin ab-, as in abate (which see). In a few verbs this a- has taken a Latin semblance, as in abs-tain (treated as ab-stain), as-soil. See these words.

21) A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix ad- before sc-, sp-, st-, and gn-, as in ascend, aspire, aspect, astringent, agnate, etc.

22) A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in avast, where a-, however, represents historically Dutch houd in the original Dutch expression houd vast = English hold fast.

23) A reduced form of of, now generally written o', as in man-o'-war, six o'clock, etc.

24) An apparent prefix, properly a preposition, the same as a, preposition

25) A prefix, being a reduced form of an- for en-, in some words now obsolete or spelled in semblance of the Latin, or restored, as in acloy, acumber, apair, etc., later accloy, accumber, modern encumber, impair, etc.

26) A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in English acolyte, adelphous, etc.

27) An unmeaning syllable, used in old ballads and songs to fill out a line.

28) A prefix, being a reduced form of at-, mixed with a- for on-, in afore (which see).

29) A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon of, prep., English off, from, as in adown (which see), or of later English of, as in anew, afresh, akin, etc. (which see).

30) A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon of-, an intensive prefix, as in athirst, ahungered (which see).

31) A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in the interjections aha, ahoy. In aha, and as well in ahoy, it may be considered as ah.

32) A quasi-prefix, representing original Latin ah, interj., in alas (which see).

33) A modern provincial corruption of the pronoun I.

34) A Latin preposition, meaning of, off, away from, etc.

35) A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in atlas, amaurosis, etc.

36) A prefix, being a reduced form of the Latin prefix ad-. , ,

37) . In music, the A next above middle C has (at French pitch) 435 vibrations per second. In medieval music, the final of the Æolian and hypoæolian modes.

38) In chem., the symbol for argon.

39) Also an abbreviation of ampere and of A-level (which see).

40) An old (and modern provincial) corruption of all genders and both numbers of the third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they. So quotha, that is, quoth he.

41) A reduced form of the preposition on, formerly common in all the uses of on, but now restricted to certain constructions in which the preposition is more or less disguised, being usually written as one word with the following noun.

42) Of place: On, in, upon, unto, into; the preposition and the following noun being usually written as one word, sometimes with, but commonly without, a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or a predicate adjective, but best treated as a prepositional phrase. Similarly

43) Of state: On, in, etc.: as, to be alive

44) to be asleep

45) to set afire; to be afloat; to set adrift.

46) Of time: On, in, at, by, etc., remaining in some colloquial expressions: as, to stay out a nights (often written o' nights); to go fishing a Sunday; now a days (generally written nowadays). , ,

47) Of process: In course of, with a verbal noun in -ing, taken passively: as, the house is a building; “while the ark was a preparing”(1 Pet. iii. 20); while these things were a doing. The prepositional use is clearly seen in the alternative construction with in: as, “Forty and six years was this temple in building,” John ii. 20.

48) Of action: In, to, into; with a verbal noun in -ing, taken actively.

49) A prefix, being a reduced form of and- (which see), as in along (which see).

50) A prefix, being an altered form of e-, reduced form of Latin ex-, as in amend, abash, etc., aforce, afray (now afforce, affray), etc. (which see).

51) A prefix of Arabic origin, occurring unfelt in apricot, azimuth, hazard (for \*azard), etc., commonly in the full form al-. See al-.

52) The form of an used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant-sound: as, a man, a woman, a year, a union, a eulogy, a oneness, a hope. An, however, was formerly often used before the sounds of h and initial long u and eu even in accented syllables (as, an hospital, an union), and is still retained by some before those sounds in unaccented syllables (as, an historian, an united whole, an euphonious sound).

53) A prefix, being one of the reduced forms of the Anglo-Saxon prefix ge- (see i-), as in along

54) aware

55) aford, now spelled afford, simulating the Latin prefix af-

56) among

57) etc. The same prefix is otherwise spelled in enough, iwis, yclept, etc.

58) A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix ab-, from, as in avert (which see).

aam:

1) A measure of liquids used, especially for wine and oil, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Livonia, Esthonia, Denmark, and Sweden; a tierce.

A.B.: None

abacist:

1) One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

aback :

1) An abacus, or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

2) Toward the back or rear; backward; rearward; regressively.

3) On or at the back; behind; from behind.

4) Away; aloof.

5) Ago: as, “eight days aback,” Ross.

6) Nautical, in or into the condition of receiving the wind from ahead; with the wind acting on the forward side: said of a ship or of her sails.

7) Figuratively, suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded, or disappointed: as, he was quite taken aback when he was refused admittance.

8) All aback (

abacus:

1) A tray strewn with dust or sand, used in ancient times for calculating.

2) A contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame.

3) In architecture: The slab or plinth which forms the upper member of the capital of a column or pillar, and upon which rests, in classic styles, the lower surface of the architrave.

4) Any rectangular slab or piece; especially, a stone or marble tablet serving as a sideboard, shelf, or credence.

5) In Roman antiquity, a board divided into compartments, for use in a game of the nature of draughts, etc.

6) The mystic staff carried by the grand master of the Templars.

7) The structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument.

abandon:

1) Abandonment to naturalness of action or manner; freedom from constraint or conventionality; dash.

2) The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

3) To detach or withdraw one's self from; leave.

4) To give up; cease to occupy one's self with; cease to use, follow, etc.: as, to abandon an enterprise; this custom was long ago abandoned.

5) To resign, forego, or renounce; relinquish all concern in: as, to abandon the cares of empire.

6) To relinquish the control of; yield up without restraint: as, he abandoned the city to the conqueror.

7) To outlaw; banish; drive out or away.

8) To reject or renounce.

9) In com., to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as to ships or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. See abandonment.

abandoned:

1) Deserted; utterly forsaken; left to destruction: as, an abandoned ship.

2) Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

3) Synonyms Forsaken, deserted, given up, relinquished, discarded, rejected, destitute, forlorn.

4) Profligate, Abandoned, Reprobate, depraved, corrupt, vicious, wicked, unprincipled, hardened, dead to honor, incorrigible, irreclaimable. Profligate, abandoned, reprobate express extreme wickedness that has cast off moral restraint. Profligate is applied to one who throws away means and character in the pursuit of vice, and especially denotes depravity exhibited outwardly and conspicuously in conduct; hence it may be used to characterize political conduct: as, a profligate administration. Abandoned is applied to one who has given himself wholly up to the gratification of vicious propensities; it is stronger than profligate and weaker than reprobate. Reprobate is applied to one who has become insensible to reproof and is past hope; from its use in the Bible it has become the theological term for hopeless alienation from virtue or piety. (For comparison with depraved, etc., see criminal, a.)

abandonment:

1) The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.

2) Abandon; enthusiasm; freedom from constraint.

3) In law: The relinquishment of a possession, privilege, or claim.

4) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a relationship of obligation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.

5) In maritime law, the surrender of a ship and freight by the owner to one who has become his creditor through contracts made by the latter with the master of the ship. In effect such an abandonment may release the owner from further responsibility.

6) In marine insurance, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril provided against in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.

7) In the customs, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty.

abase:

1) To lower or depress, as a thing; bring down.

2) To reduce or lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; depress; humble; degrade.

abasement:

1) The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

abash:

1) To confuse or confound, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.; destroy the self-possession of; make ashamed or dispirited; put to confusion.

2) To stand or be confounded; lose self-possession.

abashment:

1) The act of abashing, or the state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

abate:

1) See abbate.

2) To beat down; pull or batter down.

3) To deduct; subtract; withdraw from consideration.

4) To lessen; diminish; moderate: as, to abate a demand or a tax.

5) To deject; depress.

6) To deprive; curtail.

7) To deprive of; take away from.

8) In law: To cause to fail; extinguish: as, a cause of action for damages for a personal tort is abated by the death of either party.

9) To suspend or stop the progress of: as, where the cause of action survives the death of a party, the action may be abated until an executor or administrator can be appointed and substituted.

10) To reduce: as, a legacy is abated if the assets, after satisfying the debts, are not sufficient to pay it in full.

11) To destroy or remove; put an end to (a nuisance).

12) In metallurgy, to reduce to a lower temper.

13) To steep in an alkaline solution: usually shortened to bate. See bate.

14) To decrease or become less in strength or violence: as, pain abates; the storm has abated.

15) In law: To fail; come to a premature end; stop progress or diminish: as, an action or cause of action may abate by the death or marriage of a party. To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. Blackstone.

16) In the manège, to perform well a downward motion.

17) In falconry, to flutter; beat with the wings. See bate.

18) Abatement or decrease.

abatement:

1) The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation: as, abatement of grief or pain.

2) The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated or reduced; deduction; decrease.

3) In heraldry, a mark annexed to coat-armor, in order to denote some dishonorable act of the person bearing the coat of arms, or his illegitimate descent.

4) In law: Removal or destruction, as of a nuisance.

5) Failure; premature end; suspension or diminution, as of an action or of a legacy. See abate.

6) The act of intruding on a freehold vacated by the death of its former owner, and not yet entered on by the heir or devisee.

7) In revenue law:

8) A deduction from or refunding of duties on goods damaged during importation or in store.

9) A deduction from the amount of a tax. The mode of abatement is prescribed by statute.

10) In carpentry, the waste of a piece of stuff caused by working it into shape.

11) Rebate, allowance, deduction, discount, mitigation.

abbas: None

abbreviate:

1) To make briefer; abridge; make shorter by contraction or omission of a part: as, to abbreviate a writing or a word.

2) In mathematics, to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions.

3) To practise or use abbreviation.

4) Abbreviated.

5) An abridgment; an abstract.

abbreviation:

1) The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; the state of being abbreviated; abridgment.

2) A shortened or contracted form; a part used for the whole.

3) In mathematics, a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

4) In music, a method of notation by means of which certain repeated notes, chords, or passages are indicated without being written out in full.

5) ;

Abderite: None

abdicate:

1) To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

2) To discard; cast away; take leave of: as, to abdicate one's mental faculties. In civil law, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; disinherit during lifetime: with a personal subject, as father, parent.

3) To put away or expel; banish; renounce the authority of; dethrone; degrade.

4) Synonyms To resign, renounce, give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, lay down, abandon, desert. (See list under abandon, v.)

5) To renounce or give up something; abandon some claim; relinquish a right, power, or trust.

abdication:

1) The act of abdicating; the giving up of an office, power or authority, right or trust, etc.; renunciation; especially, the laying down of a sovereignty hitherto inherent in the person or in the blood.

abdicative:

1) Causing or implying abdication.

abdomen:

1) The belly; that part of the body of a mammal which lies between the thorax and the pelvis; the perivisceral cavity containing most of the digestive and some of the urogenital organs and associated structures.

2) In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, and the abdomen consequently is not separated from the thorax, a region of the body corresponding to but not coincident with the human abdomen, and varying in extent according to the configuration of the body.

3) In entomology, the hind body, the posterior one of the three parts of a perfect insect, united with the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater part of the digestive apparatus.

4) In Arthropoda other than insects, the corresponding hinder part of the body, however distinguished from the thorax, as the tail of a lobster or the apron of a crab.

5) In ascidians (Tunicata), a special posterior portion of the body, situated behind the great pharyngeal cavity, and containing most of the alimentary canal.

abdominous:

1) Of or pertaining to the abdomen; abdominal.

2) Having a large belly; pot-bellied.

abduct:

1) To lead away or carry off surreptitiously or by force; kidnap.

2) In physiology, to move or draw away (a limb) from the axis of the body, or (a digit) from the axis of the limb: opposed to adduct.

abduction:

1) The act of abducing or abducting.

2) In logic, a syllogism of which the major premise is evident or known, while the minor, though not evident, is as credible as or more credible than the conclusion.

abecedarium:

1) An a-b-c book.

abed:

1) In bed.

2) To bed.

abele:

1) The white poplar, Populus alba: so called from the white color of its twigs and leaves. See poplar. Also called abel-tree, and sometimes abbey.

Abeilian: None

aberrancy:

1) A wandering or deviating from the right way; especially, a deviation from truth or rectitude. Another form is aberrance.

aberration:

1) The act of wandering away; deviation; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way or course; hence, deviation from truth or moral rectitude.

2) In pathology: A wandering of the intellect; mental derangement.

3) Vicarious hemorrhage.

4) Diapedesis of blood-corpuscles.

5) Congenital malformation.

6) In zoology and botany, deviation from the type; abnormal structure or development.

7) In optics, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but separate, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges.

8) In astronomy, the apparent displacement of a heavenly body due to the joint effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and the motion of the earth.

abet:

1) The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime.

2) To encourage by aid or approval: used with a personal object, and chiefly in a bad sense.

3) To maintain; support; uphold.

4) In law, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act — implying, in the case of felony, personal presence.

5) Hence To lead to or encourage the commission of.

6) Synonyms To support, encourage, second, countenance, aid, assist, back, connive at, stand by, further.

abetter:

1) One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad. Abettor is the form used in law.

2) In law, an abettor, as distinguished from an accessory, is more especially one who, being present, gives aid or encouragement.

3) One who aids, supports, or encourages: in a good sense.

4) Synonyms Abettor, Accessory, Accomplice. See accomplice.

abettor: None

abeyance:

1) In law, a state of expectation or contemplation.

2) A state of suspended action or existence, or temporary inactivity.

abhor:

1) Literally, to shrink back from with horror or dread; hence, to regard with repugnance; hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate: as, to abhor evil; to abhor intrigue.

2) To fill with horror and loathing; horrify.

3) Synonyms Hate, Abhor, Detest, etc. See hate.

4) To shrink back with disgust, or with fear and shudderings.

5) To be antagonistic; be averse or of opposite character: with from.

abhorrence:

1) The act of abhorring; a feeling of extreme aversion or detestation; strong hatred.

2) An expression of abhorrence.

3) That which excites repugnance or loathing: as, servility is my abhorrence.

abhorrent:

1) Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

2) Exciting horror or abhorrence; very repulsive; detestable: as, abhorrent scenes; an abhorrent criminal or course of conduct.

3) Contrary; utterly repugnant; causing aversion: formerly with from, now with to.

abhorrently:

1) With abhorrence; in an abhorrent manner.

abhorrer:

1) One who abhors.

abide:

1) To pay the price or penalty of; suffer for.

2) To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

3) To await; be in store for.

4) To endure or sustain; remain firm under.

5) To put up with; tolerate.

6) To encounter; undergo: in a jocular sense.

7) To have one's abode; dwell; reside.

8) To remain; continue to stay.

9) To continue in a certain condition; remain steadfast or faithful.

10) To wait; stop; delay.

11) To inhere; belong as an attribute or quality; have its seat.

ability:

1) See -able, -bility, -ibility.

2) The state or condition of being able; power or capacity to do or act in any relation; competence in any occupation or field of action, from the possession of capacity, skill, means, or other qualification.

3) plural In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

4) The condition of being able to pay or to meet pecuniary obligations; possession of means: called distinctively financial or pecuniary ability.

5) That which is within one's power to do; best endeavor.

6) Synonyms Ability, Capacity, power, strength, skill, dexterity; faculty, capability, qualification, efficiency. Ability denotes active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind. Capacity conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. Ability is manifested in action, while capacity does not imply action, as when we speak of a capacity for virtue. Capacity is the gift of nature; ability is partly the result of education or opportunity.

7) Abilities, Talents, Parts, etc. (see genius), gifts, faculty, aptitude, accomplishments.

abinitio: None

abject:

1) To throw away; cast off or out.

2) To make abject; humiliate; degrade.

3) Cast aside; cast away; abjected.

4) Low in condition or in estimation; utterly humiliating or disheartening; so low as to be hopeless: as, abject poverty, disgrace, or servitude.

5) Low in kind or character; mean; despicable; servile; groveling.

6) Synonyms Abject, Low, Mean, Groveling, debased, despicable, degraded, degenerate, wretched, menial, worthless, beggarly. (See list under low.) Abject, low, and mean may have essentially the same meaning, but low is more often used with respect to nature, condition, or rank; mean, to character or conduct; abject, to spirit. Groveling has the vividness of figurative use; it represents natural disposition toward what is low and base. Low is generally stronger than mean, conformably to the original senses of the two words.

7) A person who is abjectly base, servile, or dependent; a caitiff or menial.

abjectness:

1) The state or quality of being abject, mean-spirited, or degraded; abasement; servility.

abjuration:

1) The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath, or with great solemnity or strong asseveration: as, to take an oath of abjuration; an abjuration of heresy.

abjure:

1) To renounce upon oath; forswear; withdraw formally from: as, to abjure allegiance to a prince.

2) To renounce or repudiate; abandon; retract; especially, to renounce or retract with solemnity: as, to abjure one's errors or wrong practices.

3) To take an oath of abjuration.

ablative:

1) Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to ablation.

2) In grammar, noting removal or separation: applied to a case which forms part of the original declension of nouns and pronouns in the languages of the Indo-European family, and has been retained by some of them, as Latin, Sanskrit, and Zend, while in some it is lost, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. It is primarily the from-case.

3) Pertaining to or of the nature of the ablative case: as, an ablative construction.

4) In grammar, short for ablative case. See ablative, adjective, 2. Often abbreviated to abl.

ablaze:

1) On fire; in a blaze; burning briskly: as, the bonfire is ablaze.

2) Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

3) This was Emerson's method, … to write the perfect line, to set the imagination ablaze with a single verse.

4) Gleaming; brilliantly lighted up: as, ablaze with jewelry.

able:

1) To enable.

2) To warrant or answer for.

3) Having power or means sufficient; qualified; competent: as, a man able to perform military service; a child is not able to reason on abstract subjects.

4) Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualification: as, an illegitimate son is not able to take by inheritance.

5) In an absolute sense: Vigorous; active.

6) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications: as, an able minister.

7) Same as ablet.

8) A common termination of English adjectives, especially of those based on verbs.

able-bodied:

1) Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for physical work: as, a dozen able-bodied men; an able-bodied sailor. In a ship's papers abbreviated to A. B.

abloom:

1) In a blooming state; in blossom.

ablution:

1) In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.

2) Any ceremonial washing.

3) In the Roman Catholic Church: The washing of the feet of the poor (John xiii. 14) on Maundy or Holy Thursday, called mandatum. The washing of the celebrant's hands before and after communion. In the Eastern Church, the purification of the newly baptized on the eighth day after baptism.

4) In the Roman Catholic Church, the wine and water which after communion are separately poured into the chalice over the thumb and index-finger of the officiating priest, who drinks this ablution before going on with the closing prayers.

5) In chem., the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.

6) In medicine, the washing of the body externally, as by baths, or internally, by diluent fluids.

7) The water used in cleansing.

abnegation:

1) The act of abnegating; a renunciation.

abnormal:

1) Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; contrary to system or law; irregular; unnatural.

abode:

1) An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding.

2) To foreshow; prognosticate; forebode.

3) To be an omen; forebode: as, “this abodes sadly,” Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.

4) Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a time.

5) A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

6) Delay: as, “fled away without abode,” Spenser.

7) Preterit of abide.

abolish:

1) To do away with; put an end to; destroy; efface or obliterate; annihilate: as, to abolish customs or institutions; to abolish slavery; to abolish idols (Isa. ii. 18); to abolish death (2 Tim. i. 10).

2) Synonyms To Abolish, Repeal, Rescind, Recall, Revoke, Abrogate, Annul, Cancel, end, destroy, do away with, set aside, nullify, annihilate, quash, vacate, make void, extirpate, eradicate, suppress, uproot, erase, expunge. Abolish is a strong word, and signifies a complete removal, generally but not always by a summary act. It is the word specially used in connection with things that have been long established or deeply rooted, as an institution or a custom: as, to abolish slavery or polygamy. Repeal is generally used of the formal rescinding of a legislative act. Abrogate, to abolish summarily, more often as the act of a ruler, but sometimes of a representative body. Annul, literally to bring to nothing, to deprive of all force or obligation, as a law or contract. Rescind (literally, to cut short) is coextensive in meaning with both repeal and annul. Recall, revoke (see renounce). Cancel is not used of laws, but of deeds, bonds, contracts, etc., and figuratively of whatever may be thought of as crossed out.

abolition:

1) The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; annulment; abrogation; utter destruction: as, the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc.; the abolition of slavery.

2) In law: Permission to desist from further prosecution.

3) Remission of punishment; condonation.

abolitionism:

1) Belief in the principle of abolition, as of slavery; devotion to or advocacy of the opinions of abolitionists.

abolitionist:

1) A person who favors the abolition of some law, institution, or custom.

abominable:

1) Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious to the mind; offensive to the senses.

2) Synonyms Execrable, Horrible, etc. (see nefarious), detestable, loathsome, hateful, shocking, horrid, revolting, intolerable. See list under detestable.

abominableness:

1) The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

abominably:

1) In an abominable manner or degree; execrably; detestably; sinfully.

abominate:

1) To hate extremely; abhor; detest.

2) Synonyms Abhor, Detest, etc. See hate.

3) Detested; held in abomination.

abomination:

1) The act of abominating or the state of being abominated; the highest degree of aversion; detestation.

2) That which is abominated or abominable; an object greatly disliked or abhorred; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

3) In the Bible, often, that which is ceremonially impure; ceremonial impurity; defilement; that which defiles.

aboriginal:

1) Existing from the origin or beginning; hence, first; original; primitive: as, aboriginal people are the first inhabitants of a country known to history.

2) Pertaining to aborigines; hence, primitive; simple; unsophisticated: as, aboriginal customs; aboriginal apathy.

3) In geology and botany, native; indigenous; autochthonous.

4) An original inhabitant; one of the people living in a country at the period of the earliest historical knowledge of it; an autochthon.

5) A species of animals or plants which originated within a given area.

aborigines:

1) The primitive inhabitants of a country; the people living in a country at the earliest period of which anything is known.

2) The original fauna and flora of a given geographical area.

abortion:

1) Miscarriage; the expulsion of the fetus before it is viable—that is, in women, before about the 28th week of gestation.

2) The product of untimely birth; hence, a misshapen being; a monster.

3) Any fruit or product that does not come to maturity; hence, frequently, in a figurative sense, anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfected, as a design or project.

4) In botany and zoology, the arrested development of an organ at a more or less early stage.

abortionist:

1) One who produces or aims to produce a criminal abortion; especially, one who makes a practice of so doing.

abortive:

1) Brought forth in an imperfect condition; imperfectly formed or inadequately developed, as an animal or vegetable production; rudimentary.

2) Suppressed; kept imperfect; remaining rudimentary, or not advancing to perfection in form or function: a frequent use of the term in zoölogy. Compare vestigial.

3) Hence Not brought to completion or to a successful issue; failing; miscarrying; coming to nought: as, an abortive scheme.

4) In botany, defective; barren. A. Gray.

5) Producing nothing; chaotic; ineffectual.

6) In medicine, producing or intended to produce abortion; abortifacient: as, abortive drugs.

7) Deformed; monstrous.

8) That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstrous birth.

9) A drug causing abortion; an abortifacient.

10) To cause to fail or miscarry.

11) To fail; perish; come to nought.

abortively:

1) In an abortive or untimely manner; prematurely; imperfectly; ineffectually; as an abortion.

abortment:

1) An untimely birth; an abortion.

abound:

1) To be in great plenty; be very prevalent.

2) To be unstinted in possession or supply (of anything); be copiously provided or furnished (with anything).

3) To teem or be replete (with), as that which is furnished or supplied, or is an intrinsic characteristic: as, the country abounds with wealth, or with fine scenery.

abounding:

1) The state of being abundant; abundance; increase.

2) Overflowing; plentiful; abundant: as, abounding wealth.

about:

1) Around; in circuit; circularly; round and round; on every side; in every direction; all around.

2) Circuitously; in a roundabout course.

3) Hither and thither; to and fro; up and down; here and there.

4) Near in time, number, quantity, quality, or degree; nearly; approximately; almost.

5) [In contracts made on the New York Stock Exchange, the term about means “not more than three days” when applied to time, and “not more than 10 per cent.” when used with reference to a number of shares.]

6) In readiness; intending; going: after the verb to be.

7) At work; astir; begin in earnest: used with the force of an imperative.

8) Nautical, to take a different direction, as a vessel in tacking.

9) On the outside or outer surface of; surrounding; around; all around.

10) Near to in place; close to; at: as, about the door. See the adv., 4.

11) Over or upon different parts; here and there; backward and forward; in various directions.

12) Near or on one's person; with; at hand.

13) In relation to; respecting; in regard to; on account of.

14) Concerned in; engaged in: as, what is he about?

To be about: None

above:

1) In or to a higher place; overhead; often, in a special sense: In or to the celestial regions; in heaven.

2) Upstairs.

3) On the upper side (opposed to beneath); toward the top (opposed to below): as, leaves green above, glaucous beneath; stems smooth above, hairy below.

4) Higher in rank or power: as, the courts above.

5) Before in rank or order, especially in a book or writing: as, from what has been said above.

6) Besides: in the expression over and above.

7) Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning: Heaven: as, “Every good gift … is from above,” Jas. i. 17. Preceding statement, remarks, or the like: as, from the above you will learn my object. It has the force of an adjective in such phrases as the above particulars, in which cited or mentioned is understood.

8) In or to a higher place than.

9) Superior to in any respect: often in the sense of too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied importance; too elevated in character: as, this man is above his business, above mean actions.

10) More in quantity or number than: as, the weight is above a ton.

11) More in degree than; in a greater degree than; beyond; in excess of.

12) Synonyms Over, Above. See over.

aboveboard:

1) In open sight; without tricks or disguise: as, an honest man deals aboveboard; his actions are open and aboveboard.

above-ground:

1) Alive; not buried.

abovo: None

abracadabra:

1) A cabalistic word used in incantations. When written in a manner similar to that shown in the accompanying diagram, so as to be read in different directions, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to cure certain ailments.

2) Hence Any word-charm or empty jingle of words.

abrade:

1) To rub or wear away; rub or scrape off; detach particles from the surface of by friction: as, glaciers abrade the rocks over which they pass; to abrade the prominences of a surface.

2) Synonyms Scratch, Chafe, etc. See scrape, transitive verb

abrasion:

1) The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or away by friction or attrition.

2) The result of rubbing or abrading; an abraded spot or place: applied chiefly to a fretting or excoriation of the skin by which the underlying tissues are exposed. In pathology, a superficial excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied by loss of substance in the form of small shreds. The substance worn away by abrading or attrition.

Abraxas: None

abreast:

1) Side by side, with breasts in a line: as, “the riders rode abreast,” Dryden.

2) Nautical: Lying or moving side by side, with stems equally advanced. When used to indicate the situation of a vessel in regard to another object, opposite; over against; lying so that the object is on a line with the beam: in this sense with of.

3) Figuratively, up to the same pitch or level: used with of or with: as, to keep abreast of the times in science, etc. At the same time; simultaneously.

abridge:

1) To make shorter; curtail: as, “abridged cloaks,” Scott, Ivanhoe, xiv. To shorten by condensation or omission, or both; rewrite or reconstruct on a smaller scale; put the main or essential parts of into less space: used of writings: as, Justin abridged the history of Trogus Pompeius.

2) To lessen; diminish: as, to abridge labor.

3) To deprive; cut off: followed by of, and formerly also by from: as, to abridge one of rights or enjoyments.

4) In algebra, to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to a more simple form.

abridger:

1) One who or that which abridges, by curtailing, shortening, or condensing.

abridgment:

1) The act of abridging, or the state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction: as, an abridgment of expenses; “abridgment of liberty,”

2) A condensation, as of a book; a reduction within a smaller space; a reproduction of anything in reduced or condensed form.

3) That which abridges or cuts short.

4) That which shortens anything, as time, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime.

5) Also spelled abridgement.

To set abroach: None

abroad:

1) Broadly; widely; expansively; outward on all or on both sides.

2) Out of or beyond certain limits

3) Absent; gone away, especially to a considerable distance: as, the head of the firm is abroad. In an active state; astir; in circulation: as, there are thieves abroad; rumors of disaster are abroad.

abrogate:

1) Annulled; abolished.

2) To abolish summarily; annul by an authoritative act; repeal.

3) To keep clear of; avoid.

4) Synonyms Abolish, Repeal, Rescind, etc. (see abolish), cancel, invalidate, dissolve, countermand.

abrogation:

1) The act of abrogating.

abrood:

1) In or as if in the act of brooding.

abrupt:

1) To break off; interrupt; disturb.

2) Broken or appearing as if broken away or off; marked by or showing a sudden breach or change of continuity; wanting continuation or completion: as, the path or the discourse came to an abrupt termination; an abrupt turn in a road. Hence Steep; precipitous: as, an abrupt cliff; an abrupt descent.

3) Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; unceremonious: as, an abrupt entrance or address.

4) Lacking in continuity; having sudden transitions from one subject to another: as, an abrupt style.

5) In botany, terminating suddenly: as, an abrupt point: sometimes used in the sense of truncate: as, an abrupt leaf.

6) An abrupt place; a precipice or chasm.

abruptly:

1) Brokenly; by breaking or being broken off suddenly: as, the path or the discourse ended abruptly.

2) Precipitously, or with a very steep slope: as, the rocks rise abruptly from the water's edge.

3) Suddenly, without giving notice, or without the usual forms: as, the minister left France abruptly.

4) With an abrupt termination.

abruptness:

1) The state or quality of being abrupt.

abscess:

1) In medicine, a collection of pus in the tissues of any part of the body.

abscissa:

1) In mathematics: In the conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between its vertex and a perpendicular ordinate to it from a given point of the conic. Thus (fig. 1), in the parabola PAC, AM, the part of the axis AB cut off by the ordinate PM, is the abscissa of the point P. In the system of Cartesian coördinates, a certain line used in determining the position of a point in a plane.

abscissio infiniti:

1) In logic, a series of arguments which exclude, one after another, various assertions which might be made with regard to the subject under discussion, thus gradually diminishing the number of possible assumptions.

abscission:

1) The act of cutting off; severance; removal.

2) The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. Sir T. Browne.

3) Retrenchment.

4) The sudden termination of a disease by death. Hooper, Med. Dict.

5) In rhetoric, a figure of speech consisting in a sudden reticence, as if the words already spoken made sufficiently clear what the speaker would say if he were to finish the sentence: as, “He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity—but I need say no more.”

6) In astrology, the cutting off or preventing of anything shown by one aspect by means of another.

abscond:

1) To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; depart in a sudden and secret manner; take one's self off; decamp; especially, to go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process.

2) To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed: as, “the marmot absconds in winter,” Ray, Works of Creation.

3) Synonyms Escape, retreat, flee, run away, make off.

4) To conceal.

absence:

1) The state of being absent; the state of being away or not present: as, speak no ill of one in his absence.

2) The period of being away or absent: as, an absence of several weeks or years.

3) The state of being wanting; non-existence at the place and time spoken of; want; lack: as, the absence of evidence.

4) Absent-mindedness; inattention to things present: a shortened form of absence of mind.

absence of mind: None

absent:

1) Not in a certain place at a given time; not in consciousness or thought at a certain time; away: opposed to present.

2) Not existing; wanting; not forming a part or attribute of: as, among them refinement is absent; revenge is entirely absent from his mind.

3) Absent-minded (which see).

4) One who is not present; an absentee.

5) To make absent; take or keep away: now used only reflexively, but formerly sometimes otherwise, as by Milton: as, to absent one's self from home; he absented himself from the meeting.

absentee:

1) One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like.

2) In law, one who is without the jurisdiction of a particular court or judge.

absenteeism:

1) The practice or habit of being an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, estate, etc.

absenter:

1) One who absents himself.

absent-minded:

1) Characterized by absence of mind (see absence); inattentive to or forgetful of one's immediate surroundings.

absent-mindedness:

1) The quality, state, or habit of being absentminded.

absinthe:

1) The common name of a highly aromatic liqueur of an opaline-green color and bitter taste; an abbreviation of extrait d'absinthe, extract of absinthium.

absinthine:

1) Having the qualities of absinth or wormwood; absinthic. Carlyle.

absolute:

1) Free from every restriction; unconditional: as, the only absolute necessity is logical necessity; absolute skepticism; absolute proof.

2) Perfect; complete; entire; possessed as a quality in the highest degree, or possessing the essential characteristics of the attribute named in the highest degree: as, absolute purity; absolute liberty.

3) Hence Perfect; free from imperfection: sometimes applied to persons.

4) Fixed; determined: not merely provisional; irrevocable.

5) Viewed independently of other similar things; not considered with reference to other similar things as standards; not comparative merely: opposed to relative: as, absolute position; absolute velocity (see below).

6) Unlimited in certain essential respects; arbitrary; despotic: applied especially to a system of government in which the will of the sovereign is comparatively unhampered by laws or usage: as, an absolute monarchy.

7) Certain; infallible.

8) Domineering; peremptory; exacting strict obedience.

9) Ultimate; not derived from anything else: as, an absolute principle. Immeasurable; not definable by measurement; not led up to by insensible gradations: as, the distinction between right and wrong is absolute.

10) In grammar, standing out of the usual syntactical relation or construction: applied to the case of a noun and an adjunct in no relation of dependence upon the rest of the sentence, and defining the time or circumstances of an action: as, the genitive absolute in Greek, the ablative absolute in Latin, the locative absolute in Sanskrit, and the nominative absolute in English.

11) In metaphysics: That which is free from any restriction, or is unconditioned; hence, the ultimate ground of all things; God: as, it is absurd to place a limit to the power of the Absolute.

12) That which is perfect or complete: as, its beauty approaches the absolute. That which is independent of some or all relations; the non-relative.

13) In mathematics, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the metrical relation of these elements to one another.

absolutely:

1) Completely; wholly; independently; without restriction, limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

absolution:

1) The act of absolving, or the state of being absolved; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, release from the penal consequences of sin.

2) According to Roman Catholic theology, a remission of sin, which the priest, on the ground of authority received from Christ, makes in the sacrament of penance (which see). “It is not a mere announcement of the gospel, or a bare declaration that God will pardon the sins of those who repent, but, as the Council of Trent defines it, is a judicial act by which a priest as judge passes a sentence on the penitent.” Cath. Dict.

3) According to Prot. theol., a sacerdotal declaration assuring the penitent of divine forgiveness on the ground of his repentance and faith. In the Roman Catholic Church the priest pronounces the absolution in his own name: “I absolve thee.” In Protestant communions that use a form of absolution, and in the Greek Church, it is pronounced in the name of God and as a prayer: “God [or Christ] absolve thee.”

4) Abolition; abolishment.

5) In civil law, a sentence declaring an accused person to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge.

absolutism:

1) The state of being absolute.

2) The principle of absolute individual power in government; belief in the unrestricted right of determination or disposal in a sovereign.

3) The theological doctrine of predestination or absolute decrees.

4) The metaphysical doctrines of the absolutists.

absolutist:

1) An advocate of despotism, or of absolute government. In metaphysics, one who maintains that there is an absolute or non-relative existence, and that it is possible to know or conceive it.

2) Of or pertaining to absolutism; despotic; absolutistic.

absolve:

1) To set free or release, as from some duty, obligation, or responsibility.

2) To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; acquit; specifically, in eccles. language, to forgive or grant remission of sins; pronounce forgiveness of sins to.

3) To accomplish; finish.

4) To solve; resolve; explain.

5) Synonyms

absonant:

1) Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant: opposed to consonant: as, “absonant to nature,” Quarles, The Mourner.

absorb:

1) To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge; take in by absorption, as the lacteals of the body; hence, to take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when charcoal absorbs gases.

2) To swallow up; engulf; overwhelm: as, the sea absorbed the wreck.

3) To swallow up the identity or individuality of; draw in as a constituent part; incorporate: as, the empire absorbed all the small states.

4) To engross or engage wholly.

5) In medicine, to counteract or neutralize: as, magnesia absorbs acidity in the stomach.

absorption:

1) In Herbart's pedagogic system, the gradual process of the apprehension of the manifold: a translation of the German vertiefung. Otherwise called concentration and self-estrangement.

2) Specifically— In the absorption of gases, the volume of a gas which one volume of a liquid will dissolve.

3) In optics, the constant K in the equation , where A0 is the amplitude of an incident ray, A1 its amplitude after penetrating to a depth of one wave-length in the absorbing medium, and e the base of natural logarithms.

4) The act or process of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed, in all the senses of the verb: as—

5) In physiology, the process of taking up into the vascular system (venous or lymphatic) either food from the alimentary canal or inflammatory products and other substances from the various tissues. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in seaweeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves. Absorption of organic matter by leaves takes place in several insectivorous plants.

abstain:

1) To forbear or refrain voluntarily, especially from what gratifies the passions or appetites: used with from: as, to abstain from the use of ardent spirits; to abstain from luxuries.

2) To hinder; obstruct; debar; cause to keep away from: as, “abstain men from marrying,” Milton.

abstainer:

1) One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaler.

abstemious:

1) Sparing in diet; moderate in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstinent.

2) Restricted; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare: opposed to luxurious or rich: as, an abstemious diet.

3) Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence: as, an abstemious life.

4) Promoting or favoring abstemiousness; associated with temperance.

abstemiousness:

1) The quality or habit of being temperate, especially in the use of food and drink.

abstention:

1) A holding off or refraining; abstinence from action; neglect or refusal to do something.

abstergent:

1) Having cleansing or purgative properties.

2) Anything that aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.

3) In medicine, a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by detergent.

abstersion:

1) The act of wiping clean: as, “ablution and abstersion,” Scott, Waverley, xx.

2) In medicine, a cleansing by substances which remove foulness from about sores, or humors or obstructions from the system.

abstersive:

1) Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See detersive.

2) That which effects abstersion; that which purifies.

abstinence:

1) In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of something or from some action; abnegation.

2) More specifically The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of the senses or the intellect, either partially or wholly.

3) In a still narrower sense— Forbearance from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage: in this sense usually preceded by the adjective total. Eccles., the refraining from certain kinds of food or drink on certain days, as from flesh on Fridays.

4) The act of abstaining from the use of, or from the doing of, something; specifically, in economics, voluntary abstention from the consumption of anything which one has the power of consuming or using, with the purpose of increasing one's resources or accumulating wealth for future enjoyment.

abstinent:

1) Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; characterized by moderation; abstemious.

2) One who abstains or is abstinent; an abstainer.

3) [capitalized] One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century.

abstract:

1) Conceived apart from matter and from special cases: as, an abstract number, a number as conceived in arithmetic, not a number of things of any kind.

2) In grammar (since the thirteenth century), applied specially to that class of nouns which are formed from adjectives and denote character, as goodness, audacity, and more generally to all nouns that do not name concrete things.

3) Having the mind drawn away from present objects, as in ecstasy and trance; abstracted: as, “abstract as in a trance,”

4) Produced by the mental process of abstraction: as, an abstract idea.

5) Demanding a high degree of mental abstraction; difficult; profound; abstruse: as, highly abstract conceptions; very abstract speculations.

6) Applied to a science which deals with its object in the abstract: as, abstract logic; abstract mathematics: opposed to applied logic and mathematics.

7) Separated from material elements; ethereal; ideal.

8) That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence; specifically, a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a writing, discourse, series of events, or the like.

9) That portion of a bill of quantities, an estimate, or an account which contains the summary of the various detailed articles.

10) In pharmacy, a dry powder prepared from a drug by digesting it with suitable solvents, and evaporating the solution so obtained to complete dryness at a low temperature (122° F.).

11) A catalogue; an inventory.

12) In grammar, an abstract term or noun.

13) conceived apart from matter or special circumstances; without reference to particular applications; in its general principles or meanings.

14) Synonyms Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract, etc. See abridgment.

15) To draw away; take away; withdraw or remove, whether to hold or to get rid of the object withdrawn: as, to abstract one's attention; to abstract a watch from a person's pocket, or money from a bank.

16) To consider as a form apart from matter; attend to as a general object, to the neglect of special circumstances; derive as a general idea from the contemplation of particular instances; separate and hold in thought, as a part of a complex idea, while letting the rest go.

17) To derive or obtain the idea of.

18) To select or separate the substance of, as a book or writing; epitomize or reduce to a summary.

19) To extract: as, to abstract spirit.

20) To form abstractions; separate ideas; distinguish between the attribute and the subject in which it exists: as, “brutes abstract not,” Locke.

21) [This is all founded on a false notion of the origin of the term. See above.]

Abstract of title: None

abstractedness:

1) The state of being abstracted; abstractness: as, “the abstractedness of these speculations,” Hume, Human Understanding, § 1.

abstraction:

1) The act of taking away or separating; the act of withdrawing, or the state of being withdrawn; withdrawal, as of a part from a whole, or of one thing from another.

2) The act of abstracting or concentrating the attention on a part of a complex idea and neglecting the rest or supposing it away; especially, that variety of this procedure by which we pass from a more to a less determinate concept, from the particular to the general; the act or process of refining or sublimating.

3) A concept which is the product of an abstracting process; a metaphysical concept; hence, often, an idea which cannot lead to any practical result; a theoretical, impracticable notion; a formality; a fiction of metaphysics.

4) Inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; absence of mind: as, a fit of abstraction.

5) In distillation, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed.

6) In geology, the tapping of the head waters of one stream by another the erosive action of which is more rapid.

abstractive:

1) Pertaining to abstraction; having the power or quality of abstracting.

2) Pertaining to or of the nature of an abstract, epitome, or summary.

3) Abstractitious.

Abstractive cognition: None

abstractly:

1) In an abstract manner or state; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself: as, matter abstractly considered.

abstractness:

1) The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object: as, “the abstractness of the ideas themselves,” Locke, Human Understanding.

abstrahent:

1) Abstract, as concepts; abstracting from unessential elements.

abstruse:

1) Withdrawn from view; out of the way; concealed.

2) Remote from comprehension; difficult to be apprehended or understood; profound; occult; esoteric: opposed to obvious.

abstrusely:

1) In an abstruse or recondite manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

abstruseness:

1) The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood; difficulty of apprehension.

absurd:

1) Being or acting contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical: as, an absurd statement; absurd conduct; an absurd fellow.

2) Specifically In logic or philosophy, inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; impossible: as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an absurd proposition; an absurd hypothesis.

3) Synonyms Absurd, Silly, Foolish, Stupid, Irrational, Unreasonable, Preposterous, Infatuated, ridiculous, nonsensical, senseless, incongruous, unwise, ill-judged, ill-advised. (See foolish.) Foolish, absurd, and preposterous imply a contradiction of common sense, rising in degree from foolish, which is commonly applied where the contradiction is small or trivial. That which is foolish is characterized by weakness of mind, and provokes our contempt. That which is silly is still weaker, and more contemptible in its lack of sense; silly is the extreme in that direction. That which is absurd does not directly suggest weakness of mind, but it is glaringly opposed to common sense and reason: as, that a thing should be unequal to itself is absurd. That which is preposterous is the height of absurdity, an absurdity as conspicuous as getting a thing wrong side before; it excites amazement that any one should be capable of such an extreme of foolishness. That which is irrational is contrary to reason, but not especially to common sense. Unreasonable is more often used of the relation of men to each other; it implies less discredit to the understanding, but more to the will, indicating an unwillingness to conform to reason. Irrational ideas, conclusions; unreasonable demands, assumptions, people. An infatuated person is so possessed by a misleading idea or passion that his thoughts and conduct are controlled by it and turned into folly. He who is stupid appears to have little intelligence; that which is stupid is that which would be natural in a person whose powers of reasoning are defective or suspended.

4) An unreasonable person or thing; one who or that which is characterized by unreasonableness; an absurdity.

absurdity:

1) The state or quality of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense: as, the absurdity of superstition; absurdity of conduct.

2) That which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, argument, custom, etc.: as, the absurdities of men; your explanation involves a gross absurdity.

3) Synonyms Absurdness, silliness, unreasonableness, self-contradiction, preposterousness, inconsistency. See folly.

abundance:

1) A copious supply or quantity; overflowing plenteousness; unrestricted sufficiency: strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number: as, an abundance of corn, or of people; to have money in great abundance.

2) Overflowing fullness or affluence; repletion; amplitude of means or resources.

3) Synonyms Exuberance, Profusion, etc. (see plenty); plenteousness, plentifulness, plenitude, sufficiency, copiousness, ampleness, luxuriance, supply. See affluence.

4) In card-playing, same as abondance.

abundant:

1) Plentiful; present in great quantity; fully sufficient: as, an abundant supply.

2) Possessing in great quantity; copiously supplied; having great plenty; abounding: followed by in.

abundant definition: None

abuse:

1) Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application: as, an abuse of our natural powers; an abuse of civil rights, or of religious privileges; abuse of advantages; abuse of words.

2) Ill treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonor; especially, ill treatment in words; contumelious language.

3) A corrupt practice or custom; an offense; a crime; a fault: as, the abuses of government.

4) Violation; defilement: as, self-abuse. Deception.

5) Abuse, Invective, maltreatment, outrage; vituperation, contumely, scolding, reviling, aspersion, slander, obloquy. (See invective.) “ Abuse as compared with invective is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. Invective is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing and in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education.”

6) To use ill; misuse; put to a wrong or bad use; divert from the proper use; misapply: as, to abuse rights or privileges; to abuse words.

7) To do wrong to; act injuriously toward; injure; disgrace; dishonor.

8) To violate; ravish; defile. To attack with contumelious language; revile. To deceive; impose on; mislead.

9) Synonyms To Abuse, Misuse, misapply, misemploy, pervert, profane. Abuse and misuse are closely synonymous terms, but misuse conveys more particularly the idea of using inappropriately, abuse that of treating injuriously. In general, abuse is the stronger word.

10) To maltreat, ill-use, injure. To revile, reproach, vilify, rate, berate, vituperate, rail at.

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abut:

1) To touch at the end; be contiguous; join at a border or boundary; terminate; rest: with on, upon, or against before the object: as, his land abuts upon mine; the building abuts on the highway; the bridge abuts against the solid rock.

2) In ship-building, same as butt

3) To cause to terminate against or in contiguity with; project, or cause to impinge upon.

4) Sometimes shortened to but.

abutment:

1) The state or condition of abutting.

2) That which abuts or borders on something else; the part abutting or abutted upon or against.

3) Sometimes shortened to butment.

abuttal:

1) The fact of abutting or of lying contiguous: as, the abuttal of the land on a highway.

2) That part of a piece of land which abuts on or is contiguous to another; a boundary; a line of contact: used mostly in the plural.

abuy:

1) To pay the penalty of.

abuzz:

1) Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

abuz: None

abyss:

1) To engulf.

2) A bottomless gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively; specifically, hell; the bottomless pit.

3) In heraldry, the center of an escutcheon; the fesse-point.

A.C.: None

academic:

1) [capitalized] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers, from his having taught there: as, the Academic groves; the Academic school or philosophy.

2) Pertaining to an advanced institution of learning, as a college, a university, or an academy; relating to or connected with higher education: in this and the following senses often, and in the third generally, written academical: as, academic studies; an academical degree.

3) Pertaining to that department of a college or university which is concerned with classical, mathematical, and general literary studies, as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments; designed for general as opposed to special instruction.

4) [U. S.] Of or pertaining to an academy or association of adepts; marked by or belonging to the character or methods of such an academy; hence, conforming to set rules and traditions; speculative; formal; conventional: as, academical proceedings; an academical controversy; an academic figure (in art).

5) [capitalized] One who professed to adhere to the philosophy of Plato.

6) A student in a college or university: as, “a young academic,” Watts, Imp. of Mind.

7) A member of an academy or learned society; an academist or academician.

academical:

1) Same as academic, but very rare in sense 1.

2) A member of an academy.

3) plural In Great Britain, the cap and gown worn by the officers and students of a school or college.

academician:

1) A member of an academy or a society for promoting arts and sciences.

Academics: None

academy:

1) [capitalized] Originally, a public pleasure-ground of Athens, consecrated to Athene and other deities, containing a grove and gymnasium, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, Plato and his followers collectively; the members of the school of Plato.

2) A superior school or institution of learning.

3) An association of adepts for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals.

acatalepsy:

1) Incomprehensibility.

2) In medicine, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

3) A weak understanding; mental deficiency.

acataleptic:

1) Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

2) One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty. See acatalepsy.

accede:

1) To come, as into union or possession; become adjoined or entitled; attain by approach or succession: now used chiefly of attainment to a possession, office, or dignity: as, he acceded to the estate on his majority; the house of Hanover acceded to the English throne in 1714.

2) To come by assent or agreement; give adhesion; yield; give in: as, to acccdc to one's terms or request.

3) Synonyms To succeed, come (to), attain.

4) To agree, assent, yield, consent, comply.

acceleration:

1) In biology, the supposed acquisition of new characters by adults, and their inheritance by descendants at earlier and earlier stages of their life; tachygenesis (which see).

2) The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated: as—

3) In mech., the rate of change of the velocity of a moving body; that is, the increment of velocity (in any direction) in the unit of time which would result were the rate of change to continue uniform for that length of time. The acceleration is said to be uniform if the body gains the same velocity in any constant direction in equal successive portions of time, no matter how small these portions may be taken. A constant force produces uniform acceleration in all cases; but it is sometimes convenient to substitute for some of the forces fictitious “constraints.” Thus, gravity (which near the earth's surface is sensibly a constant force) gives a falling body uniformly accelerated motion when the effect of the atmospheric resistance is eliminated; in this case the increment of velocity in each second, which is a little more than 32 feet, is called the acceleration of gravity, and in mechanical formulas is denoted by the letter g. When the velocity of a moving body continually diminishes, the acceleration is termed minus or negative, and the motion is said to be retarded; this is illustrated by the case of a ball thrown upward, the upward component of the velocity of which diminishes at the rate of 32 feet a second. Similarly, the force of friction which resists the motion of a sliding body is said to give it minus or negative acceleration.

4) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event; specifically, in law, the shortening of the time before the vesting of a person with the possession of an expected interest. In physiology and pathology, increased activity of the functions of the body, particularly of the circulation of the fluids.

accent:

1) To express the accent of; pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice: as, to accent a word properly.

2) To give expression to; utter.

3) To mark with a written accent or accents: as, to accent a word in order to indicate its pronunciation.

4) To emphasize; dwell upon; accentuate (which see).

5) In decorative, art, an added relieving or contrastive touch or tint: as, deep blue or crimson, with accents of gold.

6) The special stress or emphasis laid on a particular word in a sentence: as, for example, on ‘us’ in the line, “Better for us, perhaps, it might appear”

7) A character, usually (′ ), used to mark such an accented syllable.

8) A character, usually (″), used to mark such an accent. The term often includes minor accents of the third (tertiary) or weaker grades, as in in″′ con″ tro-ver'ti-ble, hy″percat″′ a-lec'tic, in″″com″ pre-hen″′ si-bil'i-ty, etc.

9) A special effort of utterance by which, in a word of two or more syllables, one syllable is made more prominent than the rest.

10) A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel-sound, or the like.

11) In printing, an accented or marked letter; a type bearing an accentual or diacritical mark.

12) Manner of utterance; peculiarity of pronunciation, emphasis, or expression.

13) Words, or tones and modulations of the voice, expressive of some emotion or passion: as, the accents of prayer; the accent of reproof.

14) plural Words, language, or expressions in general.

15) In eccles. chanting, one of the seven forms of modulation used in parts sung by the officiating priest or his assistants, viz., the immutable, medium, grave, acute, moderate, interrogative, final. In music: A stress or emphasis given to certain notes or parts of bars in a composition.

16) A mark placed after the letter representing a note to indicate the octave in which it is found.

17) In mathematics and mech.: In all literal notation, a mark like an acute accent placed after a letter in order that it may, without confusion, be used to represent different quantities.

18) In geometry and trigonometry, a mark at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree, two such marks indicating seconds: as, 20° 10′ 30″ = 20 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. In mensuration and engineering, a mark at the right hand of a number used to denote feet, inches, and lines; thus, 3′ 6″ 7‴ = 3 feet, 6 inches, 7 lines. In plans and drawings, a mark similarly used after repeated letters or figures, to indicate related or corresponding parts, and read as in algebra. See above, .

accentual:

1) Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

2) An accent-mark.

accoutre:

1) To dress, equip, or furnish; specifically, array in a military dress; put on or furnish with accoutrements.

accouter: None

accredit:

1) To give credit or credence to; repose confidence in; trust; esteem.

2) To confer credit or authority on; stamp with authority.

3) Hence, specifically To send with credentials, as an envoy.

4) To believe; accept as true.

5) To ascribe or attribute to; invest with the credit of: followed by with.

accure: None

accumbent:

1) Leaning or reclining, in the manner of the ancients at their meals. See accubation.

2) In botany, lying against: applied to the cotyledons of an embryo when their edges lie against or are opposed to the radicle.

3) One who reclines, as at meals; one at table, whether reclining or sitting.

4) In entomology, lying closely, as the scales on a butterfly's antenna.

accumulate:

1) To heap up; collect or bring together; make a pile, mass, or aggregation of: as, to accumulate earth or stones; to accumulate money or sorrows.

2) To form by heaping up or collecting the parts or elements of; obtain by gathering in; amass: as, to accumulate wealth.

3) To grow in size, number, or quantity; go on increasing by successive additions: as, public evils accumulate.

4) To take degrees by accumulation, as in some English universities. See accumulation.

5) Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified.

accumulation:

1) The act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

2) Growth by continuous additions, as the addition of interest to principal.

3) That which is accumulated; a heap, mass, or aggregation: as, a great accumulation of sand at the mouth of a river.

accumulation of degrees: None

accumulative:

1) Tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative.

accuracy:

1) The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness: as, the value of testimony depends on its accuracy; copies of legal instruments should be taken with accuracy.

2) Synonyms Accurateness, exactness, exactitude, precision, carefulness, care, niceness, nicety.

accurate:

1) Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact: as, an accurate account; accurate measure; an accurate expression; an accurate calculator or observer.

2) Determinate; precisely fixed.

3) Synonyms Accurate, Correct, Exact, Precise, Nice, careful, particular, true, faithful, strict, painstaking, unerring. Of these words correct is the feeblest; it is barely more than not faulty, as tested by some standard or rule. Accurate implies careful and successful endeavor to be correct: as, an accurate accountant, and, by extension of the meaning, accurate accounts; an accurate likeness. Exact is stronger, carrying the accuracy down to minute details: as, an exact likeness. It is more commonly used of things, while precise is used of persons: as, the exact truth; he is very precise in his ways. Precise may represent an excess of nicety, but exact and accurate rarely do so: as, she is prim and precise. As applied more specifically to the processes and results of thought and investigation, exact means absolutely true; accurate, up to a limited standard of truth; precise, as closely true as the utmost care will secure. Thus, the exact ratio of the circumference to the diameter cannot be stated, but the value 3.14159265 is accurate to eight places of decimals, which is sufficiently precise for the most refined measurements. Nice emphasizes the attention paid to minute and delicate points, often in a disparaging sense: as, he is more nice than wise.

accurately:

1) In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly: as, a writing accurately copied.

accursed:

1) Subject to a curse; doomed to harm or misfortune; blasted; ruined.

2) Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed: as, “deeds accursed,” Collins, Ode to Fear.

accurst: None

accusation:

1) A charge of wrong-doing; a declaration of the commission of crime or error; imputation of guilt or blame.

2) That which is imputed as a crime or wrong; the specific guilt or error charged, as in a statement or indictment: as, what is the accusation against me? the accusation is murder.

3) The act of accusing or charging; crimination.

4) Synonyms Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination, imputation.

accuse:

1) To make an imputation against, as of a crime, fault, or error; charge with guilt or blame; affect with specific censure: used either absolutely or with of before the thing charged, and sometimes with for before the subject of censure: as, to accuse one of high crimes, or as an accomplice in crime; to accuse nature for our misfortunes.

2) To indicate; evince; show; manifest; show signs of.

3) Synonyms Accuse, Charge, Indict, Arraign, Impeach, Incriminate, criminate, inculpate, tax with, taunt with, impute to. Of these words charge is the most general, and may be the weakest, being used of any sort of imputation, large or small, against persons or things formally or informally, publicly or privately. Accuse commonly, though not invariably, expresses something more formal and grave than charge. Indict is a purely legal term, restricted to the action of a grand jury when it makes a formal complaint against a supposed offender, in order that he may be brought to trial. Arraign has primarily the same meaning with indict, but is freer in figurative use: as, to arraign a political party at the bar of public sentiment. Impeach is to bring to answer before some legislative body for wrong-doing in a public office, and has been so long associated with the peculiar dignity, solemnity, and impressiveness of such trials that it has been lifted into corresponding importance in its figurative uses. Incriminate is obsolescent except in the special meaning of involving another with one's self: as, in his confession he incriminated several persons hitherto unsuspected. To charge with a fault; to accuse of dishonesty; to indict for felony and arraign before the court; to impeach a magistrate or one's motives or veracity; to incriminate others with one's self in a confession of guilt.

4) Accusation.

accuser:

1) One who accuses or blames; specifically, a person who formally accuses another of an offense before a magistrate or a tribunal of any kind.

Accustom: None

accustomed:

1) Often practised or used; customary; habitual; made familiar through use; usual; wonted: as, in their accustomed manner.

2) Having custom or patronage; frequented.

ace:

1) A noun-suffix occurring in populace, pinnace, etc. (which see). It is not used as an English formative. In menace, grimace, and other words, the suffix is of different origin.

2) A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or a card or die marked with a single pip.

3) A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle: as, the creditor will not abate an ace of his demand.

Aceldama:

1) A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the “field of blood.” It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

2) Figuratively, any place stained by slaughter.

acerbity:

1) Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.

2) Poignancy or severity.

3) Harshness or severity, as of temper or expression.

acetose:

1) Same as acetous

acetous:

1) Having a sour taste; vinegary. Boyle. Also written acetose.

2) Of or pertaining to vinegar; causing or connected with acetification.

ache:

1) Pain of some duration, in opposition to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain; a continued dull or heavy pain, as in toothache or earache.

2) Synonyms See pain, n., and agony.

3) To suffer pain; have or be in pain, or in continued pain; be distressed physically: as, his whole body ached.

4) A name of garden-parsley, Petroselinum sativum.

ake:

1) See ache.

2) In New Zealand, a small tree, Dodonæa viscosa, of the soapberry family, with very hard variegated wood.

3) In the Chatham Islands, a small tree, Shawia Traversii (Olearia Traversii of Hooker), of the aster family.

achievable:

1) Capable of being achieved or performed.

achieve:

1) To perform or execute; accomplish, as some great enterprise; finish; carry on to a prosperous close.

2) To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion; bring about, as by effort.

3) Synonyms Effect, Accomplish, etc. (see perform), bring about, work out.

4) To acquire, win, obtain, get.

5) To come to an end.

6) To accomplish some enterprise; bring about a result intended.

achievement:

1) The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; accomplishment: as, the achievement of one's object.

2) That which is achieved; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or superior ability.

3) In heraldry, an escutcheon or armorial shield.

achiever:

1) One who achieves or accomplishes.

acid:

1) Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tasting like vinegar: as, acid fruits or liquors.

2) Originally, a substance possessing a sour taste like that of vinegar; in modern chemical use, a name given to a large number of compounds which do not necessarily possess this property.

acidity:

1) The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

acidulate:

1) To tincture with an acid; render somewhat acid or sourish.

2) Figuratively, to sour, as the mind; embitter; make cross or captious.

acidulous:

1) Slightly sour; subacid, as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, etc.

2) Figuratively, sour in feeling or expression; sharp; caustic; harsh.

acknowledgement:

1) See acknowledgment.

acme:

1) The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; the utmost reach.

2) The maturity or perfection of an animal.

3) In medicine: The height or crisis of a disease. Another, and probably the correct, form of acne.

4) In zoology, a genus of land-shells.

acnodal:

1) Of or pertaining to an acnode. Salmon.

acnode:

1) In mathematics, a double point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve.

acold:

1) Cold.

acolyte:

1) One who waits on a person; an attendant; an assistant.

2) In the Roman Catholic Church, one ordained to the fourth and highest of the minor orders, ranking immediately below the subdeacon. See orders.

3) In astronomy, an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body; a satellite.

4) Sometimes written acolyth, and formerly also acholithite, acolythe, acolythist, acolothist.

acorn:

1) The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, coriaceous, rounded or elongated nut, the base of which is surrounded by an indurated scaly cup.

2) Nautical, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on a masthead, to keep the vane from being blown off.

3) Any similar ornamental tip.

4) Same as acorn-shell, 2.

accentuate:

1) To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; place an accent or accents on. To lay stress upon; emphasize; give prominence to; mark as of importance: as, he accentuated the views of the party on this question.

accentuation:

1) The act of accentuating or of marking accent or stress in speech or writing; the state of being accented or accentuated. The mode of indicating accent; accentual notation. The act of emphasizing or laying stress; a bringing into prominence.

accept:

1) To take or receive (something offered); receive with approbation or favor: as, he made an offer which was accepted.

2) To take (what presents itself or what befalls one); accommodate one's self to: as, to accept the situation.

3) To listen favorably to; grant.

4) To receive or admit and agree to; accede or assent to: as, to accept a treaty, a proposal, an amendment, an excuse: often followed by of: as, I accept of the terms.

5) To receive in a particular sense; understand: as, how is this phrase to be accepted? In com., to acknowledge, by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to promise to pay: as, to accept a bill of exchange, that is, to acknowledge the obligation to pay it when due. See acceptance. In a deliberative body, to receive as a sufficient performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged; receive for further action: as, the report of the committee was accepted.

6) Accepted.

acceptable:

1) Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to the receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome: as, an acceptable present.

acceptance:

1) Acceptableness; the quality of being acceptable.

2) The act of accepting, or the fact of being accepted.

3) A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it.

4) The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptation.

acceptation:

1) The act of accepting or receiving; reception; acceptance: as, the acceptation of a trust.

2) The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable regard; hence, credence; belief.

3) The meaning or sense in which a word or statement is taken or understood: as, this term is to be understood in its usual acceptation.

4) Synonyms Acceptance, Acceptancy, Acceptation. These words have been used interchangeably, but there is a marked tendency to use acceptance for the act of accepting, and acceptation for the state of being accepted, acceptancy having become rare, or being restricted to poetic use.

acceptilation:

1) In civil and Scots law, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. Wharton.

2) In theology, the free forgiveness of sins by God, for Christ's sake.

acception:

1) Acceptation.

2) The act of favoring unequally; preference.

accessible:

1) Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable: as, an accessible town or mountain; the place is accessible by a concealed path.

accession:

1) A coming, as into the possession of a right or station; attainment; entrance; induction: as, the accession of the people to political power, or to the ballot; accession to an estate, or to the throne.

2) The act of acceding, as by assent or agreement; consent; junction; adhesion: as, accession to a demand or proposal; their accession to the party or confederacy was a great gain.

3) Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; addition: as, an accession of wealth, territory, or numbers.

4) In law, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth or by the application of labor has a right to the thing added or to the improvement, as an addition to a house made by a tenant under an ordinary lease.

5) In medicine, the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease; access.

6) In the election of a pope, the transference of votes from one candidate to another, when the scrutiny has not resulted in a choice. The opportunity of doing this is called an accessit (which see).

7) Increase, addition, increment, extension, augmentation.

8) To enter in the accession-book of a library. See accession-book.

accessory:

1) In the logical system of Lotze, adding (as thought) to the coherence of the matter of thought a notion of the ground of its coherence. See the extract.

2) In geology, noting those minerals which are present in relatively small quantities in a rock and are not mentioned in its definition, such as zircon, apatite, and magnetite in granite: contrasted with essential.

3) In organ-building, same as accessory stop.

4) (Of persons.) Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent: usually in a bad sense: as, accessory to a felony. Technically, in law, it implies aiding without being present at the act.

5) (Of things.) Contributing to a general effect; aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying: as, accessory sounds in music; accessory muscles. Additional, or of the nature of an appendage: as, accessory buds are developed by the side of or above the normal axillary bud.

6) In law, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment.

7) That which accedes or belongs to something else as its principal; a subordinate part or object; an accompaniment.

8) In the fine arts, an object represented which is not a main motive or center of interest, but is introduced to balance the composition or in some way enhance its artistic effectiveness.

9) Synonyms Abetter, accomplice. See the definitions of these words.

accidence:

1) That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

2) Hence The rudiments of any subject.

3) A fortuitous circumstance; an accident.

accident:

1) In general, anything that happens or begins to be without design, or as an unforeseen effect; that which falls out by chance; a fortuitous event or circumstance.

2) Specifically, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; an undesigned harm or injury; a casualty or mishap.

3) The operation of chance; an undesigned contingency; a happening without intentional causation; chance; fortune: as, it was the result of accident; I was there by accident.

4) That which exists or occurs abnormally; something unusual or phenomenal; an uncommon occurrence or appearance.

5) Irregularity; unevenness; abruptness.

6) An irregularity of surface; an undulation: as, the enemy was favored by the accidents of the ground.

7) A non-essential.

8) In grammar, a variation or inflection of a word, not essential to its primary signification, but marking a modification of its relation, as gender, number, and case. See accidence.

9) Synonyms Chance, mischance, hap, mishap, fortune, misfortune, luck, bad luck, casualty, calamity, disaster.

10) Property, Attribute, etc. See quality.

accidental:

1) Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; unintentional: as, an accidental meeting.

2) Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to the subject; adventitious: as, songs are accidental to a play.

3) Synonyms Accidental, Chance, Casual, Fortuitous, Incidental, Contingent. The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. Accidental is the most common, and expresses that which happens outside of the regular course of events. Chance has about the same force as accidental, but it is not used predicatively. There is a tendency to desynonymize accidental and casual, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence: as, an accidental fall; a casual remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, casual is the word most opposed to incidental; the connection of what is incidental is real and necessary, but secondary: as, an incidental benefit or evil. An incidental remark is a real part of a discussion; a casual remark is not. Fortuitous is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where accidental or even casual could be used; perhaps through its resemblance to fortunate, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired; thus, it would not be proper to speak of a fortuitous shipwreck. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words: as, fortuitous events; a fortuitous resemblance. That which is contingent is dependent upon something else for its happening: as, his recovery is contingent upon the continuance of mild weather. See occasional.

4) Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty.

5) An unessential property; a mere adjunct or circumstance.

accidentally:

1) In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially or intrinsically.

accidented:

1) Characterized by accidents or irregularities of surface; undulating.

accidentiary:

1) Pertaining to or learning the accidence.

acclaim:

1) A shout of joy; acclamation.

2) To applaud; treat with words or sounds of joy or approval.

3) To declare or salute by acclamation.

4) To make acclamation; shout applause.

acclamation:

1) A shout or other demonstration of applause, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good will.

2) In deliberative assemblies, the spontaneous approval or adoption of a resolution or measure by a unanimous viva voce vote, in distinction from a formal division or ballot.

3) Something expressing praise or joy.

acclimate:

1) To habituate to a foreign climate; acclimatize: more especially (of persons), to adapt to new climates: as, to acclimate settlers; to acclimate one's self.

acclimation:

1) The process of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

acclimatization:

1) The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or an individual to live in health in a foreign climate.

acclimatize:

1) To become climatically accustomed or habituated to a new locality or to new conditions.

2) To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; adapt for existence in a foreign climate: especially used of adapting a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation: as, to acclimatize plants or animals. Also spelled acclimatise.

acclivity:

1) An upward slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill: opposed to declivity, or a slope considered as descending.

2) Specifically, in fortification, the talus of a rampart.

accloy:

1) To prick with a nail in shoeing: used by farriers. Skeat.

2) To injure; harm; impair.

3) To cloy; encumber; embarrass with superfluity; obstruct.

acclade: None

accommodate:

1) Suitable; fit; adapted; accommodated.

2) To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; fit; adapt: as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; to accommodate the choice of subjects to the occasion; to accommodate a Latin word, in form or use, to English analogies.

3) To show fitness or agreement in; reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent; bring into harmony or concord: as, to accommodate prophecy to events.

4) To adjust; settle: as, to accommodate differences.

5) To supply or furnish; provide with certain conveniences; give accommodation to: as, my house can accommodate a large number of guests: followed by with when what is supplied is expressly mentioned: as, to accommodate a man with apartments; to accommodate a friend with money.

6) To suit; serve; convenience; oblige; do a kindness or favor to: as, he is always delighted to accommodate a friend.

7) Synonyms To suit, adapt, fit, conform, adjust, reconcile.

8) To furnish, supply, provide for.

9) To serve, oblige, assist, aid.

10) To be conformable; specifically, in physiology, to be in or come to adjustment. See accommodation, 4 .

Accommodate distribution: None

accommodation:

1) The act of accommodating: as

2) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.

3) Convenience; the supplying of a want; aid.

4) The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by to, sometimes by with.

5) Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience: chiefly applied to lodgings: as, accommodation for man and beast: often used in the plural.

6) Specifically In com., pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan of money, either directly or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker. In physiology, the automatic adjustment of the eye, or its power of adjusting itself to distinct vision at different distances, or of the ear to higher or lower tones.

7) Land acquired for the purpose of being added to other land for its improvement. Rapalje and Lawrence.

8) In biology, a change which is brought about in a living being by its own activity and is not transmitted to its descendants, as contrasted with a variation regarded as a congenital change which is not the effect of the activity of the organism and is transmitted to descendants; an acquired character.

9) In genetic psychology, the reverse of habit.

10) In thcol., the theory that God in his revelation so modifies its teaching that it meets the needs of man, who is limited in knowledge and holiness. So God's law is accommodated to the hardness of man's heart, and his truth to ignorance.

11) A public coach with seats inside for twelve persons, and with an entrance on each side.

accompaniment:

1) Something that attends another as a circumstance; something incidental or added to the principal thing as a concomitant, by way of ornament, for the sake of symmetry, or the like.

2) Specifically— In music, the subordinate part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance the effect, and also, if it be a vocal composition, to sustain the voices and keep them true to the pitch. The accompaniment may be given to one or more instruments, or to a chorus of voices. Instead of writing accompaniments in full, as is now done, the older composers were accustomed merely to indicate the harmonies to be employed by means of a figured bass, which could be performed in a great variety of ways, more or less elaborate, according to the musical knowledge, taste, and skill of the executant.

3) In painting, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration: generally termed an accessory (which see).

4) In heraldry, anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, etc.

5) An accompaniment is said to be obbligato when it so far differs from that which is accompanied that it is necessary for the intended effect, but ad libitum when it so nearly coincides with that which is accompanied that it may or may not be used, at will. The form of an accompaniment is specifically described by terms such as arpeggio, figured, pulsatile, harmonic, contrapuntal, running, etc., and its character is indicated by naming the instrument or other apparatus by which it is provided: as, a piano accompaniment, a chorus accompaniment, etc.

accompanist:

1) In music, one who plays an accompaniment.

accomplice:

1) A partner or coöperator: not in a bad sense.

2) More commonly An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt.

3) Sometimes used with to before a thing.

4) Synonyms Abetter, accessory (see the definitions of these words), coadjutor, assistant, ally, confederate, associate.

accomplish:

1) To complete; finish; reach the end of; bring to pass; actually do: as, he works hard, but accomplishes nothing.

2) To bring about by performance or realization; execute; carry out; fulfil: as, to accomplish a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

3) Hence To gain; obtain as the result of exertion.

4) To make complete by furnishing what is wanting: as— To equip or provide with material things.

5) To equip or furnish mentally; fit by education or training.

6) Synonyms and Execute, Achieve, etc. (see perform), complete, finish, consummate, succeed in, work out, fulfil, realize, bring to pass, end.

accord:

1) Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; assent.

2) A union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

3) Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony of relation: as, the accord of light and shade in painting.

4) Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: preceded by own.

5) Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation: as, the mediator of an accord.

6) Specifically, in law, an agreement which is made between parties for the settlement of a liability or controversy, and which, when executed, that is, carried into effect, is termed an accord and satisfaction, and bars or terminates a suit; a private extra-judicial agreement or arrangement.

7) In music, same as chord.

8) Milit., the conditions under which a fortress or command of troops is surrendered.

9) To agree; be in correspondence or harmony.

10) To make an agreement; come to an understanding.

11) To make to agree or correspond; adapt, as one thing to another.

12) To bring to an agreement or a settlement; settle, adjust, or compose; reconcile: as, to accord controversies.

13) To grant; give; concede: as, to accord due praise to any one.

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accordance:

1) The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity to a thing; harmony.

2) The act of according, granting, or giving.

3) Synonyms Harmony, unison, coincidence.

accordant:

1) Corresponding; conformable; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind; harmonious: sometimes followed by to, but more commonly by with: as, this was not accordant to his tastes, or with his principles.

according:

1) Agreeing; harmonious.

2) Suitable; agreeable; in accordance; in proportion: followed by to.

3) In accordance (with); agreeably (to): used with to: as, he acted according to his judgment: often applied to persons, but referring elliptically to their statements or opinions. Often abbreviated to acc.

accoucheur:

1) A man-midwife; a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth.

account:

1) A reckoning, an enumeration, or a computation; method of computing: as, the Julian account of time.

2) A reckoning of money or business; a statement or record of financial or pecuniary transactions, with their debits and credits, or of money received and paid and the balance on hand or due: as, to keep accounts; to make out an account.

3) A course of business dealings or relations requiring the keeping of records: as, to have an account with the bank.

4) On the stock exchange, that part of the transactions between buyer and seller to be settled on the fortnightly or monthly settling-day: as, I have sold A. B. 500 shares for the account.

5) Narrative; relation; statement of facts; a recital, verbal or written, of particular transactions and events: as, an account of the revolution in France.

6) A statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event: as, no satisfactory account has yet been given of these phenomena.

7) An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior.

8) Reason or consideration; ground: used with on: as, on all accounts; on every account; on account of.

9) Estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance.

10) Profit; advantage: as, to find one's account in a pursuit; to turn anything to account.

11) Regard; behalf; sake: as, all this trouble I have incurred on your account.

12) Sometimes spelled accompt.

13) Accounted; reckoned.

14) To count or reckon as; deem; consider; think; hold to be.

15) To reckon or compute; count.

16) To assign or impute; give the credit of; reckon as belonging or attributable.

17) To give an account, reason, or explanation of; explain.

18) To take into consideration.

19) To recount; relate.

20) To render an account or relation of particulars; answer in a responsible character: followed by with or to before a person, and by for before a thing: as, an officer must account with or to the treasurer for money received.

21) To furnish or assign a reason or reasons; give an explanation: with for: as, idleness accounts for poverty.

22) To reckon; count.

accountability:

1) The state of being accountable or answerable; responsibility for the fulfilment of obligations; liability to account for conduct, meet or suffer consequences, etc.: as, to hold a trustee to his accountability; the accountability of parents toward their children, or of men toward God.

accountable:

1) Liable to be called to account; responsible, as for a trust or obligation; answerable, as for conduct: as, every man is accountable to God for his conduct; a sheriff is accountable as bailiff and receiver of goods.

2) Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to unaccountable.

accountance: None

accountant:

1) One who is skilled in or who keeps accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. Also spelled accomptant.

2) Giving account; accountable; responsible.

account-book:

1) A book containing accounts, especially one containing a record of sales, purchases, and payments; a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditures.

accouplement:

1) In architecture, the act of placing two pillars, columns, or pilasters close together, so as to form a pair, in contrast with similar pieces which are spaced more widely. Accouplement is rare in classical buildings as we know them, but is common in modern work.

2) The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; union in couples; marriage.

3) In carpentry: A tie or brace. The entire piece of work formed by a brace and the timbers which it joins.

acorn-cup:

1) The hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn.

acorn-shell:

1) The shell of the acorn.

2) One of the cirripeds of the genus Balanus; a barnacle: called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See Balanus and Cirripedia.

acosmism:

1) The denial of the existence of an external world.

acousmatic:

1) Hearing; listening: as, acousmatic disciples.

2) A name given to such of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as had not completed their years of probation; hence, a professed hearer; a probationer.

3) An equivalent form is acoustic.

acoustic:

1) Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of sound.

2) Same as acousmatic.

3) In medicine, a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.

acoustics:

1) The science of sound; the study of the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing.

acquaint:

1) An acquaintance.

2) Acquainted; personally or mutually known: as, we are not acquaint.

3) To cause to have acquaintance or be more or less familiar; make conversant: used with with: as, to acquaint one's self, or make one's self acquainted, with a subject; to make persons (to be) acquainted with each other.

4) To furnish with knowledge or information (about); make conversant by notice or communication: with with before the subject of information, and formerly sometimes with of: as, to acquaint a friend with one's proceedings.

5) Synonyms To acquaint (with), make known (to), familiarize (with), introduce (to). To inform (of), communicate (to), apprise (of), mention (to), signify (to), intimate (to), disclose (to), reveal (to), tell (to). See announce and inform.

6) To become acquainted.

acquaintance:

1) The state of being acquainted, or of being more or less intimately conversant (used with reference to both persons and things); knowledge of; experience in: used with with, and formerly sometimes with of.

2) A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy: as, he is not a friend, only an acquaintance.

3) The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted: used as a plural, as if for acquaintances. See acquaintant.

acquainted:

1) Having acquaintance; informed; having personal knowledge.

2) Known; familiarly known; not new.

acquiesce:

1) To come to rest, or remain at rest.

2) To agree; consent; tacitly assent; quietly comply or submit: as, to acquiesce in an opinion, argument, or arrangement.

acquiescence:

1) Originally, but now rarely, contentment; satisfaction. In the ethics of Spinoza, acquiescence in one's very self is an ignoble self-satisfaction; but acquiescence of the soul in the knowledge of God is the highest result of virtue.

2) The act of acquiescing or giving tacit assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent.

3) In law, such neglect to take legal proceedings in opposition to a matter as implies consent thereto.

acquiescent:

1) Disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive; easy; unresisting.

acquiescently:

1) In an acquiescent manner.

acquire:

1) To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject: as, to acquire a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc.; to acquire a stammer; sugar acquires a brown color by being burned.

acquired logic: None

acquirement:

1) The act of acquiring; especially, the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes.

2) That which is acquired; attainment: commonly in the plural.

3) Synonyms Gathering, gaining.

4) Acquirements, Acquisitions, Attainments, Accomplishments, Endowments, Enduements; gain, resources. Acquisitions is the most general term, but it is gradually being restricted to material gains. Attainments denotes exclusively intellectual or moral acquisitions: as, a man of great attainments; his spiritual attainments were high. Acquirements has nearly the same meaning as attainments, though it is sometimes loosely used as equivalent to acquisitions; it has more direct reference to particular things acquired: as, skill in boxing was among his acquirements. Accomplishments are attainments or acquirements, particularly such as fit the possessor for society: as, French, dancing, and music were the sum of her accomplishments. Endowments are the gifts of nature, as genius or aptitude. Enduements are endowments, acquirements, or attainments in the field of moral and spiritual life, but they are opposed to attainments in being regarded as gifts from heaven rather than as the result of personal endeavor. See endue.

acquisition:

1) The act of acquiring or gaining possession: as, the acquisition of property.

2) That which is acquired or gained; especially, a material possession obtained by any means, but sometimes used in the plural of mental gains.

3) Synonyms Acquirements, Acquisitions, etc. See acquirement.

Acquisitive: None

acquisitive faculty: None

acquit:

1) To release or discharge, as from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty; specifically, in law, to pronounce not guilty: as, we acquit a man of evil intentions; the jury acquitted the prisoner.

2) To atone for.

3) To settle, as a debt; requite; pay; discharge; fulfil.

4) With a reflexive pronoun: To clear one's self.

5) To behave; bear or conduct one's self: as, the soldier acquitted himself well in battle; the orator acquitted himself indifferently.

6) . To release; set free; rescue.

7) Synonyms To exonerate, exculpate, discharge, set free. See absolve.

8) To behave, act, bear, conduct, demean, deport, or quit (one's self).

9) Past participle of acquit.

acquittal:

1) The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted.

2) Performance, as of a duty; discharge of an obligation or a debt.

acquittance:

1) To acquit.

2) The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the state of being so discharged.

3) A writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

4) The act of clearing one's self.

acre:

1) Originally

2) A superficial measure of land, usually stated to be 40 poles in length by 4 in breadth; but 160 perches (= 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet) make an acre, however shaped.

3) A lineal measure equal to a furrow's length, or 40 poles; more frequently, an acre's breadth, 4 poles, equal to 22 or 25 yards.

acrid:

1) Sharp or biting to the tongue or integuments; bitterly pungent; irritating: as, acrid salts.

2) Figuratively, severe; virulent; violent; stinging: as, “acrid temper,” Cowper, Charity.

3) An acrid poison: as, “a powerful acrid,” Pereira, Mat. Med.

4) One of a class of morbific substances supposed by the humorists to exist in the humors.

acridity:

1) The quality of being acrid; pungency conjoined with bitterness and corrosive irritation; acridness.

acrimonious:

1) Abounding in acrimony or acridness; acrid; corrosive.

2) Figuratively, severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging: applied to language, temper, etc.

acrimony:

1) Acridity; harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency; corrosiveness.

2) Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill nature, or petulance; virulence.

acroamatic:

1) Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning: opposed to exoteric.

acroamatical:

1) Of an acroamatic or abstruse character; acroamatic.

acroamatics:

1) Aristotle's acroamatic writings. See acroamatic. Also called acroatics.

acroatic:

1) Same as acroamatic.

acroatics:

1) Same as acroamatics.

acronychal:

1) In astronomy, occurring at sunset: as, the acronychal rising or setting of a star: opposed to cosmical.

acronychally:

1) In an acronychal manner; at sunset.

across:

1) From side to side; in a crossing or crossed manner; crosswise.

2) From one side to another; transversely; in a transverse line: as, what is the distance across? I came across in a steamer.

3) Adversely; contrarily: as, “things go across,” Mir. for Mags., p. 344

4) From side to side of, as opposed to along, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over: as, a bridge is laid across a river.

5) Transverse to the length of; so as to intersect at any angle: as, a line passing across another.

6) Beyond; on the other side of.

acrostic:

1) Crossed; folded across; crossing.

2) A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, the order of the alphabet, etc.

3) A Hebrew poem in which the initial letters of the lines or stanzas were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the Psalms are of this character, of which Psalm exix. is the best example.

4) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing an acrostic: as, acrostic verses.

act:

1) An exertion of energy or force, physical or mental; anything that is done or performed; a doing or deed; an operation or performance.

2) A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely; actuality; actualization; entelechy.

3) The soul, according to the Aristotelians, is the act, that is, is the entelechy or perfect development of the body. So God is said to be pure act, for Aristotle says, “There must be a principle whose essence it is to be actual (η%148ς ἠ ον)σία ἐνε)ργεια),” and this is by many writers understood to mean “whose essence is to be active.” In the phrase in act, therefore, act, though properly meaning actuality, is often used to mean activity.

4) A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented: generally subdivided into smaller portions, called scenes.

5) The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or award: as, an act of Parliament or of Congress; also, in plural, proceedings; the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of individuals.

6) In universities, a public disputation or lecture required of a candidate for a degree of master.

7) [Such a synopsis (cedula), stating the time of studies, the acts made, and the degrees taken by the candidate, and duly sworn to, had usually been required in universities since the middle ages.]

8) In law, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction: as, I deliver this as my act and deed.

9) In theology, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a work.

10) A second act (1890) which provided for an annual appropriation, to be increased in ten years from $15,000 to a permanent sum of $25,000 from the proceeds of the sale of public land, for the more complete endowment of these institutions. This income could be applied only to instruction (with facilities) in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and other branches directly related to industrial life.

11) To do, perform, or transact.

12) To represent by action; perform on or as on the stage; play, or play the part of; hence, feign or counterfeit: as, to act Macbeth; to act the lover, or the part of a lover.

13) To perform the office of; assume the character of: as, to act the hero.

14) To put in action; actuate.

15) To do something; exert energy or force in any way: used of anything capable of movement, either original or communicated, or of producing effects. Specifically

16) To put forth effort or energy; exercise movement or agency; be employed or operative: as, to act vigorously or languidly; he is acting against his own interest; his mind acts sluggishly.

17) To exert influence or produce effects: perform a function or functions; operate: as, praise acts as a stimulant; mind acts upon mind; the medicine failed to act; the brake refused to act, or to act upon the wheels.

18) To be employed or operate in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: as, a deputy acts for or in place of his principal; he refused to act on or as a member of the committee.

19) To perform as an actor; represent a character; hence, to feign or assume a part: as, he acts well; he is only acting.

20) He is a man of sentiment, and acts up to the sentiments he professes. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2. Synonyms Act, Work, Operate. These words agree in expressing the successful exertion of power. In their intransitive use they are sometimes interchangeable: as, a medicine acts, works, or operates; a plan works or operates. Where they differ, act may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action: as, a machine works well when all its parts act. Act may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generally to things. Operate, may express the more elaborate forms of action. Work may express the more powerful kinds of action: as, it worked upon his mind.

act:

1) An exertion of energy or force, physical or mental; anything that is done or performed; a doing or deed; an operation or performance.

2) A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely; actuality; actualization; entelechy.

3) The soul, according to the Aristotelians, is the act, that is, is the entelechy or perfect development of the body. So God is said to be pure act, for Aristotle says, “There must be a principle whose essence it is to be actual (η%148ς ἠ ον)σία ἐνε)ργεια),” and this is by many writers understood to mean “whose essence is to be active.” In the phrase in act, therefore, act, though properly meaning actuality, is often used to mean activity.

4) A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented: generally subdivided into smaller portions, called scenes.

5) The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or award: as, an act of Parliament or of Congress; also, in plural, proceedings; the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of individuals.

6) In universities, a public disputation or lecture required of a candidate for a degree of master.

7) [Such a synopsis (cedula), stating the time of studies, the acts made, and the degrees taken by the candidate, and duly sworn to, had usually been required in universities since the middle ages.]

8) In law, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction: as, I deliver this as my act and deed.

9) In theology, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a work.

10) A second act (1890) which provided for an annual appropriation, to be increased in ten years from $15,000 to a permanent sum of $25,000 from the proceeds of the sale of public land, for the more complete endowment of these institutions. This income could be applied only to instruction (with facilities) in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and other branches directly related to industrial life.

11) To do, perform, or transact.

12) To represent by action; perform on or as on the stage; play, or play the part of; hence, feign or counterfeit: as, to act Macbeth; to act the lover, or the part of a lover.

13) To perform the office of; assume the character of: as, to act the hero.

14) To put in action; actuate.

15) To do something; exert energy or force in any way: used of anything capable of movement, either original or communicated, or of producing effects. Specifically

16) To put forth effort or energy; exercise movement or agency; be employed or operative: as, to act vigorously or languidly; he is acting against his own interest; his mind acts sluggishly.

17) To exert influence or produce effects: perform a function or functions; operate: as, praise acts as a stimulant; mind acts upon mind; the medicine failed to act; the brake refused to act, or to act upon the wheels.

18) To be employed or operate in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: as, a deputy acts for or in place of his principal; he refused to act on or as a member of the committee.

19) To perform as an actor; represent a character; hence, to feign or assume a part: as, he acts well; he is only acting.

20) He is a man of sentiment, and acts up to the sentiments he professes. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2. Synonyms Act, Work, Operate. These words agree in expressing the successful exertion of power. In their intransitive use they are sometimes interchangeable: as, a medicine acts, works, or operates; a plan works or operates. Where they differ, act may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action: as, a machine works well when all its parts act. Act may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generally to things. Operate, may express the more elaborate forms of action. Work may express the more powerful kinds of action: as, it worked upon his mind.

acting:

1) Performing duty, service, or functions; specifically, performing the functions of an office or employment temporarily: as, an acting governor or mayor; an acting colonel or superintendent.

2) Performing, or used in performing, stage-plays.

3) The profession of an actor or player.

action:

1) To bring a legal action against.

2) The process or state of acting or of being active, as opposed to rest; change of which the cause lies within the subject; activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts, as contrasted with contemplation, speculation, speaking, or writing: as, a man of action.

3) An event considered as predicated of its cause; an act, usually in a complex or an inclusive sense; that which is done about or in relation to anything; a specific performance, proceeding, or course of conduct: as, a good or a bad action; actions speak louder than words; the action of a deliberative body.

4) An exertion of power or force; the real relation of a cause to its effect; causality; influence; agency; operation; impulse: as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails.

5) Manner of moving; kind of motion or physical performance: as, this horse has fine action; the action of a machine.

6) In rhetoric, gesture or gesticulation; the deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings expressed.

7) In poetry and the drama, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or story, as distinguished from an incidental action or episode. Unity of action is one of the dramatic unities.

8) In physiology: Any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity; the performance of a function: as, the action of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid action of the liver.

9) A more or less complex muscular effort.

10) In law: A proceeding instituted in court by one or more parties against another or others to enforce a right, or punish or redress a wrong: distinguished from judicial proceedings which are not controversial in form, as the probate of a will.

11) Such a proceeding under the forms of the common law, as distinguished from a chancery suit and a criminal prosecution.

12) The right of bringing an action: as, the law gives an action for every claim.

13) In the fine arts: The appearance of animation, movement, or passion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression, either singly or concurrently.

14) The event or episode represented or illustrated by a work of art.

15) A military fight; a minor engagement between armed bodies of men, whether on land or water: of less importance than a battle. See battle.

16) In machinery: The mechanism of a breech-loading gun by which it is opened to receive the charge.

17) That part of the mechanism of a pianoforte, an organ, or other similar instrument by which the action of the fingers upon the keys is transmitted to the strings, reeds, etc.

18) A share in the capital stock of a company; in the plural, stocks, or shares of stock.

19) In firearms, when the locks are bedded into the stock alone. E. H. Knight.

20) In mech., the sum of the average momenta of the elements of a moving system, each multiplied by the distance through which it moves.

21) In dynamo-electric machines, wasteful internal circuits in the pole-pieces or cores; eddy, parasitic, or Foucault currents.

actionable:

1) Furnishing sufficient ground for an action at law: as, to call a man a thief is actionable.

active:

1) Having the power or property of acting; tending to cause change or communicate action or motion; capable of exerting influence: opposed to passive: as, attraction is an active power.

2) Specifically In medicine, acting quickly; producing immediate effects: as, active remedies or treatment.

3) Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile: as, an active animal.

4) Busy; constantly engaged in action; acting with vigor and assiduity: opposed to dull, slow, or indolent: as, an active officer; also to sedentary: as, an active life.

5) In a state of action; marked by movement or operation; in actual progress or motion; not quiescent, dormant, or suspended: as, to take active proceedings against an offender; to engage in active hostilities.

6) Hence In com., marked by quickness or frequency; brisk; lively; coming or moving freely or abundantly: as, an active trade or demand for goods; active freights or stocks. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects: opposed to speculative: as, the active duties of life; the active powers of the mind.

7) In grammar, signifying the performance and not the endurance of an action: opposed to passive.

8) Reid uses the term to denote the will, appetites, affections, etc.; but that use has been generally condemned.

9) The state of having a place on the active list, under full pay: used in contradistinction to being on the retired list, under reduced pay.

10) Active regards either mind or body; there is no sinister sense of the word. The activity may be merely for its own sake. Active is opposed to lazy, inert, or quiescent: an active mind, life, person.

11) Busy is active about something that is supposed to be useful. As applied to disposition, the word has acquired a bad sense, that of meddlesome: a busybody; he is too busy about others' affairs. An officious person is one whose efforts to be active or busy for others' benefit come, through his lack of judgment, to be regarded as annoying or intrusive. See impertinent.

12) In psychology, representative of a type of character whose dominant characteristic is a natural and constantly renewed tendency to action.

actively:

1) In an active manner; by action or movement; hence, briskly or energetically: as, to engage actively in business; to work actively.

2) In an active sense; by active application or attention; in a way involving or implying action: opposed to passively: as, to employ a verb actively; to study actively.

activity:

1) In. psychology, a self-determination of mental process, experienced or inferred, especially characteristic of the conative consciousness.

2) The state of action; doing.

3) Activeness; the quality of acting promptly and energetically.

4) An exercise of energy or force; an active movement or operation; a mode or course of action.

5) In physical, a term introduced by Sir William Thomson as an equivalent of “rate of doing work,” or the rate per unit of time at which energy is given out by a working system.

6) A physical or gymnastic exercise; an agile performance.

actor:

1) One who acts or performs; the doer or performer of an action; specifically, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage-player.

2) In law: An advocate or a proctor in civil courts or causes.

3) A plaintiff.

actress:

1) A female actor or performer.

actual:

1) Active; practical.

2) In full existence; real; denoting that which not merely can be, but is: opposed to potential, apparent, constructive, and imaginary.

3) Now existing; present: opposed to past and future: as, in the actual condition of affairs.

4) An individual as containing in it species, or a species as containing in it genera; a metaphysical or formal whole. So actual parts.

5) Synonyms Actual, Positive, etc. (see real), veritable, genuine, certain, absolute.

actualism:

1) In metaphysics, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert.

actuality:

1) The state of being actual, as opposed to potentiality; existence, as opposed to ideality.

2) That in which anything is realized.

actualization:

1) A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a state of actuality or existence; the state of being made actual. Also spelled actualisation.

actually:

1) As an actual or existing fact; really; in truth: often used as an expression of wonder or surprise: as, he actually accomplished what he undertook.

2) By action or active manifestation; in act or deed; practically.

actuary:

1) A registrar or clerk: a term of the civil law, used originally in courts of civil-law jurisdiction.

2) A person skilled in the application of the doctrine of chances to financial affairs, more especially in regard to the insurance of lives.

actuate:

1) To put into action; move or incite to action: as, men are actuated by motives or passions.

2) To make actual or real; carry out; execute; perform.

3) Synonyms Actuate, Impel, Induce, Incite, Prompt, Instigate. (See impel.) To actuate is merely to call into action, without regard to the nature of the actuating force; but it is very commonly used of motives: as, the murderer was actuated by revenge.

4) Impel, to drive toward, is expressive of more passion, haste, urgency, necessity; hence it is coupled with words of corresponding kind, and when used with quieter words it gives them force: as, youth impelled him.

5) Induce, to lead toward, is gentler by as much as leading is gentler than driving; it implies the effort to persuade by presenting motives, but is also used where the persuasion is only figurative: as, I was at last induced to go; he was induced by my example.

6) Incite, prompt, instigate are used only when motives irrespective of physical force are the actuating power. Incite is weaker than impel and stronger than prompt; it expresses more eagerness than impel; it implies the urging of men toward the objects of kindled feelings and generally of strong desire. Prompt is more general in its meaning, depending upon its connection for force and limitation; it is often preferred for its brevity and breadth of application.

7) Instigate, to goad on, is sometimes, but erroneously, used of incitement to good; it should be used only where the urging is toward evil. It generally implies that such urging is underhand, although that fact is sometimes explicitly stated: he was (secretly) instigated to his perfidy.

8) Put into action. South.

acumen:

1) Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight.

2) In botany, a tapering point. Synonyms Penetration, discernment, acuteness, sharpness, perspicacity, insight.

acuminate:

1) To bring to a point; render sharp or keen: as, “to acuminate despair,”

2) To taper or rise to a point.

3) Pointed; acute.

4) In ichthyology, drawn out in a long point: said of the fins.

acutangular:

1) Same as acute-angular.

acute:

1) To render acute in tone.

2) Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point or angle: opposed to blunt or obtuse.

3) Sharp or penetrating in intellect; possessing keenness of insight or perception; exercising nice discernment or discrimination: opposed to dull or stupid: as, “the acute and ingenious author,” Locke.

4) Manifesting intellectual keenness or penetration; marked or characterized by quickness of perception or nice discernment: applied to mental endowments and operations: as, acute faculties or arguments.

5) Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small or distant objects or effects: as, a man of acute eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

6) Keen; sharp; intense; poignant: said of pain, pleasure, etc.

7) High in pitch; shrill: said of sound: opposed to grave. See acute accent, below.

8) In pathology, attended with more or less violent symptoms and coming speedily to a crisis: applied to a disease: as, an acute pleurisy: distinguished from subacute and chronic.

9) A mark (′ ) used to denote accentual stress, and also for other purposes. To denote stress in English, it is now generally placed after the accented syllable, as in this dictionary, but sometimes over the vowel of that syllable. The latter is done regularly in such Greek words as take this accent, and in all Spanish words the accentuation of which varies from the standard rule. In some languages it is used only to determine the quality or length of vowel-sounds, as on e in French (as in été), and on all the vowels in Hungarian; and in Polish and other Slavic languages it is also placed over some of the consonants to mark variations of their sounds. For other uses, see accent, n.

10) Keen may be the most objective of these words. An acute answer is one that shows penetration into the subject; a keen answer unites with acuteness a certain amount of sarcasm, or antagonism to the person addressed; a shrewd answer is one that combines remarkable acuteness with wisdom as to what it is practically best to say.

11) Shrewd differs from acute and keen by having an element of practical sagacity or astuteness. Only keen has the idea of eagerness: as, he was keen in pursuit. See astute and sharp.

acute-angled:

1) Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles.

acute-angular:

1) Having an angle less than a right angle; acute-angled.

2) In botany, having stems with sharp corners or edges, as labiate plants. Also written acutangular.

acutely:

1) In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

acuteness:

1) In musical acoustics. relative elevation of pitch in a sound or tone, produced by greater frequency of vibration: opposed to gravity. The higher the pitch, the greater is the acuteness.

2) The quality of being acute.

3) The faculty of nice discernment or perception; quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding.

4) In rhetoric or music, sharpness or elevation of sound.

5) In pathology, violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

adage:

1) A pithy saying in current use; a brief familiar proverb; an expression of popular wisdom, generally figurative, in a single phrase or sentence, and of remote origin.

2) Synonyms Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, etc. See aphorism.

adagia: None

Adam's ale: None

Adam's wine: None

Adams apple: None

adamant:

1) A name applied with more or less indefiniteness to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness: as the diamond

2) the natural opposite of the diamond

3) a lodestone or magnet, and

4) an anti-magnet.

5) In general, any substance of impenetrable or surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any force.

adamantine:

1) Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

2) Resembling the diamond in hardness or in luster.

3) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional luster. See corundum.

Adamic: None

adapt:

1) Same as immunize.

2) Adapted; fit; suitable.

3) To make suitable; make to correspond; fit or suit; proportion.

4) To fit by alteration; modify or remodel for a different purpose: as, to adapt a story or a foreign play for the stage; to adapt an old machine to a new manufacture. To make by altering or fitting something else; produce by change of form or character: as, to bring out a play adapted from the French; a word of an adapted form.

adaptable:

1) Capable of being adapted; susceptible of adaptation.

Adaptability: None

Adaptation: None

adaptive:

1) Of, pertaining to, or characterized by adaptation; making or made fit or suitable; susceptible of or undergoing accordant change.

adaptively:

1) In an adaptive manner; with adaptation; in an adjusted or fitting manner; with fitness: as, “adaptively modified structures,” Owen, Class. of Mammalia.

adaptiveness:

1) The quality of being adaptive; capability of making or becoming fit or suitable.

adarme:

1) A Spanish weight, a drachm, the 16th part of an ounce, or the 256th part of a pound, equal (in Castile) to 1 avoirdupois drachms. Another form is adareme.

add:

1) To join or unite into one sum or aggregate.

2) To unite, join, attach, annex, or subjoin as an augmentation or accretion; bring into corporate union or relation: with to before the subject of addition, and sometimes without an expressed object when this is implied by the subject: as, add another stone, or another stone to the pile; he continually added

3) to his store; to add to one's grief.

4) To put into the possession of; give or grant additionally, as to a person.

5) To be or serve as an addition; be added: with to: as, the consciousness of folly often adds to one's regret.

6) To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

adder:

1) One who adds.

2) An instrument for performing addition.

3) The popular English name of the viper, Vipera communis, now Pelias berus, a common venomous serpent of Europe (and the only poisonous British reptile), belonging to the family Viperidæ, of the suborder Solenoglypha, of the order Ophidia.

4) A name loosely applied to various snakes more or less resembling the viper, Pelias berus: as

5) The sea-stickleback or adder-fish. See adder-fish.

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addict:

1) To devote or give up, as to a habit or occupation; apply habitually or sedulously, as to a practice or habit: used reflexively: as, to addict one's self to the exercise of charity; he is addicted (addicts himself) to meditation, pleasure, or intemperance.

2) To give over or surrender; devote, attach, or assign; yield up, as to the service, use, or control of: used both of persons and of things.

3) Specifically In Roman law, to deliver over formally by the sentence of a judge, as a debtor to the service of his creditor.

4) Addicted.

addictedness:

1) The quality or state of being addicted.

adding-machine:

1) Its different forms depend either on the totalizing principle, on the principle of a train of gears whose ratio is 10 to 1, or on both. In a convenient form the figures are arranged like the keys of a type-writer in vertical rows from 1 to 9. By depressing the key for the proper figure in the row of units, tens, hundreds, etc., the result of the addition appears in figures. Such machines are much used in banks, offices, and factories.

2) An instrument or a machine intended to facilitate or perform the addition of numbers. See calculating-machine, arithmometer.

additament:

1) An addition; something added.

addition:

1) To furnish with an addition, or a designation additional to one's name.

2) To combine; add together.

3) The act or process of adding or uniting, especially so that the parts remain independent of one another: opposed to subtraction or diminution: as, a sum is increased by addition; to increase a heap by the addition of more.

4) The result of adding; anything added, whether material or immaterial.

5) Specifically— In law, a title or designation annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence: as, John Doe, Esq.; Richard Roe, Gent.; Robert Dale, Mason; Thomas Way, of Boston, Hence—

6) An epithet or any added designation or description: a use frequent in Shakspere, but now obsolete.

7) In music, a dot at the side of a note indicating that its sound is to be lengthened one half.

8) In heraldry, same as augmentation.

9) In distilling, anything added to the wash or liquor when in a state of fermentation.

10) Superaddition, appendage, adjunct, increase, increment, extension, enlargement, augmentation.

additional:

1) Added; supplementary.

2) Something added; an addition.

additionally:

1) By way of addition.

additive:

1) To be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase: as, an additive correction (a correction to be added).

addle:

1) To make corrupt or putrid, as eggs.

2) Hence To spoil; make worthless or ineffective; muddle; confuse: as, to addle the brain, or a piece of work.

3) To manure with liquid.

4) To become addled, as an egg; hence, to come to nought; be spoiled.

5) Liquid filth; putrid urine or mire; the drainage from a dunghill.

6) The dry lees of wine. Bailey; Ash.

7) Same as attle.

8) Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs. Hence Empty; idle; vain; barren; producing nothing; muddled, confused, as the head or brain.

9) Laborers' wages.

10) To earn; accumulate gradually, as money.

11) To produce or yield fruit; ripen.

address:

1) Primarily, to make direct or straight; straighten, or straighten up; hence, to bring into line or order, as troops (see dress); make right in general; arrange, redress, as wrongs, etc.

2) N. E. D. To direct in a course or to an end; impart a direction to, as toward an object or a destination; aim, as a missile; apply directly, as action.

3) To direct the energy or force of; subject to the effort of doing; apply to the accomplishment of: used reflexively, with to: as, he addressed himself to the work in hand.

4) To direct to the ear or attention, as speech or writing; utter directly or by direct transmission, as to a person or persons: as, to address a warning to a friend, or a petition to the legislature.

5) To direct speech or writing to; aim at the hearing or attention of; speak or write to: as, to address an assembly; he addressed his constituents by letter.

6) To apply in speech; subject to hearing or notice: used reflexively, with to: as, he addressed himself to the chairman.

7) To direct for transmission; put a direction or superscription on: as, to address a letter or parcel to a person at his residence; to address newspapers or circulars.

8) To direct attentions to in courtship; pay court to as a lover.

9) To prepare; make ready: often with to or for.

10) Hence To clothe or array; dress; adorn; trim.

11) In com., to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor: as, the ship was addressed to a merchant in Baltimore.

12) To direct speech; speak.

13) To make an address or appeal.

14) To make preparations; get ready.

15) Power of properly directing or guiding one's own action or conduct; skilful management; dexterity; adroitness: as, he managed the affair with address.

16) Direction or guidance of speech; the act or manner of speaking to persons; personal bearing in intercourse; accost: as, Sir is a title of address; he is a man of good address. Hence The attention paid by a lover to his mistress; courtship; plural (more commonly), the acts of courtship; the attentions of a lover: as, to pay one's addresses to a lady.

17) An utterance of thought addressed by speech to an audience, or transmitted in writing to a person or body of persons; usually, an expression of views or sentiments on some matter of direct concern or interest to the person or persons addressed; a speech or discourse suited to an occasion or to circumstances: as, to deliver an address on the events of the day; an address of congratulation; the address of Parliament in reply to the queen's speech.

18) A formal request addressed to the executive by one or both branches of a legislative body, requesting it to do a particular thing.

19) A direction for guidance, as to a person's abode; hence, the place at which a person resides, or the name and place of destination, with any other details, necessary for the direction of a letter or package: as, what is your present address? the address or superscription on a letter.

20) In equity pleading, the technical description in a bill of the court whose remedial power is sought.

21) In com., the act of despatching or consigning, as a ship, to an agent at the port of destination.

22) Formerly used in the sense of preparation, or the state of preparing or being prepared, and in various applications arising therefrom, as an appliance, array or dress, etc.

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adduce:

1) To bring forward, present, or offer; advance; cite; name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances.

2) Synonyms Adduce, Allege, Assign, Advance, Offer, Cite. Offer and assign are the least forcible of these words. To offer is simply to present for acceptance. We may offer a plea, an apology, or an excuse, but it may not be accepted. We may assign a reason, but it may not be the real or only reason which might be given by us. We may advance an opinion or a theory, and may cite authorities in support of it Allege is the most positive of all these words. To allege is to make an unsupported statement regarding something; to adduce, on the other hand, is to bring forward proofs or evidence in support of some statement or proposition already made: as, he alleged that he had been robbed by A. B., but adduced no proof in support of his allegation.

adept:

1) Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted.

2) One who has attained proficiency; one fully skilled in anything; a proficient or master; specifically, in former times, a proficient in alchemy or magic; a master of occult science, or one who professed to have discovered “the great secret” (namely, of transmuting base metal into gold).

3) Synonyms Adept, Expert. An adept is one who possesses natural as well as acquired aptitude or skill in anything: as, an adept in the art of governing; an adept in diplomacy, lying, cajolery, whist-playing, etc. An expert, on the other hand, is one whose skill and proficiency are more conspicuously the result of practice or experience, or of an intimate acquaintance with a subject. The term is mostly limited to one possessing special skill or knowledge in some branch, and regarded as an authority on it: as, an expert in alienism, chemistry, penmanship, etc.

adequacy:

1) The state or quality of being adequate; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose: as, the adequacy of supply to expenditure, or of an effort to its purpose; an adequacy of provisions.

adequateness:

1) The state of being adequate; justness of adaptation; sufficiency; adequacy.

adequation:

1) A making or being equal; an equivalence or equivalent.

adequative:

1) Equivalent or sufficient; adequate.

adeundem: None

adfected or affected equation: None

adhere:

1) To stick fast; cleave; become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing: as, glutinous substances adhere to one another; the lungs sometimes adhere to the pleura.

2) To hold closely or firmly (to): as, to adhere to a plan.

3) To belong intimately; be closely connected.

4) To be fixed in attachment or devotion; be devoted; be attached as a follower or upholder: as, men adhere to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed; rarely, to be attached as a friend.

5) To be consistent; hold together; be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; cohere.

6) Specifically, in Scots law: To affirm a judgment; agree with the opinion of a judge previously pronounced.

7) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See adherence, 3. In logic and metaphysics, to be accidentally connected. See adherent, a., 3.

adherence:

1) The act or state of sticking or adhering: rare in a physical sense, adhesion being commonly used. Figuratively, the character of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment: as, an adherence to a party or opinions; the act of holding to closely: as, a rigid adherence to rules.

2) In Scots law, the return of a husband or wife who has for a time deserted his or her spouse.

3) In painting, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. Fairholt. In logic and metaphysics, the state of being adherent. See adherent, a., 3.

4) In the theory of aggregates, the aggregate of all those points of a point-aggregate which are not limiting points (that is, limits of endless series of points): called the adherence of the point-aggregate; the aggregate of all the remaining points is called its coherence.

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adherency:

1) The state of being adherent.

2) That which is adherent.

adherent:

1) Sticking; clinging; adhering.

2) In botany, congenitally united, as parts that are normally separate: generally used as equivalent to adnate. See cut under adnate. In logic and metaphysics, accidentally connected; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent: as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality adherent to it, not inherent in it.

3) A person who adheres; one who follows or upholds a leader, party, cause, opinion, or the like; a follower, partizan, or supporter.

4) Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage.

5) Synonyms Disciple, pupil, upholder, supporter, dependant.

adhesion:

1) An expression of, or the act by which one expresses, acquiescence in, adherence to, and support of some statement, declaration, or proposal; assent; concurrence.

2) The act or state of adhering, or of being united and attached; close connection or association: as, the adhesion of parts united by growth, cement, etc.; inflammatory adhesion of surfaces in disease.

3) Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence: as, an adhesion to vice.

4) Assent; concurrence.

5) That which adheres; accretion.

6) In physical, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact, as between two solids, a solid and a liquid, or a solid and a gas. See extract, and cohesion.

7) In botany, the union of parts normally separate. In pathology, especially in the plural, the adventitious bands or fibers by which inflamed parts have adhered, or are held together. In surgery, the reunion of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the adhesive. In mech., often used as synonymous with friction (which see).

adhesive:

1) Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

2) Figuratively, cleaving or clinging; adhering; remaining attached; not deviating from.

3) Gummed; fitted for adhesion: as, adhesive envelops.

adhesive knowledge: None

Argumentum ad hominem: None

Adiabatic curve or line: None

adiaphorism:

1) Religious tolerance or moderation in regard to indifferent or non-essential matters; hence, latitudinarianism; indifferentism.

adiaphorous:

1) Indifferent; neutral; morally neither right nor wrong.

2) Hence Applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline.

3) In medicine, doing neither good nor harm, as a medicament.

adieu:

1) Literally, to God, an ellipsis for I commend you to God: an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, equivalent to farewell; hence, a parting salutation in general: as, adieu to my hopes.

2) Synonyms Adieu, Farewell, Good-by. These words have completely lost their original meanings. In use the difference between them is only one of formality, good-by being the most common, and adieu the most formal. By the Society of Friends (and perhaps some other sects) farewell is preferred, as not involving the careless mention of the name of God. In strict propriety, farewell is a parting salutation to persons going away.

3) adieus or (in French spelling) adieux (a-dū z′ , ȧ-dyė′ ). A farewell or commendation to the care of God: as, an everlasting adieu; to make one's adieus.

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ad indefinitum:

1) To the indefinite; indefinitely; to an indefinite extent.

adipocere:

1) A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, produced by the decomposition of animal matter when protected from the air, and under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. It consists chiefly of ammonium margarate, with an admixture of the margarates of potassium and calcium.

adipose:

1) Fatty; consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat.

2) Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

adit:

1) An entrance or a passage; specifically, in mining, a nearly horizontal excavation, or drift (which see), specially used to conduct from the interior to the surface the water which either comes into the workings from above or is pumped up from below.

2) Milit., a passage under ground by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. Wilhelm, Mil. Diet. Admission; access; approach.

adjacene: None

adjacency:

1) The state of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous; proximity or near neighborhood: as, the adjacency of lands or buildings.

2) That which is adjacent.

adjacent:

1) Lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: as, a field adjacent to the highway.

2) That which is next or contiguous; an abutting neighbor.

3) In logic, a predicate.

adjectitious:

1) Added; additional: as, “adjectitious work,” Maundrell.

adjectival:

1) Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

adjective:

1) To make an adjective of; form into an adjective; give the character of an adjective to.

2) Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun: as, an adjective name. Pertaining to an adjective: as, the adjective use of a noun. Added or adjected; additional.

3) In grammar, a word used to qualify, limit, or define a noun, or a word or phrase which has the value of a noun; a part of speech expressing quality or condition as belonging to something: thus, whiteness is the name of a quality, and is a noun; white means possessing whiteness, and so is an adjective.

4) A dependant or an accessory; a secondary or subsidiary part.

adjunct:

1) United with another (generally in a subordinate capacity) in office or in action of any kind: as, an adjunct professor. Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence; attending; accompanying.

2) Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.

3) A person joined to another in some duty or service; an assistant or subordinate colleague.

4) In metaphysics, any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence.

5) In grammar, a word or a number of words added to define, limit, or qualify the force of another word or other words; a word or phrase having value in a sentence only as dependent on another member of the sentence, as an adjective, an adverb, the words of a dependent clause, etc.

6) In music, a scale or key closely related to another; a relative scale or key.

adjunction:

1) In mathematics, the process of obtaining the domain Ω from the domain Ω by adding to it the number a which does not already belong to it, and adding also all numbers arising from a finite number of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions involving a and all numbers in the domain Ω. See the extract.

2) The act of joining; the state of being joined. The thing joined.

3) In civil law, the joining of one person's property to that of another permanently, as the building of a house upon another's land, painting of a picture on another's canvas, and the like.

adjuvant:

1) Serving to help or assist; auxiliary; contributory: as, an adjuvant medicine.

2) A person or thing aiding or helping; whatever aids or assists.

3) Specifically In medicine, whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; especially, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient.

admeasure:

1) To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; measure.

2) In law, to survey and lay off a due portion to, as of dower in real estate or of pasture held in common. This was formerly done by writ of admeasurement, directed to the sheriff.

admeasurement:

1) The process of measuring; the ascertainment of the numerical amount of any quantity.

2) The numerical amount or measure of anything, whether a number, the dimensions of a solid, the bulk of a fluid, mass, duration, or degree.

3) In law, ascertainment and assignment of the due proportion: as, admeasurement of damages, or of dower in an estate; admeasurement of the right of an individual in a common pasture.

4) Sometimes called admensuration.

admit:

1) To suffer to enter; grant or afford entrance to: as, to admit a student into college; windows admit light and air; to admit a serious thought into the mind.

2) To give right or means of entrance to: as, a ticket admits one into a theater; this key will admit you to the garden.

3) To permit to exercise a certain function; grant power to hold a certain office: as, he was admitted to the bar; to admit a man to the ministry.

4) To have capacity for the admission of at one time: as, this passage admits two abreast.

5) To grant in argument; receive as true; concede; allow: as, the argument or fact is admitted.

6) To permit, grant, allow, or be capable of: as, the words do not admit such a construction. See II.

7) To acknowledge; own; confess: as, he admitted his guilt.

8) To give warrant or allowance; grant opportunity or permission: with of: as, circumstances do not admit of this; the text does not admit of this interpretation.

adscititious:

1) Added or derived from without; not intrinsic or essential; supplemental; additional. Also written ascititious.

advenient:

1) Advening; coming from without; superadded.

adventitious:

1) In phytogeography, naturalized from a distant formation: opposed to \*vicine. A term proposed by Pound and Clements. Compare adventitious, 2.

2) Added extrinsically; not springing from the essence of the subject, but from another source; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired: applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is superadded or adopted, as in a picture or other work of art, to give it additional power or effect.

3) In botany and zoology, appearing casually, or in an abnormal or unusual position or place; occurring as a straggler or away from its natural position or habitation; adventive.

4) In anatomy, of the nature of adventitia: as, the adventitious coat of an artery.

adversative:

1) Expressing difference, contrariety, opposition, or antithesis: as, an adversative conjunction.

2) Of adverse nature; inimical.

3) A word or proposition denoting contrariety or opposition.

aegrotans: None

aegrotant: None

aegrotat:

1) In English universities, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties. Also called æger.

Heading aegrotat: None

aeolotropic:

1) In physical, not having the same properties in all directions; non-isotropic; anisotropic: said of a body with reference to elasticity or the action upon it of light, heat, etc.

2) A non-isotropic substance, or one having different properties in different directions, as a biaxial crystal.

aelotropy: None

aetiological:

1) Of or pertaining to ætiology; connected with or dependent upon the doctrine of efficient or physical causes, as distinguished from teleological or final causes.

aetiologically: None

aetiologist: None

aetiology:

1) An inquiry into or a theory of the physical causes of any class of phenomena.

2) Specifically, in medicine, an inquiry into or account of the origin or causes of disease, or of a particular kind or case of disease. Sometimes written aitiology.

affection:

1) The state of having one's feelings affected; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.

2) A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment: as, the affection of a parent for his child: generally followed by for, sometimes by to or toward, before the object.

3) Natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.

4) Prejudice; bias.

5) A modification; the effect or result of action upon a thing; especially, in psychology, a passive modification of consciousness.

6) In metaphysics (translation of Gr. πάθος, suffering), one of those qualities of bodies by which they directly affect the senses: often improperly extended to other properties of bodies.

7) A disease, or the condition of being diseased; a morbid or abnormal state of body or mind: as, a gouty affection; hysteric affection.

8) In painting, a lively representation of passion. Wotton.

9) Affectation.

10) Synonyms Attachment, Fondness, etc. (see love), tenderness, partiality, bias. See passion.

11) In recent psychol., the elementary feeling-process; the pure or qualitatively simple feeliug, in which there is no admixture of sensation. See the extract.

12) In trigonometry, relation to .

13) In law, the making over, pawning, or mortgaging of a thing to assure the payment of a sum of money or the discharge of some other duty or service.

14) To love; have an affection for.

affective quality: None

affinity:

1) In projective geometry, a perspective of which the center is at an infinite distance.

2) An artificial relationship between persons of different blood, regarded as analogous to consanguinity; the relation between families or individuals created by intermarriage (excluding that between the married persons), by legal adoption, or by sponsorship; more especially, the relation between a husband or wife and the kindred of the other spouse.

3) Intercourse; acquaintance; companionship.

4) Hence A natural liking for, or attraction to, a person or thing; a natural drawing or inclination; an inherent mutual liking or attraction.

5) Inherent likeness or agreement as between things; essential or specific conformity; intimate resemblance or connection.

6) In chem., that force by which the atoms of bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound different in its nature from any of its constituents: called distinctively chemical or elective affinity.

7) In biology, morphological and implied genetic relationship, resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms; true and near structural relationship, predicable of two or more organisms morphologically related, however diverse physiologically.

8) In psychology, that in ideas which renders them capable of being associated in the mind, as their similarity or coadjacency.

9) In geometry, the relationship between two figures in the same plane which correspond to each other, point to point and straight line to straight line, any point of the one lying in a fixed direction from the corresponding point of the other, and at a distance from it proportional to its distance from a fixed line, called the axis of affinity, the direction of which is that of lines joining corresponding points.

affirmation:

1) The assertion that something is, or is true; the assignment of a certain character to an object: opposed to denial or negation.

2) That which is affirmed; a proposition that is declared to be true; averment; assertion.

3) Confirmation; ratification; establishment of something of prior origin.

4) In law, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, or others conscientiously opposed to taking oaths, in cases where an oath is generally required.

affirmative:

1) Characterized by affirmation or assertion; assertive; positive in form; not negative: as, an affirmative proposition; affirmative principles.

2) Hence Positive in manner; confident; dogmatic.

3) Giving affirmation or assent; confirmatory; ratifying; concurring; agreeing: as, an affirmative decree or judgment by an appellate court; an affirmative answer to a request.

4) That which affirms or asserts; a positive proposition or averment: as, two negatives make an affirmative.

5) That which gives affirmation or assent; the agreeing or concurring part or side: with the definite article: as, to support the affirmative; to vote in the affirmative (that is, in favor of the affirmative side), as in a legislative body.

6) In judicial proceedings, the side which, whether in itself an affirmation or a negation, requires first to be supported by proof, presumption in the absence of proof being against it; the side which has the burden of proof.

7) Nautical, the signal-flag or pendant by which assent is expressed.

affirmatory:

1) Affirmative; assertive.

2) Dependent upon an affirmative principle: as, an affirmatory syllogism.

a fortiori:

1) For a still stronger reason; all the more.

acrogens: None

agency:

1) The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality.

2) A mode of exerting power; a means of producing effects.

3) The office of agent or factor; the business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another: as, the principal pays the charges of agency.

4) The place of business of an agent.

agent:

1) Acting: opposed to patient in the sense of sustaining action.

2) An active cause; an efficient cause; one who or that which acts or has the power to act: as, a moral agent; many insects are agents of fertilization.

3) A person acting on behalf of another, called his principal; a representative; a deputy, factor, substitute, or attorney. Often abbreviated to agt.

4) An official: as, an agent of police.

catalytic agent: None

aggregate:

1) To bring together; collect into a sum, mass, or body: as, “the aggregated soil,” Milton, P. L., x. 293.

2) To amount to (the number of); make (the sum or total of): an elliptical use.

3) To add or unite to as a constituent member; make a part of the aggregate of: as, to aggregate a person to a company or society.

4) To come together into a sum or mass; combine and form a collection or mass.

5) In logic, a whole of aggregants which is universally predicable of every one of its aggregants and is not predicable of any individual of which none of its aggregants is predicable.

6) Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; combined: as, the aggregate amount of indebtedness.

7) Specifically— In geology, composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by mechanical means: as, granite is an aggregate rock.

8) In anatomy, clustered: as, aggregate glands (Peyer's glands)

9) In botany, forming a dense cluster. In zoology, compound; associated. In law, composed of many individuals united into one association.

10) A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a total or gross amount; any combined whole considered with reference to its constituent parts.

11) Any hard material added to lime to make concrete.

12) Milit., the total commissioned and enlisted force of any post, department, division, corps, or other command.

aggregation:

1) In sociology, the phenomenon of the physical concentration of population, of animals, and of plants.

2) The act of collecting or the state of being collected into an unorganized whole.

3) In logic, the union of species to form a genus, or of terms to form a term true of anything of which any of its parts are true, and only false when all its parts are false.

4) The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; affiliation.

5) A combined whole; an aggregate.

6) In botany, applied by Darwin specifically to the peculiar change induced in the cells of the tentacles of Drosera by mechanical or chemical stimulation.

agnoiology:

1) In metaphysics, the doctrine or theory of ignorance, which seeks to determine what we are necessarily ignorant of.

agnostic:

1) One of a class of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the ultimate nature of things. They hold that human knowledge is limited to experience, and that since the absolute and unconditioned, if it exists at all, cannot fall within experience, we have no right to assert anything whatever with regard to it.

2) Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines; expressing ignorance or unknow-ableness.

agnosticism:

1) The doctrines of the agnostics; the doctrine that the ultimate cause and the essential nature of tilings are unknowable, or at least unknown.

2) Belief in the doctrines of the agnostics.

agrimensor:

1) In Roman antiquity, a land-surveyor.

alamodality:

1) Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times.

albedo:

1) Whiteness; specifically, the proportion of light falling on a surface and irregularly reflected from it: as, the albedo of the moon.

Albertist: None

Algebar: None

algebraic:

1) Pertaining to algebra.

2) Involving no operations except addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the raising of quantities to powers whose exponents are commensurable quantities: as, an algebraic equation or expression.

3) Relating to the system of quantity which extends indefinitely below as well as above zero.

algebraical:

1) Same as algebraic.

2) Resembling algebra; relating to algebra.

algebraically:

1) By means of algebra, or of algebraic processes; in an algebraic manner; as regards algebra.

algebraist:

1) One who is versed in the science of algebra. Also algebrist.

algebrist:

1) Same as algebraist.

algebrist:

1) Same as algebraist.

algorist:

1) A computer with the Arabic figures; an arithmetician; a writer on algorism.

algoristic:

1) Pertaining to the Arabic figures.

algorithm:

1) An erroneous form of algorism.

algorithimic: None

alichel:

1) In astrology, the situation of a planet on or following an angle.

alictisal:

1) In astrology, the conjunction of two planets moving in the same direction, and one overtaking the other.

alidade:

1) A movable arm passing over a graduated circle, and carrying a vernier or an index: an attachment of many instruments for measuring angles. See cut under sextant.

2) A straight-edge carrying a telescope: an attachment of the plane-table for transferring to paper the direction of any object from the station occupied.

3) Also written alhidade.

aliety:

1) The state of being different; otherness.

aline:

1) In a straight line.

2) To adjust to a line; lay out or regulate by a line; form in line, as troops. Equivalent forms are align, alline.

Alineation: None

aliquant:

1) Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly: applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder: thus, 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

aliquot:

1) Forming an exact measure of something: applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder: thus, 5 is an aliquot part of 15.

2) That which forms an exact measure; an aliquot part: as, 4 is an aliquot of 12.

3) To divide into equal parts which are a multiple or a submultiple of another quantity.

all:

1) The whole quantity of, with reference to substance, extent, duration, amount, or degree: with a noun in the singular, chiefly such nouns (proper names, names of substances, abstract nouns—any whole or any part regarded in itself as a whole) as from their meaning or particular use do not in such use admit of a plural: as, all Europe; all Homer; all flesh; all control; all history.

2) The whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively: with a noun in the plural: as, all men; all nations; all metals; all hopes; all sciences; all days.

3) Every: chiefly with kind, sort, manner, and formerly with thing.

4) Any; any whatever: after a preposition or verb implying negation or exclusion: as, beyond all controversy; out of all question; he was free from all thought of danger.

5) Only; alone.

6) When joined to nouns accompanied by a definitive (the definite article, a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, etc.), all precedes the latter whether with a singular or plural noun, or else follows the noun if it is plural; as, all my labor; all his goods; all this time; all these things; all the men agreed to this, or, the men all agreed to this. In the phrases all day, all night, all summer, all winter, all the year, all the time, etc., the noun is an adverbial accusative. In the first four the article is usually omitted.

7) When joined to a personal or relative pronoun in the plural, all may precede, but now usually follows, the pronoun.

8) The alternative construction is all of us, all of them, etc. (see II., 2); or the two constructions may stand together.

9) The adjective all, with a singular or plural noun, is often separated from its subject, especially by the verb be (expressed, or in the present participle often omitted), and, being thus apparently a part of the predicate, assumes a transitional position, and may equally well be regarded as an adverb, meaning altogether, wholly: as, the house was all dark; he was all ears; the poor horse was all skin and bones; the papers were all in confusion; it was all a mistake; it is all gone.

10) The whole quantity or amount; the whole; the aggregate; the total: in a singular sense.

11) The whole number; every individual or particular, taken collectively; especially, all men or all people: in a plural sense.

12) All, in either of the preceding uses, is often followed by a limiting phrase with of.

13) Everything: as, is that all? that is all.

14) Altogether; wholly.

15) In every way; altogether; wholly.

16) In any degree; in any degree whatever; in the least degree; for any reason; on any consideration: as, I was surprised at his coming at all.

17) In any way; to any extent; of any kind or character: in negative, interrogative, or conditional clauses (compare I., 4): as, he was not at all disturbed; did you hear anything at all? if you hear anything at all, let me know; no offense at all.

18) Notwithstanding; in spite of (the thing or fact mentioned): followed by an object noun or pronoun or an object clause with that, which is often omitted: as, for all that, the fact remains the same; you may do so for all (that) I care, or for all me. See for.

19) In whole: as, in part or in all.

20) etc., in certain games, means that all (or merely both) the players or sides have two, three, etc., points.

21) A whole; an entirety; a totality of things or qualities. The All is used for the universe.

22) One's whole interest, concern, or property: usually with a possessive pronoun: as, she has given her all.

23) Wholly; entirely; completely; altogether; quite. In this use common with adverbs of degree, especially too: as, he arrived all too late.

24) [From the frequent Middle English use of all in this sense before verbs with the prefix to- (see to-, to-break, to-cut, to-tear, etc.), that prefix, when no longer felt as such, came to be attached to the adverb, all to or alto being regarded as an adverbial phrase or word, and sometimes improperly used, in later English, with verbs having originally no claim to the prefix.

25) Even; just: at first emphatic or intensive.

26) With conjunctions if and though, in conditional and concessive clauses: If all, though all, or reversely, all if, all though, even if, even though. These forms are obsolete, except the last, which is now written as one word, although (which see).

27) [When the verb in such clauses, according to a common subjunctive construction, was placed before the subject, the conjunction if or though might be omitted, leaving all as an apparent conjunction, in the sense of even if, although; especially in the formula al be, as al be it, al be it that, al be that (now albe, albeit, which see).

28) With conjunction as: All as. Just when; when; as.

29) As if.

30) Only; exclusively.

31) From end to end; in bookbinding, (sewed) in such a manner that the thread passes from end to end of each section, At full length.

32) too close to the wind: said of a vessel so brought up into the wind that the sails shake.

33) entirely; completely; quite.

34) Used especially with drink (see carouse).

35) Thoroughly; entirely: as, “Dombey and Son” is Dickens all over.

36) Indisposed; generally ill; having an all-overish feeling.

37) All past; entirely ceased: as, that is all over.

38) to all that extent; so much: as, all the better; all the fitter; all the sooner. See the.

39) [All, in composition, sometimes forms a true compound, as in almighty, already, always, algates, but usually stands, with or sometimes without a hyphen, in loose combination, retaining a syntactic relation, either as adjective, as in All-hallows, All-saints, allspice; as noun, either in genitive plural, as in all-father, or in accusative as direct object, as in all-giver, all-seer, all-heal, particularly with present participles having all as object (though originally in many cases all was adverbial), as in all-healing, all-seeing, all-pervading, etc.; or as adverb, either with a noun (in the transitional construction mentioned under all, a., I., at end), as in all-bone, all-mouth, all-rail, all-wool, or with almost any adjective that admits of rhetorical sweep, as in all-perfect, all-powerful, all-wise, all-glorious, all-important.]

alligation:

1) The act of binding; the state of being bound or united.

2) The name of several rules or processes in practical arithmetic (see below) for ascertaining the relations between the proportions and prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself per unit of weight or volume. Also called the rule of mixtures.

almamater: None

almanac:

1) A yearly calendar showing the correspondence between the days of the week and the days of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the changes of the moon and of the tides, and other astronomical data, and usually also the ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, chronological information, etc.

almena:

1) A weight of about a kilogram, or 2⅓ pounds, used in the East Indies.

almucantar:

1) In astronomy, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude.

2) An astronomical instrument (invented by S. C. Chandler) consisting of a telescope provided with horizontal wires and mounted upon a box floating upon mercury.

almucanter:

1) See almucantar.

almucantar-staff:

1) An instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find its amplitude, and from this the variation of the compass.

almud:

1) A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons, and for grain from 3½ to 11 pints.

almude: None

almury:

1) A pointer forming a part of an astrolabe.

almuten: None

alnage:

1) A measuring by the ell; specifically, official inspection and measurement of woolen cloth for the purpose of laying duties on it. Also spelled alenage, ulnage.

alnager:

1) A royal officer who examined cloth, and affixed a seal in guaranty of its quality or measure. The office existed until the reign of William III. Also written aulnager, ulnager.

alagership: None

alogical:

1) Without logic or reason; illogical.

alogism:

1) An illogical or irrational statement.

alogy:

1) Unreasonableness; absurdity.

Alphonsine: None

alquier:

1) A dry as well as liquid measure used in Portugal, containing from 3 to 4 Winchester gallons.

alternant:

1) Alternating; specifically, in geology, composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

2) In mathematics, a determinant all the elements of each row (or column) of which are functions of one variable different from that of any other row (or column), while the elements of any one column (or row) are like functions of the different variables. Such, for example, is

alternate:

1) In elect, same as alternating.

2) To do or perform by turns, or in succession.

3) To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; interchange reciprocally.

4) To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: generally followed by with: as, the flood and ebb tides alternate one with the other.

5) To pass from one state, action, or place to a second, back to the first, and so on indefinitely: used with between, and sometimes with from: as, he alternates between hope and despair, or from one extreme to another; the country alternates between woods and open fields.

6) Being by turns; following each the other, recurringly, in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

7) Specifically, in botany: Placed at unequal heights upon the axis: as, alternate leaves, which are solitary at the nodes, in distinction from opposite or verticillate.

8) Opposite to the intervals between organs: as, petals which are alternate with sepals, or stamens with petals.

9) Belonging to a series between the two members of every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between the two of each pair; every second: as, to read only the alternate lines; the odd numbers form one series of alternate numerals, the even numbers another.

10) Consisting of alternating parts or members; proceeding by alternation: as, an alternate series; alternate riming; alternate proportion.

11) In cryptogamic bot, the passage of a plant through a succession of unlike generations before the initial form is reproduced. Usually the succession is one in which one sexually produced form alternates with another produced asexually. The alternation of those sexually produced may be with those parthenogenetically produced (heterogenesis or heterogamy, which see), or with those produced by budding (metagenesis).

12) That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude.

13) In political conventions and some other representative bodies, one authorized to take the place of another in his absence; a substitute.

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alternative:

1) Of two things, such that only one can be selected or only one is possible, etc.; mutually exclusive.

2) Affording a choice between two things, or a possibility of one thing out of two; given or offered for selection, as against something else: as, an alternative proposition; he presented an alternative statement.

3) Alternate; reciprocal. Holland.

4) In botany, having the parts of the inner whorl alternate with the outer: applied to the estivation or arrangement of the parts of the perianth in the bud.

5) A choice between two things; a possibility of one of two things.

6) One of two things of which either is possible or may be chosen.

7) In the Roman Catholic Church, an arrangement by which the pope nominates to vacant benefices only in alternate months, at other times leaving the nomination to the bishop of the diocese or to the regular patron. The month counted is that in which the benefice becomes vacant.

altitude:

1) Space extended upward; height; the degree or amount of elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; the amount or distance by which one object is higher than another: as, the altitude of a mountain or a cloud.

2) The elevation of a point, star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon.

3) An elevation or height; anything extending far upward.

4) Highest point or degree; full elevation.

5) Elevation of spirit; haughty air: in this sense generally used in the plural.

altruism:

1) A term first employed by the French philosopher Comte to denote the benevolent instincts and emotions in general, or action prompted by them: the opposite of egoism.

altruist:

1) One who practises altruism; a person devoted to the welfare of others: opposed to egoist.

altruistic:

1) Pertaining or relating to altruism; regardful of others; having regard to the well-being or best interests of others: opposed to egoistic.

2) Pertaining to that theory of ethics which regards altruism as the highest motive.

altruistically:

1) In an altruistic manner; for the benefit of another; benevolently; unselfishly.

ambigen:

1) Same as ambigenal.

ambigene: None

ambigenal:

1) Of two kinds: used only in the Newtonian phrase ambigenal hyperbola, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

amicable:

1) Characterized by or exhibiting friendliness, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or other relations.

ampere:

1) The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electrical current. It is the current which flows through a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, and between the two ends of which the unit difference of potentials, one volt, is maintained.

amphibology:

1) The use of ambiguous phrases or statements.

2) In logic, a sentence which is ambiguous from uncertainty with regard to its construction, but not from uncertainty with regard to the meaning of the words forming it.

amphibolous:

1) Ambiguous; equivocal: now used only in logic as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings.

amphiboly:

1) The use of ambiguities; quibbling.

2) In logic, ambiguity in the meaning of a proposition, arising either from an uncertain syntax or from a figure of speech.

amphichiral:

1) Undistinguishable as to right and left; transformable into its own perversion. Also spelled amphicheiral.

amphora:

1) Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and slender, having two handles or ears, a narrow neck, and generally a sharp-pointed base for insertion into a stand or into the ground: used for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc.

2) A liquid measure of the Greeks and Romans.

3) In botany, the permanent basal portion of a pyxidium.

4) [capitalized] [NL.] In zoology: A genus of Polygastrica. Ehrenberg. A genus of coleopterous insects. Wollaston.

ampliation:

1) Enlargement; amplification.

2) In Roman law, a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence.

3) In logic, such a modification of the verb of a proposition as makes the subject denote objects which without such modification it would not denote, especially things existing in the past and future.

4) In French law: A duplicate of an acquittance or other instrument.

5) A notary's copy of acts passed before him, delivered to the parties.

6) In medicine, dilatation or distention of a canal or cavity.

ampliative:

1) Enlarging; increasing; synthetic.

amplification:

1) The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension.

2) Specifically

3) In rhetoric, expansion for rhetorical purposes of a narrative, description, argument, or other discourse; a discourse or passage so expanded; an addition made in expanding.

4) In logic, an increase in the logical depth (comprehension) of a term without any corresponding decrease of breadth (extension), as the expansion of “plane triangle” into “plane triangle having the sum of its angles equal to two right angles,” which is equivalent to it with respect to extension.

5) In microscopy, increase of the visual area, as distinguished from magnification (which see).

amplificative:

1) Serving or tending to amplify; amplificatory; ampliative.

amplificatory:

1) Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative.

amplitude:

1) In function theory, if x = ξ + in, let the polar coördinates of (ξ, η) be ρ, θ, then any one of the angles θ or θ + 2nπ, where n is any positive or negative integer, may be called the amplitude of x.

2) In meteorology, the range or difference between the maximum and minimum values of the temperature, pressure, or other meteorological element within a definite time, such as a day, a month, or a year.

3) The state or quality of being ample in size; extension in space, especially breadth or width; largeness; extent.

4) The state of being ample in amount; breadth in a figurative sense; fullness; abundance; copiousness.

5) Largeness of mind; extent of mental capacity or of intellectual power; breadth of thought.

6) In mathematics: In algebra, a positive real number multiplied by a root of unity. The positive real number is said to be the amplitude of the product. In elliptic integrals, the limit of integration when the integral is expressed in the usual trigonometric form.

7) In astronomy, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting.

8) the angle whose tangent is the hyperbolic sine of u.

analemma:

1) A form of sun-dial, now disused.

2) In geometry, an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon.

3) Hence An instrument of wood or brass on which a projection of this nature is drawn, formerly used in solving astronomical problems.

4) A tabu-lated scale, usually drawn in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe, to show the sun's declination and the equation of time on any day of the year.

anallagmatic:

1) Having the property of not being changed in form by inversion: applied to curves and to the surfaces of solids, such as the sphere, which have the property of being their own inverse.

analogal:

1) Analogous.

analogical:

1) Founded on or involving analogy: as, an analogical argument.

2) Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous.

3) In biology, of or pertaining to physiological, functional, or adaptative analogy; having physiological without morphological likeness: distinguished from homological.

analogically:

1) By analogy; from a similarity of relations.

2) In biology, functionally as distinguished from structurally; in a physiological as distinguished from an anatomical way or manner: contrasted with homologically.

analogism:

1) In logic, an argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument.

2) Investigation of things by their analogies; reasoning from analogy.

3) In medicine, diagnosis by analogy.

analogan: None

analogous:

1) In general, having analogy; corresponding (to something else) in some particular or particulars, while differing in others; bearing some resemblance or proportion: sometimes loosely used for similar.

2) Specifically In chem., closely alike, but differing in some degree as to each of the more prominent characters.

3) In botany, resembling in form but not in plan of structure.

4) In biology, similar physiologically but not anatomically; like in function but not in structure: the opposite of homologous. See analogy, 5.

5) In logic, from Albertus Magnus down to modern writers, applied to terms which are homonymous or equivocal in a special way, namely, those in which the identity of sound is not accidental, but is based upon a trope or upon some other reason.

6) In all senses used with to, sometimes with. Synonyms Correspondent, similar, like.

analogue:

1) In general, something having analogy to something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations, functions, or structure with another object.

2) Specifically In philology, a word corresponding with another; an analogous term.

3) In zoology and botany, an animal or a plant corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to a member of another group or region, so that it is a representative or counterpart.

4) In biology, an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure and origin in another species or group.

analogy:

1) In mathematics, an equation between ratios.

2) An agreement, likeness, or proportion between the relations of things to one another; hence, often, agreement or likeness of things themselves.

3) Specifically In logic, a form of reasoning in which, from the similarity of two or more things in certain particulars, their similarity in other particulars is inferred.

4) In grammar, conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, spelling, pronunciation, etc.

5) In biology, resemblance without affinity; physiological or adaptive likeness between things morphologically or structurally unlike: the opposite of homology.

analysis:

1) In cricket, an itemized record of the play of the bowler, intended to show particularly the number of runs scored by him and the number of wickets obtained.

2) In chem., intentionally produced decomposition: often applied to the ascertainment of the composition of a substance, whether the constituents are actually obtained in separate form or not.

3) The resolution or separation of anything which is compound, as a conception, a sentence, a material substance, or an event, into its constituent elements or into its causes; decomposition.

4) The regressive scientific method of discovery; research into causes; induction.

5) In mathematics: Originally, and still frequently, a regressive method, said to have been invented by Plato, which first assumes the conclusion and gradually leads back to the premises.

6) Algebraical reasoning, in which unknown quantities are operated upon in order to find their values.

7) The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.): often called infinitesimal analysis. This is the common meaning of the word in modern times.

8) Hence — The discussion of a problem by means of algebra (in the sense of a system of symbols with rules of transformation), in opposition to a geometrical discussion of it, that is, a discussion resting directly upon the imagination of space: thus, analytical geometry is the treatment of geometrical problems by analysis.

9) A syllabus or synopsis of the contents of a book or discourse, or of the principles of a science.

analyticanalytical: None

analytics:

1) The name given by Aristotle to the whole of his logical investigations viewed as the analysis of thought; specifically, the name of two of his logical treatises, the Prior and the Posterior Analytics, the former of which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism, and the latter with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles.

2) 2. Same as analytic, 2.

anamneis: None

anareta:

1) In astrology, the lord of the eighth house; the killing planet.

anaretic:

1) In astrology, destructive; killing: with reference to the anareta.

anaretical:

1) Same as anaretic. Sibley.

Anaxagorean: None

anchor-ring:

1) The ring or shackle of an anchor to which the cable is bent.

2) A geometrical surface generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis lying in its plane, but exterior to it.

Andromeda: None

angle:

1) To fish with an angle, or with hook and line.

2) To try by artful means to catch or win over a person or thing, or to elicit an opinion: commonly with for.

3) To fish (a stream).

4) To fish for or try to catch, as with an angle or hook.

5) To lure or entice, as with bait.

6) To lead off or deflect (a body or element) from a direction parallel or perpendicular to another body or element to which or from which it is to move: as, to angle a rope.

7) A fishing-hook: often in later use extended to include the line or tackle, and even the rod.

8) One who or that which catches by stratagem or deceit.

9) [From the verb.] The act of angling.

10) The difference in direction of two intersecting lines; the space included between two intersecting lines; the figure or projection formed by the meeting of two lines; a corner.

11) Hence An angular projection; a projecting corner: as, the angles of a building.

12) In astrology, the 1st, 4th, 7th, or 10th house.

13) In anatomy, same as angulus.

14) In heraldry, a charge representing a narrow band or ribbon bent in an angle.

15) One of a Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the fifth century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians, crossed over to Britain and colonized the greater part of it.

16) In projective geometry, a piece of a flat pencil bounded by two of the straights as sides. See the extract.

angular:

1) In astrology, placed in one of the four angles of a nativity.

2) In ichthyology, a small bone on the lower posterior corner of the articulare: same as angular bone.

3) Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed: as, an angular figure; an angular piece of rock; angular writing (that is, with the turns sharply pointed instead of curved).

4) Consisting of an angle; forming an angle: as, an angular point.

5) Measured by an angle; subtending an angle; having a divergence expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds: as, angular distance; angular velocity.

6) Of persons: Having or exhibiting protuberances of joint or limb; acting or moving awkwardly or as if in angles.

7) Stiff in manner; cranky; crotchety; unbending.

anharmonic:

1) Not harmonic; in geometry, a term applied by Chasles to an important kind of ratio introduced into geometry by Möbius.

anima:

1) Soul; vital principle; the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions: anciently applied to the active principle of a drug, as if this were its soul.

anamastic: None

animism:

1) The hypothesis, original with Pythagoras and Plato, of a force (anima mundi, or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements.

2) The theory of vital action and of disease propounded by the German chemist G. E. Stahl (1660–1734); the theory that the soul (anima) is the vital principle, the source of both the normal and the abnormal phenomena of life.

3) The general conception of or the belief in souls and other spiritual beings; the explanation of all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious material causes by attributing them to spiritual agency.

animodar:

1) In astrology, a method of correcting the supposed nativity or time of birth of a person. Also written animoder, amnimodar.

anomaly:

1) In meteorology, the amount by which a given observed quantity is greater or less than an assumed ideal or normal value; a departure.

2) Deviation from the common rule or analogy; something abnormal or irregular.

3) In astronomy, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit, taken to increase in the direction of planetary motion.

4) In music, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.

5) In mod. astron., the angle at the sun between perihelion and the place of a planet.

antartic: None

Antares:

1) A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; a Scorpii. See cut under Scorpius.

antecedence:

1) The act of going before, or state of being before, in time, place, rank, or logical order; precedence.

2) In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac.

antecedent:

1) In physical geography, noting rivers or streams which have persisted in their courses in spite of an uplift of the land: thus the Meuse is an antecedent river, because it has persisted in its course by cutting a deep gorge through the uplifted area of the Ardennes.

2) Being before in time, place, rank, or logical order; prior; anterior; as, an event antecedent to the deluge.

3) One who or that which goes before in time or place.

4) In grammar: The noun to which a relative, pronoun refers: as, Solomon was the prince who built the temple, where the word prince is the antecedent of who. Formerly, the noun to which a following pronoun refers, and whose repetition is avoided by the use of the pronoun.

5) In logic: That member of a conditional proposition of the form, “If A is, then B is,” which states, as a hypothesis, the condition of the truth of what is expressed in the other member, termed the consequent: in the proposition given the antecedent is “if A is.”

6) The premise of a consequence, or syllogism in the first figure with the major premise suppressed.

7) An event upon which another event follows.

8) In mathematics, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus, if the ratio is that of 2 to 3, or of a to b, 2 or a is the antecedent.

9) In music, a passage proposed to be answered as the subject of a fugue.

10) plural The earlier events or circumstances of one's life; one's origin, previous course, associations, conduct, or avowed principles.

antecedental:

1) Relating to what is antecedent or goes before.

antenumber:

1) A number one less than a given number: used, in the case of objects arranged in periods (as, for example, days are in weeks), to express the fact that the number of objects in a period is one less than the number which, in counting the objects, falls upon an object corresponding to the first: thus, 7 is the antenumber of the octave.

antepredicament:

1) In logic, a doctrine subservient to knowledge of the predicaments.

anthelion:

1) A solar phenomenon consisting of one or more faint luminous rings around the shadow of the head of an observer when projected at no great distance by the sun when it is near the horizon on a cloud, fog-bank, grass covered with dew, or other moist surface. It is sometimes observed in alpine and polar regions, and is due to diffraction of light.

anticipation:

1) The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, before the proper time, or out of the natural order; prior action.

2) Foretaste; realization in advance; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; expectation; hope: as, the anticipation of the joys of heaven.

3) Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression; forecast.

4) In logic, the term used since Cicero (Latin anticipatio) to translate the “prolepsis” (πρόληψις) of the Epicureans and Stoics.

5) In medicine, the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time.

6) In music, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.

7) In rhetoric, prolepsis.

anticlastic:

1) An epithet descriptive of the curvature of a surface, such as that of a saddle or the inner surface of an anchor-ring, which intersects its tangent-plane at the point of contact, and bends away from it, partly on one side of it and partly on the other, and has thus in some of its normal sections curvatures oppositely directed to those in others.

antinomy:

1) The opposition of one law, rule, or principle to another.

2) Any law, rule, or principle opposed to another.

3) In metaphysics, according to Kant, an unavoidable contradiction into which reason falls when it applies to the transcendent and absolute the a priori conceptions of the understanding (categories: see category, 1), which are valid only within the limits of possible experience.

Antiochian: None

antiparallel:

1) Running parallel but in a contrary direction.

2) In geometry, one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

antiperistasis:

1) Antagonism of natural qualities, as of light and darkness, heat and cold; specifically, opposition of contrary qualities by which one or both are intensified, or the intensification so produced.

2) In rhetoric, a figure consisting in granting what an opponent states as fact, but denying his inference therefrom.

antipode:

1) One of the antipodes, or those who dwell on opposite sides of the globe.

2) One who or that which is in opposition to or over against another.

antipodes:

1) Persons living at diametrically opposite points of the globe, so that their feet are directed toward each other; persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others.

2) Two places on the surface of the globe diametrically opposite to each other; the country or region on the opposite side of the globe.

3) Figuratively, things opposed to each other: as a singular, anything diametrically adverse or opposed to another thing belonging to the same general order; a contrary. In the latter sense sometimes used in the singular form antipode (which see).

antipoint:

1) One of a pair of foci, real or imaginary, to a plane curve, so related to another pair that if a quadrilateral be drawn having the two foci of each pair at opposite angles, the opposite sides will meet at the circular points at infinity, and consequently be tangent to the curve.

2) Given any system of coaxal circles, another system of coaxal circles may be constructed such that every circle of either system cuts orthogonally every circle of the other system. The limiting points of either system are the antipoints of the limiting points of the other system.

antiscian:

1) A person whose shadow at noon is cast in a direction contrary to that of an inhabitant of the other side of the equator living upon the same meridian. See antecians.

apagoge:

1) In logic: Abduction (which see). The demonstration of a proposition by the refutation of its opposite (from Aristotle's ἡ εἰς το\ ἀδύνατον ἀπαγωγή, reduction to the impossible): commonly called indirect proof.

2) In mathematics, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving the next.

apagogic:

1) Of the nature of or pertaining to apagoge. Proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary: as, an apagogic demonstration. Using mathematical apagoge.

aparithmeis: None

a parte ante:

1) Literally, from the part before: used with reference to that part of (all) time which, at a given instant, has elapsed.

a parte post:

1) Literally, from the part after: used with reference to that part of (all) time which follows a given instant.

apathist:

1) One affected with apathy; one who is destitute of or does not exhibit feeling; specifically, an adherent of the moral philosophy of the Stoics. See stoicism.

apathistical:

1) Like an apathist; apathetic.

aoathy: None

aphereton: None

apex:

1) In projective geometry, the point determined by 3 planes.

2) plural The abacusmarks.

3) The tip, point, or summit of anything.

4) In geology, the top of an anticlinal fold of strata. [Pennsylvania coal-mines.] [This term as used in the U. S. Revised Statutes has been the occasion of much litigation. It is supposed to mean something nearly equivalent to outcrop (which see); but precisely in what it differs from outcrop has not been, neither does it seem capable of being, distinctly made out.]

5) In mining, the landing-point at the top of a slope.

6) In Roman antiquity, a symbolic ornament which the flamens and some other priests were required by law to wear.

aphelion:

1) That point of a planet's or of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to perihelion.

apheta:

1) In astrology, the planet dominating the life of the native; the planet which is lord of the house that rules the matter inquired after; the prorogator, significator, or hyleg.

aphetical:

1) In astrology, pertaining to the apheta, or planet significative of life.

aplanatic:

1) Without aberration: in optics, applied to a lens or combination of lenses, as in a telescope, which brings parallel rays to a focus without spherical or chromatic aberration.

apocopate:

1) In grammar, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of (a word).

2) Cut off: applied— in grammar, to a word from which the last letter or syllable has been cut off, or to the part thus removed; in mathematics, to a series of quotients constituting a continuant, when the first or last member of the series is cut off.

apocopated: None

apodictic:

1) Demonstrative; incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable; of the nature of necessary proof.

2) In logic, a term descriptive of a form of judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is asserted to be necessary; asserting its own necessity.

3) The logical doctrine of demonstration and of science.

apodeictic:

1) etc. See apodictic, etc.

apodictically:

1) Demonstratively; so as to be evident beyond contradiction.

2) By, or in the manner of, an apodictic judgment. See apodictic, 2.

apodeictically: None

apodixis:

1) Full demonstration; absolute proof.

apodeixis: None

apogaeum: None

apogeum: None

apogaeon: None

apogeon: None

apogeal:

1) Relating or pertaining to apogee; in apogee; being furthest from the earth.

apogean:

1) Pertaining to or connected with the apogee: as, apogean (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee. Also apogeic.

apogee:

1) That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; especially, that particular point of the moon's orbit.

2) Figuratively, the highest or most distant point; climax; culmination.

apolaustic:

1) Pertaining to taste or enjoyment; agreeable.

2) The philosophy of taste. Sir W. Hamilton.

Apollonian:

1) Possessing the traits or attributes of Apollo.

2) Devised by or named after Apollonius of Perga, an ancient Greek geometer, celebrated for his original investigations in conic sections. He flourished under Ptolemy Philopator, 222–205 b. c.

apomecometer:

1) An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed on the same principle as the sextant.

apomecometry:

1) The art of measuring elevations and distances.

apophantic:

1) Containing or consisting of a declaration, statement, or proposition; declaratory.

2) The logical theory of the proposition.

aporeme:

1) An argument to show that a question presents a doubt or difficulty.

aporetic:

1) Inclined to doubt or to raise objections.

2) A skeptic; one who believes that perfect certainty is unattainable, and finds in every object of thought insoluble difficulties.

aporia:

1) In rhetoric, a professed doubt where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter.

2) An equality of reasons for and against a given proposition.

3) In pathology, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.

4) Also apory.

aposaturn:

1) The point in the orbit of any one of the satellites of Saturn most remote from the planet. Airy.

a posteriori:

1) Literally, from the latter or subsequent; hence, in logic, from a consequent to its antecedent, or from an effect to its cause: used of reasoning which follows this order, formerly called demonstratio quia, or imperfect demonstration.

aposterioristic:

1) Empirical; inductive.

2) Having a somewhat empirical or inductive character.

Apothecaries weight: None

Apothem: None

apotheme:

1) See apothem.

apotome:

1) In mathematics, a term used by Euclid to denote a straight line which is the difference between two straight lines that are rational (in Euclid's sense, that is, are either commensurable with the unit line, or have their squares commensurable with the square on the unit line) and that are commensurable in power only (that is, have their squares commensurable, but are themselves incommensurable).

2) In the Pythagorean musical system, the greater of the two half steps or semitones into which the whole step or whole tone is divided. Its vibration-ratio is 2187/2048.

apparent:

1) Exposed to the sense of sight; open to view; capable of being seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within the range of vision.

2) Capable of being clearly perceived or understood; obvious; plain or clear; evident: as, the wisdom of the Creator is apparent in his works.

3) Having the character of a mere seeming or appearance, in distinction from what is true or real: as, the apparent motion of the sun; his anger was only apparent.

4) Probable; likely: as, “the three apparent candidates,” H. Walpole.

5) An heir apparent.

apparition:

1) To cause to to appear in phantom form.

2) The act of appearing or coming into sight; appearance; the state of being visible; visibility.

3) That which appears or becomes visible; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or phenomenal kind.

4) Specifically A ghostly appearance; a specter or phantom: now the usual sense of the word.

5) In astronomy, the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured: opposed to occultation.

apparitional:

1) Kesembling an apparition; having the nature of a phantom: spectral.

2) Capable of appearing; endowed with materializing qualities.

apparitor:

1) In Roman antiquity, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.

2) Any officer of a civil court, or his servant or attendant.

3) Any one who puts in an appearance; an appearer.

4) Eccles., a messenger or an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the lowest officer of an ecclesiastical tribunal.

5) The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

appearance:

1) The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye: as, the appearance of the sun above the horizon.

2) 2. The state of being in sight; visibility.

3) A coming into presence; the act of presenting one's self: as, his sudden appearance surprised me.

4) An object as seen or perceived; a phenomenon; the immediate object of experience.

5) Something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition: as, an appearance in the sky.

6) That which appears or is obvious; outward show or seeming; semblance as apart from reality or substance: as, there is an appearance of trouble yonder; appearances are against him.

7) Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure: as, a man of noble appearance.

8) plural Indications; look.

9) The act of coming before the public; the act of coming into public notice: as, he made his appearance as a historian; the appearance of a book.

10) . Seeming; probability; likelihood.

11) In law: The coming into court of either of the parties to a suit; the being present in court as a party to a pending proceeding; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process, either in person or by his attorney, usually expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. In Scots law, the stating of a defense in a cause.

appellation:

1) The act of appealing from a lower to a higher court or authority; appeal.

2) The act of appealing for aid, sympathy, etc.; entreaty.

3) The act of naming; nomenclature.

4) The word by which a person or thing is called and known; name; title.

5) In logic, the acceptation of a term to denote an existing thing.

apperceive:

1) To be conscious of perceiving; comprehend (what is perceived); loosely, to perceive; notice: used specifically of internal perception or self-consciousness. See apperception.

apperceiving:

1) Perception.

apperception:

1) That act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own; perception (which see) with the added consciousness that it is “I” who perceive.

2) Hence, by a slight modification

3) With Kant and most English writers, an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness: especially in the phrase pure apperception.

4) In the psychology of Herbart (1776–1841), the coalescence of the remainder of a new isolated idea with an older one, by a modification of one or the other.

5) Apprehension; recognition.

6) In Wundt's psychology, the process whereby a perception or idea attains to clearness in consciousness; also, the introspective contents of this process, that is, the clear idea itself and the changes resulting in consciousness from the induction of the attentive state.

active apperception: None

apperceptive:

1) Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, apperception.

2) In current psychology: characterized by clearness, or by the state of attention;

3) resulting from or pertaining to the psychological process of apperception.

Apperceptive union: None

appetite:

1) An innate or acquired demand or propensity to satisfy a want; desire, especially strong desire; inclination; wish to attain some object or purpose: with for (formerly with of, to, or an infinitive) or absolutely.

2) Specifically— A desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink.

3) Relish for food; the capacity of taking food with pleasure.

4) Preference; taste; liking: as, to or according to one's appetite, that is, as one pleases.

5) A thing desired.

6) A tendency of an inanimate thing analogous to a desire.

7) To desire; long for; deeply want.

8) To satisfy the appetite or desire of.

appetition:

1) An act of appetite; desire; craving.

appetizing:

1) Exciting an appetite; giving a relish for food: as, “it could not be very appetizing,” Mrs. Gaskell. Hence— Stimulating or awakening any desire; exciting interest or curiosity.

apple-green:

1) The light-green color of certain apples, as the greening.

applicable:

1) Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; having relevance; suitable; appropriate; pertinent: as, this observation is applicable to the case under consideration.

applicate number: None

apply:

1) To lay on; bring into physical proximity or contact: as, to apply the hand to the breast; to apply medicaments to a diseased part of the body; to apply a match to powder.

2) To bring into contact with particulars or with a particular case, as a principle, law, or rule; bring to bear upon; put into practical operation.

3) To use or employ for a particular case, or devote to a particular purpose: as, to apply a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

4) To connect or associate with, or refer to, some person or thing as applicable or pertinent; use as suitable or relative to some person or thing: as, to apply the testimony to the case.

5) . To attribute; refer; ascribe.

6) To give with earnestness or assiduity; employ with attention; devote: as, “apply thine heart unto instruction,” Prov. xxiii. 12.

7) . To address or direct.

8) . To be busy about; devote one's self with diligent vigor to; ply (which see).

9) . To bend (the mind); reflexively, to comply; conform; be subservient to.

10) . To visit.

11) Synonyms To place (on). To appropriate (to). To turn, bend, direct. Addict, Devote, Apply. See addict.

12) . To be in close contiguity.

13) To have application; be applicable; have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference: as, this argument applies well to the case; the remarks were not meant to apply to you.

14) To make application or request; ask; have recourse with a view to gain something: as, to apply for an office, information, etc.

15) To give attention; turn the mind.

16) In astrology, of a heavenly body, to approach to the conjunction or aspect of another.

appreciate:

1) To value; set a price or value on; estimate the commercial worth of.

2) To esteem duly; place a sufficiently high estimate on; recognize the quality or worth of: as, his great ability was not appreciated.

3) To be fully conscious of; be aware of; detect; perceive the nature or effect of.

4) To raise in value; advance the exchange, quotation, or price of: opposed to depreciate.

5) Synonyms Value, Prize, Esteem, Estimate, Appreciate. Value and estimate commonly imply a comparison with a standard of commercial worth: as, to value a picture at so much; to estimate its value at so much. To prize is to value highly, generally for other than pecuniary reasons, and suggesting the notion of reluctance to lose. Thus, we prize a book for its contents or associations; we prize a friend for his affection for us. To esteem is sometimes simply to think: as, I esteem him a scoundrel; sometimes to value: as, I esteem it lightly; sometimes to have a high opinion of or set a high value on: as, I esteem him for his own sake; in its highest sense it implies moral approbation. Estimating is an act of computation or judgment, and wholly without feeling or moral approbation: as, to estimate the size of a room, the weight of a stone, the literary excellence of a book, the character of a person. (See esteem, n., for comparison of corresponding nouns.) Appreciate is to set a just value on; it implies the use of wise judgment or delicate perception: as, he appreciated the quality of the work. With this perception naturally goes a corresponding intellectual valuation and moral esteem: as, they knew how to appreciate his worth. Appreciate often implies also that the thing appreciated is likely to be overlooked or underestimated. It is commonly used of good things: as, I understood his wickedness; I realized or recognized his folly; I appreciated his virtue or wisdom. Compare such phrases as an appreciative audience, a few appreciative words, appreciation of merit.

6) To rise in value; become of more value: as, public securities appreciated when the debt was funded.

appredicate:

1) The copula in a proposition. See copula.

apprehend:

1) . To lay hold of; seize upon; take possession of.

2) To take into custody; make prisoner; arrest by legal warrant or authority.

3) To take into the mind; seize or grasp mentally; take cognizance of.

4) To imagine, especially an object of desire or dread; form a concrete conception of: frequently opposed to comprehend or attend.

5) To understand; take an intelligent view of.

6) To anticipate; expect; especially, to entertain suspicion or fear of.

7) To hold in opinion; be of opinion concerning. See extract.

8) Synonyms To catch, arrest, capture.

9) Apprehend, Comprehend; to conceive, perceive, see, know. “We apprehend many truths which we do not comprehend. The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity—we lay hold upon it (ad prehendo), we hang upon it, our souls live by it; but we do not take it all in, we do not comprehend it. It belongs to the idea of God that he may be apprehended though not comprehended by his reasonable creatures; he has made them to know him, though not to know him all, to apprehend though not to comprehend him.” Trench.

10) To fear, dread, anticipate (with fear).

11) To imagine; form a concrete conception of anything; have intellectual perception; catch the idea or meaning.

12) To believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty: used as a modest way of introducing an opinion: as, all this is true, but we apprehend it is not to the purpose.

13) To be apprehensive; be in fear of a future evil.

apprehension:

1) The act of seizing or taking hold of; prehension: as, the hand is the organ of apprehension.

2) The act of arresting or seizing by legal process; arrest; seizure: as, the thief, after his apprehension, escaped.

3) A laying hold by the mind; mental grasp; the act or faculty of perceiving anything by the senses;

4) of learning or becoming familiar with anything;

5) of forming an image in the imagination (the common meaning in English for three centuries, and the technical meaning in the Kantian theory of cognition);

6) of catching the meaning of anything said or written;

7) of simple apprehension (which see, below);

8) of attention to something present to the imagination.

9) Anticipation of adversity; dread or fear of coming evil; distrust of the future.

10) Alarm, Apprehension, Fright, etc. (see alarm), disquiet, dread, anxiety, misgiving, solicitude, nervousness, fearfulness.

simple apprehension: None

apprehensive:

1) In the habit of seizing; ready to catch or seize; desirous to lay hold of: used literally and figuratively.

2) Quick to learn or understand; quick of apprehension.

3) Realizing; conscious; cognizant.

4) In a state of apprehension or fear; feeling alarm; fearful.

5) Inclined to believe or suspect; suspicious: as, I am apprehensive that he does not understand me.

6) Perceptive; feeling; sensitive.

7) In metaphysics, relating to simple apprehension.

approbativeness:

1) In phrenology, ambition; love of praise or desire for fame; pride of character; sensitiveness to the opinions of others.

appropriative:

1) Appropriating; making appropriation; having the power, tendency, or capability of appropriating.

approximate:

1) To carry or bring near; advance closely upon; cause to approach in position, quality, character, condition, etc.

2) To come near; approach closely; figuratively, to stand in intimate relation; be remarkably similar.

3) Near in position; near to; close together.

4) In botany, said of leaves or other organs that stand near together.

5) Near in character; very similar: as, a statement closely approximate to a falsehood.

6) Nearly approaching accuracy or correctness; nearly precise, perfect, or complete: as, an approximate result; approximate values.

Approximate value or: None

formular:

1) Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary.

2) Formal; of the regular or correct form.

3) A model; an exemplar.

approximation:

1) The act of approximating; a drawing, moving, or advancing near in space, position, degree, or relation; approach; proximity.

2) In mathematics and physical: A continual approach to a true result; the process by which the value of a quantity is calculated with continually increasing exactness without ever being actually ascertained

3) A result so obtained; a result which is not rigorously exact, but is so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose.

a priori:

1) From the former; from that which precedes; hence, from antecedent to consequent, from condition to conditioned, or from cause to effect.

apriorist:

1) One who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term. See a priori.

2) Of or pertaining to a priori cognition, or to apriorism.

aprioristic:

1) . A priori.

2) Having something of an a priori character: as, aprioristic reasoning or tendencies.

apriority:

1) In philosophy, the character of being underived from experience, or of being a priori.

apse:

1) . In architecture: Strictly, any recess, or the termination of a building, of semicircular plan, covered by a semicircular vault or semi-dome; hence, a similar feature of polygonal plan.

2) In ordinary use, the termination of the choir or

3) sanctuary of any church, particularly if it presents a superficial resemblance to an apse in the stricter sense, in that it is at least approximately semicircular in plan, and vaulted: commonly equivalent to chevet, and applied to the altar extremity of a church, even if of rectangular plan and not vaulted, and including the apse-aisles, chapels, and any other adjunct to the ritual east end of a church.

4) . In astronomy, same as apsis.

Apsidal chapel: None

apsis:

1) In astronomy, a point in the eccentric orbit of a planet in which it is either furthest from or nearest to the body about which it revolves.

2) In architecture, same as apse.

3) A reliquary or case in which the relies of saints are kept, especially one of a form imitating the curves of a dome or vault.

4) Sometimes written absis.

apsychical:

1) Not psychical; not mental or spiritual.

2) Not involving conscious mental action; not controlled by the mind.

aptitude:

1) The state or quality of being apt or fit for or suited to a purpose, place, or situation; fitness; suitableness.

2) A natural tendency or acquired inclination; both capacity and propensity for a certain course: as, oil has an aptitude to burn; men acquire an aptitude to particular vices.

3) Readiness in learning; teachableness; quickness to understand and acquire; intelligence; talent.

4) Synonyms Faculty, Capacity, etc. See genius.

Aptitudinal relaxation: None

aquarium :

1) An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants.

2) A vessel or series of vessels, constructed chiefly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, and supplied with plants, rocks, etc., in which living aquatic animals are kept.

Aquarius:

1) A zodiacal constellation, supposed to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude.

2) The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign (marked ♒) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January: so called from the constellation.

Aquila:

1) In ornithology, a genus of birds established by Brisson in 1760, but having no characters by which it can be exactly defined.

2) A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way, nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair.

3) [lowercase; pl. aquilæ (-lē).] A reading-desk in the form of an eagle.

Ara:

1) A genus of American birds, of the family Psittacidœ, the macaws, of large size and gorgeous coloration, with very long cuneate tail and more or less naked face; sometimes made the type of a subfamily Arinœ, containing the wedgetailed American parrots.

2) An abbreviation of Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

3) One of the 15 ancient southern constellations; the Altar.

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Arabic figures or characters: None

arbitrary:

1) Not regulated by fixed rule or law; determinable as occasion arises; subject to individual will or judgment; discretionary.

2) In law, properly determinable by the choice or pleasure of a tribunal, as distinguished from that which should be determined according to settled rules or the relative rights or equities of the parties.

3) Uncontrolled by law; using or abusing unlimited power; despotic; tyrannical.

4) Not characterized by or manifesting any overruling principle; fixed, determined, or performed at will; independent of rule or control.

5) Ungoverned by reason; hence, capricious; uncertain; unreasonable; varying; changeful: as, an arbitrary character.

Arbitrary constant: None

arbutus:

1) A plant of the genus Arbutus.

2) The trailing arbutus (see below).

3) [capitalized] A genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees of southern Europe and western North America, natural order Ericaceœ, characterized by a free calyx and a many-seeded berry.

arc-cosine:

1) In mathematics, an angle regarded as a function of its cosine.

arch:

1) Chief; principal; preëminent. See arch-.

2) Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish: now commonly used of facial expression: as, “so arch a leer,”

3) A chief; a leader.

4) 1. In geometry, any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. See arc

5) In architecture, a structure built of separate and inelastic blocks, assembled on a curved line in such a way as to retain their position when the structure is supported extraneously only at its two extremities.

6) Any place covered with an arch or a vault like an arch: as, to pass through the arch of a bridge.

7) Any curvature in the form of an arch: as, the arch of the aorta; the arch of an eyebrow, of the foot, of the heavens, etc.

8) In mining, a portion of a lode left standing, either as being too poor for profitable working or because it is needed to support the adjacent rock.

9) The roofing of the fire-chamber of a furnace, as a reverberatory or a glass-furnace; hence, sometimes, the fire-chamber itself.

10) Chief; principal: a prefix much used in composition with words both of native and of foreign origin. See arch.

11) To cover with a vault, or span with an arch.

12) To throw into the shape of an arch or vault; curve: as, the horse arches his neck.

13) To form an arch or arches: as, the sky arches overhead.

14) A box or chest; in plural, archives.

15) The ark of Noah.

16) The ark of the covenant.

archaeus: None

archaelogy: None

archesthetism:

1) The hypothesis of the primitive creative function of consciousness; the hypothesis that consciousness, considered as an attribute of matter, is primitive and a cause of evolution: opposed to metesthetism (which see). Also archæsthetism, archestheticism, archæstheticism.

archetypal:

1) Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model or pattern; original: as, “one archetypal mind,” Cudworth. Also archetypic, archetypical.

archetype:

1) A model or first form; the original pattern or model after which a thing is made; especially, a Platonic idea, or immaterial preëxisting exemplar of a natural form.

2) In coining, the standard weight by which others are adjusted: now called the prototype.

3) In comparative anatomy, a primitive generalized plan of structure assumed to have been subsequently modified or lost by differentiation and specialization: as, the vertebrate archetype.

4) The original form from which a class of related forms in plants or animals may be supposed to have descended.

Archimedean:

1) Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician, born at Syracuse in the third century b. c., or to his mechanical inventions.

2) The hydrostatical principle, also discovered by Archimedes, that a body immersed in a fluid loses an amount of weight equal to that of the fluid it displaces.

architectonic:

1) Pertaining to architecture; hence, pertaining or relating to construction or design of any kind.

2) Skilled in architecture; expert in designing or constructing.

3) Relating to the construction of a complete and scientifically arranged theory or system of doctrine.

4) Having the same relation to something as that of an architect to his work; designing; controlling; governing; directive.

5) The science of architecture. Also architectonics.

6) In logic, the art of constructing systems.

Architectonic idea: None

architypographer:

1) The chief university printer at Oxford, an office established in 1636.

archology:

1) The doctrine of the origin of things.

2) The science of government.

3) The theory of first principles of knowledge.

arcograph:

1) An instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

arc-tangent:

1) In mathematics, an angle regarded as a function of its tangent.

Arcturus:

1) A yellow star in the northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens.

2) A genus of isopod crustaceans, of the family Idoteidœ or Arcturidœ.

ardeb:

1) The principal Egyptian measure of capacity (not used for liquids), legally containing 40⅓ imperial gallons, or 5.2 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 183.2 liters.

are:

1) The present indicative plural of the substantive verb to be. See be.

2) The note immediately above the tonic, ut, in the grave hexachord of Guido d'Arezzo's musical scale.

3) A suffix applied to the names of orders in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks proposed by Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington: as, canadare, columbare. See classification of igneous rocks, under rock.

4) In the metric system, a unit of superficial or square measure, containing 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. Its abbreviation is adjective

Argo:

1) In Greek myth, the name of the ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.

2) An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens.

3) [lowercase] In zoology, the technical specific name of the paper-nautilus. Argonauta argo.

4) In conchology, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: synonymous with Doris.

arguable:

1) Capable of being argued; admitting argument.

argue:

1) To bring forward reasons to support or to overthrow a proposition, an opinion, or a measure; use arguments; reason: as, A argues in favor of a measure, B argues against it.

2) To contend in argument; dispute: as, you may argue with your friend a week without convincing him.

3) To debate or discuss; treat by reasoning; state the reasons for or against: as, the counsel argued the cause before the Supreme Court; the cause was well argued.

4) To evince; render inferable or deducible; show; imply: as, the order visible in the universe argues a divine cause.

5) To affect in any way by argument; induce a change in the mind of, or in regard to, by persuasion or reasoning: as, to argue one out of his purpose; to argue away a false impression.

6) 4. To accuse or charge; impeach or convict: used with of.

7) Synonyms Argue, Dispute, Debate, Discuss, plead, expostulate, remonstrate. To argue is to defend one's opinion, or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favor of some assertion or principle; it implies a process of detailed proof by one or more persons. To dispute may be to call in question the statements or arguments of an opposing party: as, to dispute about an award. It often means the alternate giving of reasons, especially by two persons. It is often applied to mere bickering, and is in general less dignified than the other words. To debate is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner, as in debating societies and legislative bodies. To discuss is, by derivation, to shake or knock a subject to pieces in order to find the truth, or the best thing to be done. A debate, therefore, may be viewed as a discussion, or a discussion as a debate. Strictly, a discussion is an amicable presentation of opinions, not limited, like the others, to affirmative and negative sides of a proposition, and with the expectation on the part of all that the conclusion will be the adoption of no one person's opinion or plan unmodified. To argue a point, to dispute a position, to dispute with a neighbor, to debate a motion, to discuss a subject or a plan.

argument:

1) When one variable is dependent upon another, the dependent variable is called a function of the other variable, which is then called the argument of the function.

2) A statement or fact tending to produce belief concerning a matter in doubt; a premise or premises set forth in order to prove an assumption or conclusion.

3) [This, the familiar meaning of the word, probably originated in Roman law-courts. The usual definition given by Cicero and almost all authorities is ratio rei dubiœ faciens fidem, a reason causing belief of a doubtful matter. Boëtius in one place defines it as a medium proving a conclusion. The word medium here means a premise, or premises, according to all the commentators. (Petrus Hisp., tr. v. ad init.) But since medium usually means the middle term of a syllogism, some logicians have been led to give argument this signification.]

4) The middle term of a syllogism.

5) A reasoning; the process by which the connection between that which is or is supposed to be admitted and that which is doubted or supposed to need confirmation is traced or tested.

6) An address or composition made for the purpose of producing belief or conviction by reasoning or persuasion.

7) A series of argumentations for and against a proposition; a debate.

8) The subject-matter or groundwork of a discourse or writing; specifically, an abstract or summary of the chief points in a book or section of a book: as, the arguments prefixed to the several books of “Paradise Lost” were an afterthought.

9) Matter of contention, controversy, or conversation.

10) In mathematics: Of an imaginary quantity, the coefficient of the imaginary unit in its logarithm.

11) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a numerical table depends and with which the table is entered.

12) To argue; debate; bring forward reasons.

13) To make the subject of an argument or debate.

argumentable:

1) Admitting of argument; capable of being argued.

argumental:

1) Belonging to or consisting in argument.

argumentation:

1) The setting forth of reasons together with the conclusion drawn from them; also, the premises and conclusion so set forth.

2) A course of reasoning; discussion; debate.

3) Synonyms See reasoning.

argumentative:

1) Consisting in argument; containing a process of reasoning; controversial: as, an argumentative discourse.

2) Showing reasons for.

3) Addicted to argument; disputatious: as, an argumentative writer; he is very argumentative.

argumentum:

1) An argument.

Aries:

1) One of the zodiacal constellations.

2) The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, March 21st, and leaves April 20th.

3) In zoology, a genus of mammals.

Aristotelian:

1) Pertaining to Aristotle (born at Stagira in Macedonia, 384 b. c., died 322 b. c.), the father of logic and the most influential of all philosophers, or to his works, school, or philosophy. See peripatetic.

2) Formal logic, based on the four propositional forms: All S is P; No S is P; Some S is P; Some S is not P.

3) A follower of Aristotle. See peripatetic.

Aristotelianism: None

Aristotelic: None

arithmetic:

1) The theory of numbers; the study of the divisibility of whole numbers, the remainders after division, etc. Also called theoretical or higher arithmetic.

2) The art of computation: the most elementary branch of mathematics.

3) (pron. ar-ith-met′ ik). An arithmetician.

4) etc. See the adjectives.

5) A less common form of arithmetical.

arithmetical complement: None

arithmetically:

1) According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician:

1) One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmetico-geometrical:

1) Arithmetical and geometrical: a term descriptive of a kind of mean between two quantities obtained by taking both the arithmetical and the geometrical means of the quantities, then the means of these means, and so on, until the two results become identical.

arithmometer:

1) An instrument for performing multiplication and division.

arithmo-planimeter:

1) A form of planimeter invented by M. Lalanne.

armillary sphere: None

arpent:

1) An old French measure for land.

arroba:

1) A Spanish and Portuguese unit of weight.

2) A measure for wine, spirits, and oil in Spanish countries, arising from the Moorish practice of weighing those liquids; the cantara.

arshin:

1) A measure of length in Turkey and Persia, and formerly in Russia.

arshine: None

art: None

Bachelor of Arts: None

artaba:

1) A measure of capacity which appears to have originated in Egypt, where it had under the Pharaohs a capacity of 36.176 liters.

article:

1) To state in detail; particularize; specify.

2) To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles or accusations.

3) To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation: as, to article an apprentice.

4) To agree by articles; stipulate.

5) That part of the proceedings which corresponds to the charge in our English bill in chancery to set aside a deed. The answer is called articles approbatory.

6) A joint connecting two parts of the body.

7) One of the parts thus connected; a jointed segment or part.

8) In botany, the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints.

9) A separate member or portion of anything. In particular— A clause, item, point, or particular in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement; a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain: as, articles of association; articles of apprenticeship.

10) A distinct proposition in a connected series; one of the particulars constituting a system: as, the Thirty-nine Articles; the articles of religion.

11) A separate clause or provision of a statute: as, the act of the six articles (see below).

12) A distinct charge or count: as, articles of impeachment.

13) A distinct item in an account or a list.

14) One of a series of regulations: as, the articles of war.

15) A literary composition on a specific topic, forming an independent portion of a book or literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical: as, an article on war, or on earthquakes and their causes.

16) A material thing as part of a class, or, absolutely, a particular substance or commodity: as, an article of merchandise; an article of clothing; salt is a necessary article.

17) A particular immaterial thing; a matter.

18) A concern; a piece of business; a subject. A point or nick of time joining two successive periods; a juncture; a moment; the moment or very moment.

19) The number 10, or any number ending in a cipher.

20) In grammar, a word used attributively to limit the application of a noun to one individual or set of individuals, and also to indicate whether the noun used signifies indefinitely one or any one of the class which it names, or definitely a specific object of thought.

articulate:

1) Jointed; segmented; articulated: as, an articulate limb; an articulate animal.

2) Specifically, having the character of the Articulata.

3) Jointed by syllabic division; divided into distinct successive parts, like joints, by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, or the intervention of consonantal utterances (sometimes also of pause or hiatus) between vowel sounds: said of human speech-utterance, as distinguished from other sounds made by human organs, and from the sounds made by the lower animals.

4) Hence Clear; distinct.

5) Formulated or expressed in articles, or in separate particulars.

6) Consisting of tens: as, articulate numbers.

7) One of the Articulata.

8) To joint; unite by means of a joint: as, two pieces loosely articulated together. See articulation, 2.

9) To utter articulately; produce after the manner of human speech.

10) To utter in distinct syllables or words.

11) To formulate or set forth in articles; draw up or state under separate heads.

12) Synonyms and Pronounce, Enunciate, etc. (see utter); speak.

13) To form an articulation (with); connect (with): as, the ulna articulates with the humerus.

14) To utter articulate sounds; utter distinct syllables or words: as, to articulate distinctly.

15) To enter into negotiations; treat; come to or make terms.

Artificial argument: None

Artium Baccalaureus: None

Artium Magister: None

artsman:

1) A man skilled in an art or in the arts; especially, a learned man; a scholar.

arura:

1) An ancient Egyptian measure of surface, according to Herodotus the square of 100 cubits, which would be 27.35 ares, or 0.676 of an English acre.

asar:

1) A Persian gold coin, equal in value to about $1.60.

ascend:

1) To move upward; mount; go up; rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

2) To rise, in a figurative sense; proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, etc.

3) To slope upward.

4) To go backward in the order of time; proceed from modern to ancient times: as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity.

5) To rise, as a star; appear above the horizon.

6) In music, to rise in pitch; pass from any tone to one more acute.

7) To go or move upward upon; climb: as, to ascend a hill or ladder; to ascend a tree.

8) To move upward along; go toward the source of: as, to ascend a river. Synonyms

ascendant:

1) Proceeding upward; rising; mounting.

2) Superior; predominant; surpassing: as, “an ascendant spirit over him,” South.

3) In astrology, rising over the horizon, or nearly so.

4) In botany, same as ascending.

5) In heraldry, rising or issuing upward (the reverse of issuant): as, rays of the sun ascendant from the bottom of the shield, from a fesse, etc.

6) In astrology, the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac that is situated on the eastern horizon at any particular moment, as at the moment of birth or of the propounding of any question; the horoscope.

7) Superiority or commanding influence; predominance: especially in the phrase to gain the ascendant over one.

8) An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to descendant.

9) In architecture, one of the two sides or vertical members of the chambranle of a door or window.

ascendent: None

ascending:

1) Proceeding from a lower position to a higher; rising; moving upward; figuratively, proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from a later to an earlier time; rising from grave to acute.

2) In botany, growing upward, as the stem of a plant, which is called the ascending axis.

ascension:

1) The act of ascending; a rising; specifically, the bodily passing from earth to heaven of Christ, in the presence of his disciples (Mark xvi. 19; Luke xxiv. 50, 51; Acts i. 1–11).

2) [capitalized] The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated in the church; Ascension day.

3) That which rises or ascends; a fume.

4) In astronomy, the rising of a star or point above the horizon on the celestial sphere.

5) A going back in time, or in the order of genealogical succession; ascent.

6) In mod. astron., the right ascension of a star or point of the sphere is the arc of the equator intercepted between its circle of declination and the vernal equinox or first point of Aries, reckoned toward the east. This meaning is derived from the conception of an observer at a point on the earth's equator where all the stars rise vertically.

Ascensional difference: None

ascent:

1) The act of rising or ascending; upward movement: as, the ascent of vapors, or of a balloon.

2) Hence A rising from a lower to a higher state, degree, or grade; advancement.

3) The act of climbing or traveling up; the act of advancing from a lower to a higher position; a going up, as up a mountain, river, stairway, etc.

4) An eminence; a hill or high place.

5) The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending; acclivity; upward slope.

6) The angle made by an ascending line or surface with the horizontal line or plane: as, the road has an ascent of five degrees.

7) A proceeding upward or backward in time or in logical order of succession.

ascertain:

1) To make certain; determine; define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity; establish; prove.

2) To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know as certain; acquire an accurate knowledge of: as, to ascertain the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal.

3) To make sure of; insure.

4) To make certain or sure; certify; assure; inform.

5) To establish with certainty; render invariable, or not subject to caprice; fix.

aseity:

1) The mode of being of that which is underived from anything else; independent existence; existence by self-origination.

asellus:

1) [Pl. Aselli (-ī).] A name given to each of the two stars γ and δ Cancri, lying east of the quadrangle of that constellation.

2) [NL.] The typical genus of the family Asellidœ. A. aquaticus, the water hoglouse, is a common form in fresh water.

ash-color:

1) The color of ashes; a clear, neutral gray.

ash-colored:

1) Of the color of ashes; cinerous.

aspect:

1) To behold; look upon.

2) The act of seeing, or of looking at anything; view; gaze; glance; look.

3) Countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air: as, a mild or severe aspect.

4) Appearance to the eye or mind; look: as, the physical aspect of the country.

5) One of the ways in which a thing may be viewed or contemplated: as, to present an object or a subject in its true aspect; in a double aspect; a favorable aspect.

6) Practical bearing or reference.

7) View commanded; prospect; outlook.

8) [Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass: as, a house has a southern aspect or exposure.]

9) In astrology, the relative positions of the planets as they appear at any given time to an observer upon the earth; the combined look of the heavenly bodies from the earth.

10) In heraldry, the position of an animal with reference to the spectator.

11) In forestry, the direction toward which a slope faces. The eight main points of the compass, north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west, northwest, are distinguished in forest description. Also called exposure.

12) In logic, the concept of a compound object, or this object itself, resulting from mentally connecting a definite conception to an indefinite or partially indesignate object, the compound being regarded as identical with the previously indefinite object.

ass:

1) Ashes.

2) A unit of weight in use in different parts of Germany until the adoption of the metric system. It was equal to 5 centigrams, or three quarters of a grain troy.

3) A solidungulate quadruped of the family Equidœ, the Equus asinus.

4) Any wild species of the subgenus Asinus, as the dziggetai or hemione, onager, etc.

5) A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt; a fool; a blockhead.

6) A post in the bridge of a pulp-vat on which the mold is placed to drain.

assent:

1) To admit a proposition as true; express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; concur; acquiesce: with to before an object.

2) Synonyms To agree, subscribe.

3) To agree to; approve; determine.

4) The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition proposed for acceptance.

5) Consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal: as, the bill before the house has the assent of a great majority of the members.

6) Accord; agreement; approval.

7) Opinion.

assert:

1) To bring (into freedom); set (free).

2) To vindicate, maintain, or defend by words or measures; support the cause or claims of; vindicate a claim or title to: now used only of immaterial objects or reflexively: as, to assert our rights and liberties; he asserted himself boldly.

3) To state as true; affirm; asseverate; aver; declare.

4) Syn. 2. Assert, Defend, Maintain, Vindicate, Assert supports a cause or claim aggressively: its meaning is well brought out in the expression, assert yourself; that is, make your influence felt. To defend is primarily to drive back assaults. To maintain is to hold up to the full amount, defending from diminution: as, to maintain the ancient customs, liberties, rights. To vindicate is to rescue, as from diminution, dishonor, or censure: as, to “vindicate the ways of God to man,”

5) Assert, Affirm, Declare, Aver, Asseverate (see declare), allege, protest, avow, lay down. (See protest.) Assert seems to expect doubt or contradiction of what one says. Affirm strengthens a statement by resting it upon one's reputation for knowledge or veracity: as, “she constantly affirmed that it was even so,” Acts xii. 15. Declare makes public, clear, or emphatic, especially against contradiction. Aver is positive and peremptory. Asseverate is positive and solemn.

assertoric:

1) Asserting; assertory; assertive: as, an assertoric judgment. See assertory.

2) A proposition capable of being stated absolutely but not affirmed as necessary.

assertorical: None

assertory proposition: None

assignable:

1) Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned: as, an assignable note or bill.

2) Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision: as, an assignable reason; an assignable magnitude.

3) Capable of being attributed; attributable.

4) In law, predicable; capable of being pointed out or substantiated: as, perjury is not assignable of testimony on an immaterial point.

assimilation:

1) In physiology, the conversion of chyle into material suitable for appropriation by the tissues.

2) In psychology: The process whereby new contents are received into a given consciousness: a general term covering the processes of fusion, association contrast, recognition, etc.

3) In Wundt's terminology, a particular form of the simultaneous association of ideas.

4) In petrography, a term used to express the theory that molten magmas, when forced upward into the solid rocks, may, through fusion of included fragments or wall rock, absorb or assimilate a certain amount of these foreign materials, thus changing in some degree the chemical composition of the magma as a whole.

5) The act or process of assimilating or of being assimilated.

6) In physiology, the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb nutriment, so that it becomes part of the fluid or solid substances composing them.

7) In pathology, the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter.

8) In philology, the act or process by which one alphabetic sound is rendered like, or less unlike, another neighboring sound; a lightening of the effort of utterance by lessening or removing the discordance of formation between different sounds in a word, or in contiguous words. The kinds and degrees of assimilation are very various, and include a large part of the historical changes in the phonetic form of words. Examples are assimilate from Latin ad-similare, correction from Latin conrectio, impend from L. in-pendere, Latin rectus from reg-tus, Latin rex(reks) from reg-s, English legs (pronounced legz), reaped (pronounced reapt), and so on.

assistant form: None

associable:

1) Capable of being joined or associated; capable of forming part of a combination or association.

2) Capable of being made an associate; companionable; social.

3) In pathology, liable to be affected sympathetically, or to receive from other parts like feelings and affections.

associate:

1) Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment; combined together; joined with another or others: as, an associate judge or professor; “my associate powers,”

2) In pathology, connected by habit or sympathy: as, associate movements, that is, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions: thus, convergence of the eyes is associated with contraction of the pupils.

3) A companion; one who is on terms of intimacy with another; a mate; a fellow.

4) A partner in interest, as in business; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally: as, “their defender and his associates,”

5) One who shares an office or a position of authority or responsibility; a colleague or coadjutor.

6) One who is admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in an association or institution: as, an Associate of the Royal Academy, or of the National Academy of Design.

7) Anything usually accompanying or associated with another.

8) Synonyms and Associate, Friend, Companion, Comrade, Fellow, Partner, Ally, Colleague, Coadjutor, Confederate, Associate is the most general word for persons who are connected in life, work, etc.; it is special only in suggesting an alliance of some permanence. Friend is the most general word for persons who, through community of life or otherwise, have kindly feelings toward each other. Companion, literally a messmate, applies where the persons are much thrown together, but are not united by any strong tie; hence it is not a good synonym for husband or wife. “Many men may be admitted as companions who would not be altogether fit as associates,” Crabb, Eng. Synonymes, p. 197. Comrade denotes a close companion; it implies freedom of intercourse and a good degree of friendship: as, comrades in arms. Fellow has nearly lost its early signification of agreeable companionship, the later meanings having overshadowed it: as, “a bettre felawe schulde men noght fynde,” Compare fellow-feeling, fellow-helper, fellowship. Fellow in this connection may mean one who naturally would be or is a companion: as, why do you not go with your fellows? A partner is one who takes part with others, especially in business or in any kind of joint ownership. Formerly ally was nearly equivalent in meaning to associate, but it is now applied chiefly to states or rulers in their public capacity: as, the allies in the Crimean war. A colleague is an associate for some specific purpose or in some office; it is, like coadjutor, properly applicable only to one engaged in labor or business regarded as especially dignified: as, Senators A and B were colleagues; Luther and his coadjutors. A confederate is one somewhat formally associated with others, now usually, when applied to private relations, for a bad object. See accomplice.

9) To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, or the like; join or connect intimately; unite; combine; link: followed by with (formerly sometimes by to): as, to associate others with us in business or in an enterprise; particles of earthy matter associated with other substances.

10) To keep company with; attend.

11) To make an associate of; admit to association or membership: with to: as, “he was associated to the Royal Academy,”

12) To have intercourse; be an associate or associates: implying intimacy: as, congenial minds are disposed to associate.

13) To join in or form a confederacy or association.

14) In general, to unite, as in action, with a person or thing, or to coexist in organic dependence, as the parts of the body.

15) In logic, a unit not contained in the collection which is paired with each unit, of the collection so as to make a pair distinguished from every pair consisting of the associate and a unit not a member of the collection.

16) In law: An officer in each of the superior courts of common law in England whose duty it was to keep the records of his court, to attend its nisi prius sittings, and to enter the verdict, make up the postea, and deliver the record to the party entitled thereto.

17) A person associated with the judges and clerks of assize in commission of general jail delivery.

Articles of association or: None

incorporation:

1) In philology, the inclusion into one apparent whole of the verb or noun root with generic particles and affixes, or fragments thereof, forming what is, in effect, compared to Indo-European types of speech, a reduced sentence, but having the appearance of a long word; polysynthesis.

2) The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated.

3) The act of uniting with another body, substance, or mass; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union.

4) The act of placing in a body, or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment.

5) In law, the formation or existence of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

6) The body so formed.

associational:

1) Pertaining to an association.

2) Pertaining to the psychological doctrine of association or associationism.

associationalism:

1) Same as associationism.

associationism:

1) The psychological theory which regards the laws of association as the fundamental laws of mental action and development. See association of ideas, under association.

2) Same as Fourierism.

3) Also associationalism.

associationist:

1) One who advocates the psychological doctrine of associationism.

2) One who supports the doctrine of association advocated by Fourier and known as Fourierism (which see).

3) Pertaining to associationism, in either sense of that word.

4) Also associationalist.

associative:

1) Pertaining to or resulting from association; capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; characterized by association: as, “the associative faculty,”

2) In mathematics, applied to an operation which gives the same result whether it first unites two quantities A and B, and then unites the result to a third quantity C, or whether it first unites B and C, and then unites the result to A, the order of the quantities being preserved.

associativeness:

1) The property of being associative, especially in the mathematical sense.

assumet.: None

assumption:

1) The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; undertaking.

2) The act of taking for granted, or supposing without proof; supposition.

3) The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

4) In logic, the minor premise in a categorical syllogism.

5) [This use of the word, originating with Cicero (Latin assumptio), was revived in the sixteenth century, and is common in modern Latin, but is rare in English.]

6) The taking up of a person into heaven; specifically, the traditional anticipated resurrection or bodily taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary after her death, celebrated by the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches by the feast of the Assumption on the 15th of August.

7) Adoption, or making use of.

8) In law, the agreement of the transferee of property to pay obligations of the transferror which are chargeable on it.

9) A conceited disposition, characterized by a tendency to claim more than is one's due; presumption.

assurance:

1) The act of assuring; a formal or earnest statement intended to produce belief or conviction; a positive declaration intended to give confidence: as, I trusted to his assurances.

2) Pledge; guaranty; surety.

3) Affiance; betrothal.

4) In law, documentary evidence of the title or right of possession of property.

5) Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on the occurrence of a certain event, as loss or death.

6) Certain proof; clear evidence; positive demonstration; undeniable grounds for belief or trust; assuredness.

7) Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

8) Especially Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage.

9) Freedom from timidity or bashfulness; laudable confidence; self-reliance.

10) Excess of boldness; impudence: as, his assurance is intolerable.

asterism:

1) A group of stars: formerly equivalent to constellation, but now appropriated to any small cluster of stars, whether a part of a constellation or not.

2) An asterisk, or mark of reference.

3) Three asterisks placed thus, , or thus, , before a passage, to direct attention to it.

4) An optical property exhibited by some crystallized minerals which show a star-shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light, as the asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as some kinds of phlogopite.

asteroid:

1) Star-like.

2) Having a flower like that of an aster.

3) One of the small planets, 280 or more in number, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: more accurately called planetoids. See planetoid.

4) One of the Asteroidea; a starfish, in a wide sense.

asteroidal:

1) Resembling a star.

2) Pertaining to the asteroids.

3) Pertaining to the starfishes.

4) Same as alcyonarian.

astral:

1) Belonging to the stars; starry.

2) Specifically, in theosophy, an epithet descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies; odic; biogenic.

3) In theosophy, an astral form or body.

4) In cytology, of or pertaining to an aster: as, the astral rays in the karyokinetic or mitotic division-figure of the cell.

5) In some geologic classifications, noting the primitive period or era in the earth's history characterized as “that of the fluid globe, having a heavy vaporous envelop containing the future water of the globe or its dissociated elements and other heavy vapors or gases.”

astrolabe:

1) An obsolete astronomical instrument of different forms, used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, and for the solution of other problems in astronomy.

2) A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

astrologer:

1) An astronomer; an observer of the stars.

2) One who professes to determine the influence of the stars on persons, events, qualities, etc.

astrologian:

1) Same as astrologer.

astrologic:

1) Same as astrological: as, “no astrologic wizard,”

astrological:

1) Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology.

astrologically:

1) In an astrological manner; by means of or according to astrology.

astrologize:

1) To practise astrology.

2) To ascertain by means of astrology. Also spelled astrologise.

astrologue:

1) An astrologer.

astrology:

1) The science or doctrine of the stars; practical astronomy; astronomy in its earliest form.

2) An old name for the plant bistort, Polygonum Bistorta.

3) That branch of astrology which professes to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, etc.

astrometeorology:

1) The pretended art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the aspects and configurations of the moon and stars: a branch of natural astrology.

2) Prognostication of the weather from the appearance of the heavenly bodies.

astrometer:

1) An instrument designed to measure the relation, brightness, or apparent magnitude of the stars.

astrometry:

1) The art of determining by measurement the apparent relative magnitude of the stars.

astronomer:

1) One who is versed in astronomy; a scientific observer of the stars; a student of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

astronomian:

1) An astronomer; any one having knowledge of the stars.

astronomic:

1) Of or pertaining to astronomy: as, astronomic facts.

astronomical:

1) Pertaining or related to astronomy; connected with or relating to astronomic observation or research.

astronomically:

1) In an astronomical manner; by means of astronomy, or according to astronomic principles or methods.

astronomicon:

1) A treatise on the stars.

astronomies: None

astronomize:

1) To study astronomy; apply the principles of astronomy. Also spelled astronomise.

astronomy:

1) The science which describes the heavenly bodies and explains their apparent motions, etc.

2) Astrological skill.

3) Several other branches of the science are recognized: gravitational astronomy or astronomical mechanics, replacing the term physical astronomy, which is now generally discarded because of the danger of confusion with astronomical physics or astrophysics; nautical astronomy, astronomy applied to navigation; sidereal astronomy, the branch of the science which deals with the stars; spheric astronomy, which treats of the apparent position and motions of bodies on the celestial sphere; theoretical astronomy, which deals with the calculation of orbits and perturbations. These various branches interlace in all directions.

astrophotography:

1) The application of photography to the delineation or record of solar spots, the moon's disk, the planets, and the constellations, and to other astronomical ends.

astrophotometer:

1) A device fitted to a telescope for comparing the brightness of a star with a standard light.

astrophotometrical:

1) Pertaining to the astrophotometer or its use; obtained or made by means of the astrophotometer.

astrophysical:

1) Pertaining to astronomical physics.

astroscope:

1) An astronomical instrument composed of two cones on the surfaces of which the constellations with their stars are delineated. It was formerly used as a substitute for the celestial globe.

astroscopy:

1) Observation of the stars.

asymmetric:

1) Destitute of symmetry; not symmetrical.

asymmetrical:

1) In the terminology of Herbert Spencer, entirely destitute of approximation toward symmetry, and thus distinguished from unsymmetrical.

2) Not symmetrical; unsymmetrical.

3) In mathematics, not having commensurability; incommensurable. Inharmonious; not reconcilable.

asymmetrous:

1) Incommensurate; incommensurable.

2) Asymmetrical. Also asymmetral.

asymmetry:

1) In chem., absence of symmetry in the positions particular atoms are believed to occupy in the molecule of a compound substance. See asymmetric.

2) Want of symmetry or proportion.

3) The want of a common measure between two quantities; incommensurability.

asymptote:

1) In zoology, either of two straight lines drawn from the apex to the aperture of the conical part of the phragmocone in the belemnites or fossil dibranchiate cephalopods.

2) In mathematics, approaching indefinitely close, as a line to a curve, but never meeting. See II.

3) A straight line whose distance from a curve is less than any assignable quantity, but which does not meet the curve at any finite distance from the origin.

asystaton:

1) The sophism of the liar (which see, under liar). Formerly erroneously assistation.

asyzygetic:

1) Not connected by a syzygetic relation.

atazir:

1) In astrology, according to modern authorities, the (evil) influence of a star upon other stars or men.

atheism:

1) The doctrine that there is no God; denial of the existence of God.

2) The denial of theism, that is, of the doctrine that the great first cause is a supreme, intelligent, righteous person.

3) A practical indifference to and disregard of God; godlessness.

atom:

1) To reduce to atoms; atomize.

2) An extremely minute particle of matter: a term used generally with certain philosophic or scientific limitations.

3) A particle of matter assumed not to be divided under the circumstances considered; a molecule.

4) In chem. and physics, the unit of matter; the smallest mass of an element that exists in any molecule. The number of kinds of atoms is the same as the number of the elements. All atoms of the same element have the same constant weight. They are for the most part combined with other atoms, either of the same or of a different kind, forming molecules, and are indivisible by chemical force. The atom is sometimes called the chemical unit, in distinction from the molecule or physical unit, the latter being the smallest particle of any kind of matter which can exhibit all the properties of that matter; but atom is also sometimes used as synonymous with molecule in this sense.

5) Hence Anything extremely small; a minute quantity: as, he has not an atom of sense.

6) The smallest division of time, equal to about ⅙ of a second.

7) Anything indivisible; an individual.

atomic:

1) Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms.

2) Extremely minute.

3) In client., existing in the condition of isolated atoms of the same kind; not united into groups to constitute molecules: as, for example, active oxygen at the instant of its separation from hydrogen dioxid.

atomism:

1) The metaphysical or the physical theory of atoms; atomic philosophy or atomic theory. See atomic.

2) The state of existing as an atom or a unit, or of being composed of atoms or units; individualism.

atomist:

1) One who holds to or expounds the atomic philosophy or the atomic theory.

2) Same as atomistic.

atomistic:

1) Pertaining to atomism or the atomists.

2) Consisting of atoms.

atomistical:

1) Same as atomistic.

atomistically:

1) In an atomistic manner; as composed of distinct atoms.

attention:

1) The whole of consciousness, regarded as made up of contents which may successively become clear under attention. The first usage is based on the analogy of the visual field of regard, the second on the analogy of the field of vision.

2) Active direction of the mind upon an object of sense or of thought, giving it relative or absolute prominence: it may be either voluntary or involuntary.

3) The power or faculty of mental concentration.

4) Consideration; observant care; notice: as, your letter has just arrived, and will receive early attention.

5) Civility or courtesy, or an act of civility or courtesy: as, attention to a stranger; in the plural, acts of courtesy indicating regard: as, his attentions to the lady were most marked.

6) In military tactics, a cautionary word used as a preparative to a command to execute some manœuver: as, attention, company! right face!

attentive:

1) Characterized by or of the nature of attention; heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful: as, an attentive ear or eye; an attentive listener; an attentive act.

2) Characterized by consideration or observant care; assiduous in ministering to the comfort or pleasure of others; polite; courteous: as, attentive to the ladies.

3) Synonyms Regardful, watchful, circumspect, wary, careful, thoughtful, alert.

attitude:

1) In geology, the particular position or relation which the land bears at any time to the ocean.

2) Posture or position of the body, or the manner in which its parts are disposed; especially, a posture or position as indicating emotion, purpose, etc., or as appropriate to the performance of some act.

3) Hence Any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as the expression of, or as affecting, feeling, opinion, intentions, etc.

attract:

1) Attraction; in plural, attractive qualities; charms.

2) To draw in, to, or toward by direct mechanical agency or action of any kind.

3) To draw to or toward (itself) by inherent physical force; cause to gravitate toward or cohere with.

4) To draw by other than physical influence; invite or allure; win: as, to attract attention; to attract admirers.

5) Synonyms To entice, fascinate, charm.

6) To possess or exert the power of attraction: as, it is a property of matter to attract.

7) Figuratively, to be attractive or winning: as, his manners are calculated to attract.

attraction:

1) The act, power, or property of attracting.

2) That which attracts feeling or desire; a charm; an allurement.

attribute:

1) In logic, that which is predicated or affirmed of a subject; a predicate; an accident.

2) A character inseparable from its subject.

3) A characteristic or distinguishing mark; especially, an excellent or lofty quality or trait: as, wisdom and goodness are his attributes.

4) In the fine arts, a symbol of office, character, or personality: thus, the eagle is the attribute of Jupiter.

5) Reputation; honor.

6) In grammar, an attributive word; a word denoting an attribute.

7) To ascribe; impute; consider as belonging or as due; assign.

8) Synonyms Attribute, Ascribe, Refer, Impute, Charge, have two meanings in common: they may assign some attribute, quality, or appurtenance to a person or thing, or they may connect different things, as an effect with its cause. Refer is the weakest. Attribute is stronger: as, to attribute omniscience to God; to attribute failure to incompetence. Ascribe, being most manifestly figurative, is the strongest and most common; it is rarely used in a bad sense. That which is imputed in the first sense named is generally but not always bad: as, to impute folly to a man. To impute anything good seems an archaic mode of expression. Impute is not very common in the second sense: as, to impute one's troubles to one's follies. The theological meaning of impute, that of laying to a person's account something good or bad that does not belong to him, has affected but little the popular use of the word. That which is charged, in either of the senses named, is bad: as, “His angels he charged with folly,” Job iv. 18; I charged it to their youth and inexperience. The word is a strong one, on account of its connection with legal processes, etc.

attributive:

1) Pertaining to or having the character of attribution: as, the attributive use or relation of certain words; attributive qualities or insignia; an attributive judgment (in logic).

2) In grammar, pertaining to or expressing an attribute; used (as a word) in direct description without predication: as, a bad pen, a burning house, a ruined man.

audition:

1) The act of hearing; a hearing or listening; the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body.

2) The sense of hearing; hearing, as a physiological function or faculty; one of the five special senses.

3) Something heard.

Argumented interval: None

augrim:

1) A Middle English form of algorism.

augrim-stones:

1) Stones used as counters in arithmetical calculations, some standing for units, others for tens, etc.

auncel:

1) A kind of balance for weighing anciently used in England, apparently that variety of the steelyard commonly known as the Danish steelyard, which has a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often serving as the fulcrum.

aune:

1) A French cloth-measure, now superseded as a standard measure by the meter.

Auriga :

1) A northern constellation containing the splendid star Capella; the Charioteer or Wagoner.

2) [lowercase] [NL.] A name of the fourth lobe of the liver.

author:

1) The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom something owes its origin; originator; creator; efficient cause: as, God is the author of the universe.

2) Cause: applied to things.

3) The original composer of a book or writing of any kind, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist.

4) [Often used elliptically for the literary production itself: as, the statement occurs in Pliny and other ancient authors.]

5) An editor: as, the author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

6) A person who authorizes a statement; an authority; an informant.

7) In Scots law, one from whom a title to property is derived either by inheritance or otherwise; especially, one from whom title is derived by purchase or otherwise than by way of descent.

8) To occasion; effect; do.

9) To be authority for; vouch for.

10) plural A game of cards played with a special pack bearing the names of authors and their works.

Argument from authority: None

automatism:

1) Specifically, in psychology: An action performed unconsciously or subconsciously while the agent's attention is otherwise engaged, or while he is in a trance or sleep-like state.

2) The mental state of the agent during such a performance.

3) Automatic or involuntary action: in pathology, sometimes specifically applied to such purposeless actions as are often exhibited by patients after an epileptic fit.

4) The doctrine that animals, especially those below man, are automata, in the sense that all the phenomena exhibited by them are results of physical laws; especially, the doctrine of Descartes that animals are devoid of consciousness

5) The faculty of independently originating action or motion.

base:

1) Another form of bass and barse.

2) The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of the thing itself, or a separate feature, on which the thing stands or rests: as, the base of a column; the base of a mountain.

3) Hence A fundamental principle or groundwork; foundation; basis.

4) In architecture, specifically— The lowest member of a wall, either projecting beyond the face of the portion of the wall above it, or differing otherwise from it in construction, and often resting on a plinth, with or without intervening moldings.

5) The member on which the shaft rests in columns of nearly all styles.

6) In zoology and botany, the extremity opposite to the apex; the point of attachment, or the part of an organ which is nearest its point of attachment: as, the base of a leaf; the base of a shell. The point of attachment of an anther, however, is sometimes at the apex.

7) In zoology, also, that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or significance.

8) In chem., a compound substance which unites with an acid to form a salt.

9) In pharmacy, the principal ingredient of any compound preparation.

10) In crystallography, same as basal plane (which see, under basal).

11) In petrography, the amorphous or isotropic portion of the ground-mass of a rock.

12) In dentistry, the setting for artificial teeth.

13) In dyeing, a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring matter; a mordant.

14) In fortification, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next.

15) In geometry, the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex.

16) In arithmetic and algebra, a number from the different powers of which all numbers are conceived as produced.

17) It is 2.718281828459 +

18) In heraldry, the lower part of the field, the charges in which are said to be in base.

19) Milit.: A tract of country protected by fortifications, strong by natural advantages, or for any other reason comparatively secure, from which the operations of an army proceed, or from which supplies are obtained: called distinctively the base of operations or the base of supply.

20) The rounded hinder portion of a gun, generally called the base of the breech.

21) A small light cannon used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

22) In surveying, same as baseline.

23) The place from which racers or tilters start; a starting-post.

24) An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out, beyond or off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck with a ball by a player on the enemy's side.

25) One of the spaces marked off in the game of base or prisoners' base. See In base-ball, one of the four corners of the diamond. See base-ball.

26) That part of an electromagnetic apparatus which contains the helix, switch, and first and secondary binding-posts.

27) In chem., this term is properly applied to the hydroxid of a distinctly electropositive metal or compound radical, which easily exchanges hydroxyl for an acid radical, producing a salt; but the same term is often applied in a looser and more general way to other substances of more or less electropositive character, although not containing hydroxyl, as, for example, to ammonia and compounds of analogous structure.

28) In the gasteropod Mollusca, the flattened lower surface of the final whorl.

29) To let down; abase; lower.

30) To lower in character, condition, or rank; degrade; debase.

31) To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; debase.

32) Low; of small height: applied to things.

33) Hence In botany, of low or lowly growth: as, base broom; base rocket.

34) Low in place, position, or degree.

35) Of little value; coarse in quality; worthless, absolutely or comparatively: as, the base metals (so called in contrast with the noble or precious metals).

36) Hence Fraudulently debased in value; spurious; false: as, base coin.

37) Low in scale or rank; of humble origin, grade, or station; wanting dignity or estimation; mean; lowly: as, base menials.

38) Suitable to or characteristic of a low condition; depressed; abject: as, base servility.

39) Of mean spirit; morally low; without dignity of sentiment: said of persons.

40) Showing or proceeding from a mean spirit: said of things.

41) Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock.

42) Deep; grave: applied to sounds: as, the base tones of a viol. See bass.

43) In old English law, not held or holding by honorable tenure: as, a base estate, that is, an estate held by services not honorable nor in capite, or by villeinage. Such a tenure is called base or low, and the tenant a base tenant.

44) Not classical or refined: as, “base Latin,”

45) Synonyms Ignoble, vulgar, plebeian, mean, contemptible, despicable, abject, sordid, groveling, servile, slavish, menial, rascally, villainous.

46) A plaited skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, worn during the first half of the sixteenth century.

47) A skirt of plate - armor, corrugated or ribbed vertically, as if in imitation of the preceding. See lamboys.

48) The skirt of a woman's outer garment. The word was used throughout the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century.

49) An apron.

50) The housing of a horse: used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

51) In music, same as bass.

52) To form a foundation for.

53) To use as a groundwork or foundation for; ground; found; establish: with on or upon: as, all sound paper currency must be based on coin or bullion; he bases his arguments upon false premises.

base-line:

1) A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest.

2) A line traced round a cannon behind the vent.

3) In the game of lawn-tennis, the end line of the court; the line from which the player serves the ball.

4) In base-ball, the line connecting one base with the next.

basic:

1) Relating to a base; of the nature of a base; fundamental.

2) In chem.: Performing the office of a base in a salt. Having the base in excess; having more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid.

3) In geology, containing a relatively small amount of silica: applied to crystalline rocks, as basalt: opposed to acidic.

4) In anatomy, basal; basilar.

automatist:

1) One who makes automata.

2) One who believes that animals (sometimes including man) are automata.

3) Specifically, in psychology, the subject of automatism; one who writes, etc., automatically.

automaton:

1) That which is self-moving, or has the power of spontaneous movement, but is not conscious.

2) Specifically A self-acting machine, or one which is actuated in such a manner as to carry on for some time certain movements without the aid of external impulse.

3) A living being acting mechanically or as a mere machine, especially without consciousness; a person or an animal whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanical.

4) A person who acts in a monotonous routine manner, without active intelligence, especially without being fully aware of what he is doing.

autonomy:

1) The power or right of self-government, whether in a community which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who acts according to his own will.

2) A self-governing community.

3) An autonomous condition; the condition of being subject only to its own laws; especially, in biology, organic independence.

4) In the philos. of Kant, the doctrine that the moral law is one which reason imposes upon itself a priori, that is, independently of sense and sense-experience, and is therefore absolute and immutable: opposed to heteronomy (which see).

autopisty:

1) Worthiness of belief from internal evidence; the quality of credibility existing in a statement itself, independently of external evidence or corroboration.

autumn:

1) The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter: often called fall, as being the time of the falling of the leaves.

2) Figuratively

3) A period of maturity, or of incipient decay, abatement, or decline: as, the autumn of life.

autumnal:

1) Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn: as, autumnal fruits.

2) Figuratively

3) Belonging to a period correspoding to autumn in the year; hence, past the middle stage of life: as, “an autumnal matron,” Hawthorne.

4) A plant that flowers in autumn.

auxiliary:

1) In the nomenclature of the sutural inflections in the ammonoid cephalopods, a lobe or saddle lying between the umbilical curve or line of involution and the second lateral lobe.

2) In mech., any machine except the principal one: a term applied specifically to the feed-pumps, fire-pumps, etc., in power plants.

3) A vessel fitted with power other than sails for propulsion but depending ordinarily on the latter.

4) Helping; aiding; assisting; giving support or succor; hence, subsidiary; additional: as, auxiliary troops; auxiliary engines.

5) A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; an aid of any kind.

6) Specifically—2. plural Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

7) In grammar, a verb used in forming, with the infinitive and participles of other verbs, phrases having the value of, or a value analogous to that of, modes and tenses: thus, I do love, I have loved, I shall love, I am loved.

8) In mathematics, an auxiliary quantity (which see, under I.).

aver:

1) To assert the truth of.

2) To confirm; verify; prove to be true.

3) To affirm with confidence; declare in a positive or peremptory manner.

4) In law, to avouch or verify; offer to verify; allege as a fact.

5) To assert the existence of; offer in evidence.

6) Synonyms Affirm, Declare, etc. (see assert), say, allege, protest, insist, maintain.

7) Substance; property; estate.

8) plural Live stock; cattle; domestic animals.—

9) A beast of burden; a draft-ox or draft-horse; an old horse.

average:

1) In old law, a kind of service owed by tenants to their superior.

2) A mode of estimating, by comparison, the strength or weakness of a billiard play.

3) In cricket: The aggregate number of runs a batsman has scored, divided by the number of his completed innings.

4) The aggregate number of runs scored from a bowler, divided by the number of batsmen he has ‘dismissed.’

5) A duty or tax upon goods.

6) A small charge payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the clause, in bills of lading, “paying so much freight, with primage and average accustomed.”

7) A small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, etc.: called more specifically petty average.

8) A loss, or the sum paid on account of a loss (such as that of an anchor), when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost: called more specifically particular average.

9) A contribution made by the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo.

10) A sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities, obtained by adding them together and dividing the result by the number of quantities added; an arithmetical mean proportion. Thus, if four persons lose respectively $10, $20, $30, and $40, the average loss by the four is $25.

11) Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases; a medium.

12) The stubble and grass left in corn-fields after harvest.

13) To find the arithemetical mean of, as unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean.

14) To result in, as an arithmetical mean term; amount to, as a mean sum or quantity: as, wheat averages 56 pounds to the bushel.

15) To divide among a number proportionally; divide the total amount of by the number of equal shares: as, to average a loss.

Averroism: None

Averrhoism: None

Averroist: None

Averrhoist: None

Averroistic: None

aversion:

1) A turning away; a change of application.

2) The act of averting or warding off

3) An averted state of the mind or feelings; opposition or repugnance of mind; fixed or habitual dislike; antipathy: used absolutely or with to, sometimes with from, for, or toward.

4) Opposition or contrariety of nature: applied to inanimate substances.

5) A cause of dislike; an object of repugnance.

6) Synonyms Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy (see antipathy); unwillingness, shrinking, hesitation, disrelish, distaste, detestation.

avoirdupois:

1) A system of weight in which one pound contains 16 ounces.

2) The weight of anything according to the avoirdupois system: as, his avoirdupois was 150 pounds.

3) Also written averdupois, and often abbreviated to avoir. and avdp.

awareness:

1) The state of being aware.

axial:

1) A nerve running in a special groove on the floor of the main brachial groove and proceeding from the aboral or dorsal nervous system. It sends branches to the muscles of the arms and to the supposed sensory endings in the ectoderm.

2) The projection of the crystallographic axes of a given species, as used, for example, in the drawing of crystals.

3) In mathematics, an axial pencil.

4) Pertaining to or of the nature of an axis.

5) Situated in an axis or in the axis.

6) In anatomy, pertaining to the somatic as distinguished from the membral portions of the body; not appendicular.

7) In geology, forming the axis, central dominating portion, or crest of a mountain-range.

8) Sometimes axal.

axiom:

1) A self-evident, undemonstrable, theoretical, and general proposition to which every one who apprehends its meaning must assent.

2) Any higher proposition, obtained by generalization and induction from the observation of individual instances; the enunciation of a general fact; an empirical law.

3) In logic, a proposition, whether true or false: a use of the term which originated with Zeno the Stoic.

4) one of those generalizations of ordinary experience which nobody doubts, and which are soon replaced by scientific formulations, which latter are also, but less properly, termed middle axioms.

axiomatic:

1) Of the nature of an axiom, self-evident truth, or received principle; self-evident.

2) Full of axioms or maxims; aphoristic.

axiomatical:

1) Of the nature of an axiom; axiomatic.

2) Of or pertaining to axioms or received first principles: as, “materials of axiomatical knowledge,”

3) In logic, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proposition, whether true or false.

axiomatically:

1) In an axiomatic manner. By the use of axioms; as an axiom or axiomatic truth. In logic, in the form of a simple proposition. See axiom, 3.

axis:

1) In architecture, one of several lines, either imagined or laid down in the plans, etc., which pass through the middle of an important feature.

2) of a lens, any straight line through the center of the lens which does not coincide with the radii of curvature. (Used only in the approximate theory of lenses, in which the thickness is ignored.)

3) The motionless, or relatively motionless, imaginary line about which a rotating body, such as the earth, turns: specifically called in this sense the axis of revolution or rotation (which see, below).

4) The axle of a wheel; the cylindrical portion of any mechanical piece intended to turn in bearings: as, the axis of a transit instrument.

5) In anatomy: The second cervical vertebra: so called because the atlas turns upon it as about a pivot or axis, bearing the head with it.

6) It is usually distinguished from the other vertebræ by having an odontoid or tooth-like process, furnishing the pivot about which the atlas turns: hence called the toothed vertebra (vertebra dentata), or the odontoid vertebra (vertebra odontoidea).

7) The odontoid process of the axis.

8) The entire vertebral column.

9) The central or axial nervous system of a vertebrate: as, the cerebrospinal axis.

10) The columella or modiolus of the cochlea.

11) A short thick artery which immediately divides into several branches: as, the celiac axis; the thyroid axis.

12) The axis-cylinder of a nerve.

13) Same as axon.

14) The central line of a solid of revolution; the central line of any symmetrical, or nearly symmetrical, body: as, the axis of a cylinder, of the eye, etc.

15) Any line with reference to which the physical properties of a body, especially its elasticity, are symmetrical.

16) In Trilobita, specifically, the tergum; the median convex portion of a thoracic somite, intervening between the pleura or flattened lateral portions of the thorax. See cut under Trilobita.

17) In conchology, the imaginary line or space around which the whorls of a spiral shell turn.

18) In botany, the stem; the central part or longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged. The root has sometimes been called the descending axis.

19) In geography and geology, the central or dominating region of a mountain-chain, or the line which follows the crest of a range and thus indicates the position of the most conspicuous portion of the uplift.

20) In analytical geometry, any fixed line of reference used to determine the position of a point or series of points (line, surface) in space.

21) A kind of East Indian deer, Cervus axis, of which there are several varieties, perhaps species. The body is spotted with white. Also called axis-deer, spotted deer, and hog-deer.

22) 2. [capitalized] [NL.] A genus of such deer.

axisymmetric:

1) Symmetrical with reference to an axis.

axonometry:

1) The art of making a perspective representation of figures when the coördinates of points in them are given. Also written axinometry.

azimuth:

1) In astronomy, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky.

azimuthal:

1) Pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths.

azimuthally:

1) In the manner of an azimuth; in the direction of the azimuth.

azumbre:

1) A Spanish liquid measure, equal to about half a gallon.

baccalaurean:

1) Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bachelor.

bachelor:

1) Formerly, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; a knight not powerful enough to display his banner in the field, and who therefore followed the banner of another; a knight of low rank. See knight bachelor, under knight.

2) In universities and colleges: Before the fifteenth century, a young man in apprenticeship for the degree of master in one of the higher faculties, that is, of theology, law, or medicine. In modern use, a person who has taken the first degree (baccalaureate) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, medicine, etc., at a college or university: as, a bachelor of arts; a bachelor of science. See baccalaureate.

3) A man of any age who has not been married.

4) A woman who has not been married.

5) In London livery companies, a person not yet admitted to the livery. A local name in the United States of a fish, Pomoxis annularis, of the Mississippi valley; a crappie.

6) Sometimes incorrectly spelled batchelor.

7) One of the young male furseals which are forced, through fear of the adult bulls, to herd by themselves at a distance from the breeding-grounds.

Baconian:

1) Pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, commonly called Lord Bacon: as, the Baconian philosophy.

2) An adherent of the Baconian philosophy.

3) One who holds the theory that Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakspere.

bahar:

1) An Eastern measure of weight, varying considerably in different localities and according to the substances weighed.

balance:

1) To weigh; especially, to weigh or consider in the mind; ponder over.

2) To estimate the relative weight or importance of, as two or more things; make a comparison between as to relative importance, force, value, etc.

3) To bring into a state of equipoise or equilibrium; arrange or adjust (the several parts of a thing) symmetrically: as, to balance the several parts of a machine or a painting.

4) To keep in equilibrium or equipoise; poise; steady: as, to balance a pole on one's chin.

5) To serve as a counterpoise to; counterbalance; offset: as, the ups and downs of life balance each other.

6) To bring into a state of equality; make equal; offset (one thing with another).

7) To use as a counterpoise or set-off.

8) To sway up and down, like the arms of a balance.

9) To settle by paying what remains due on an account; equalize or adjust.

10) To examine or compare by summations, etc., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debits and credits stand: as, let us balance our accounts.

11) Nautical, to steady (a ship in bad weather) by reefing with a balance-reef.

12) To have an equality or equivalence in weight, parts, etc.; be in a state of equipoise; be evenly adjusted: as, the two things exactly balance; I cannot make the account balance.

13) To oscillate like the beams of a balance; waver; hesitate.

14) In dancing, to move forward and backward, or in opposite directions, like the arms of a balance; especially, to set to a partner.

15) To be employed in finding the balance or balances of an account or accounts.

16) In engines, a condition in which the forces at play due to the masses of the moving mechanism are balanced by others which operate in a contrary sense, so that the engine has no tendency to lift or slide upon its foundation, but would run without jar even if not secured to such foundation.

17) An instrument for determining the weight of bodies as compared with an assumed unit-mass.

18) Any apparatus for weighing, as a steelyard or a spring-balance.

19) One of the scales of a balance; in the plural, scales.

20) The act of weighing mentally; the act of comparing or estimating two things as in a balance.

21) An equivalent or equalizing weight; that which is put into one scale to offset the weight in the other; the weight necessary to make up the difference between two unequal weights; a counterpoise, literally or figuratively. Specifically

22) In mining, a counterpoise or counterweight used in such a way as to assist the engine in lifting the load.

23) The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats: formerly, a pin oscillating on its center, and thus resembling the beam of a balance; now, a wheel. See balance-wheel.

24) The arithmetical difference between the two sides of an account: as, to strike a balance.

25) The sum or amount necessary to balance the two sides of an account, usually spoken of as a debit or a credit balance: as, I have still a balance at my banker's; a balance still due.

26) A surplus; a remainder; the rest; the residue; what remains or is left over: as, he bequeathed the balance of his estate to A. B.; the balance of a meal.

27) A balanced condition; a state of equilibrium or equipoise: as, to lose one's balance.

28) Harmonious arrangement or adjustment; just proportion, especially in the arts of design.

29) In astronomy, a sign of the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.

30) a weighing apparatus somewhat resembling the steelyard, but differing from it in having the fulcrum movable, the weight being at one end and the load at the other; the loop by which it is suspended is shifted along the beam until equilibrium is established. The weight of the substance in the scale-pan is indicated by the point at which the fulcrum is placed when the instrument is in equilibrium.

bale:

1) Evil; woe; calamity; misery; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow.

2) To make up into a bale or bales.

3) A large bundle or package of merchandise prepared for transportation, either in a cloth cover, corded or banded, or without cover, but compressed and secured by transverse bands, wires, or withes and longitudinal slats.

4) A pair or set of dice.

5) See bail, bail, bail, bail.

6) A large fire built out of doors and burning freely; a bonfire. specifically—

bamalip:

1) In logic, a mnemonic word denoting a mood of the fourth figure, containing syllogisms with universal affirmative premises and a particular affirmative conclusion: as, All greyhounds are dogs; but all dogs are quadrupeds; therefore, some quadrupeds are greyhounds.

bamalipton:

1) A mood of syllogism, differing from baralipton only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed.

bambara: None

bamboo:

1) To beat with a bamboo; punish by flogging with a smooth lath of bamboo; bastinado.

2) The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus Bambusa (which see) and its allies.

3) In the West Indies, a tall climbing grass of the genus Panicum, P. divaricatum.

4) In Queensland, a coarse grass, Stipa micrantha.

5) A stick or cane from the stem of the bamboo.

6) In pottery, a name given to a cane-colored biscuit made by Wedgwood.

7) An Eastern measure of length, equal in Pondicherry to 3⅔ meters.

8) In Sumatra, a measure of capacity: in Bencoolen, equal to the United States (Winchester) gallon; in Achin, to 5 pints.

baralipton:

1) In logic, a mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, in which the two premises are universal affirmatives and the conclusion is a particular affirmative: as, Every animal is a substance; every man is an animal; therefore, some substance is a man. The name was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See bamalip and mood.

2) In zoology, a genus of coleopterous insects.

barbara:

1) In logic, a mnemonic name of a syllogism of the first figure, all whose parts are universal affirmative propositions: as, All men are mortal; all the patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah, etc.) are men; hence, all patriarchs are mortal.

barbari:

1) In logic, the mnemonic name of a kind of syllogism the premises of which are those of a syllogism in barbara (which see), while the conclusion is only a particular instead of a universal affirmative: as, All men are mortal; all kings are men; hence, some kings are mortal.

2) Also improperly used for baralipton, 1.

barleycorn:

1) A grain of barley.

2) A measure equal to the third part of an inch; originally, the length of a grain of barley.

3) A measure equal to the breadth of a fine grain of barley, about 0.155 inch.

barn-gallon:

1) A measure containing two imperial gallons of milk; a double gallon.

baraco: None

barra:

1) A bar or tower placed at the end of a bridge.

2) A Portuguese linear measure, equal to 1.25 yards, used for cloths of various kinds.

barrel:

1) To put or pack in a barrel or barrels: as, to barrel beef, pork, or fish.

2) In mining, a vessel by which water is lifted by engine or windlass from a sinking-shaft.

3) A vessel or cask of a cylindrical form, generally bulging in the middle, usually made of wooden staves bound together with hoops, and having flat parallel heads.

4) As a measure of capacity, the quantity of anything, liquid or solid, which a barrel should contain.

5) The contents of a barrel: sometimes, like bottle, used to signify intoxicating drink.

6) The money (especially when the sum is large) supplied by a candidate in a political campaign, for campaign expenses, but especially for corrupt purposes: hence, a barrel campaign is one in which money is lavishly employed to bribe voters: in this sense often written and pronounced bar'l (bärl), in humorous imitation of vulgar speech.

7) Anything resembling a barrel; a drum or cylinder.

barycentric:

1) Of or pertaining to the center of gravity.

barytrope:

1) A curve defined by the condition that, if a heavy body slides down an incline having this form, the pressure on the incline will follow a given law.

basket:

1) A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials, interwoven in a great variety of forms, and used for many purposes.

2) The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will hold: as, a basket of fish.

3) A measure for fruit, equal in the United States to three fifths of a bushel, and in Great Britain to about two bushels.

4) Figuratively, that which is gathered or placed in a basket or baskets; provision for sustenance or use.

5) In old stage-coaches, the two outside seats facing each other behind.

6) In hat-making, a wickerwork or wire screen of an oval shape, for receiving the filaments of hair which are deposited on it in the operation of bowing.

7) Milit., a gabion (which see).

8) A protection of wickerwork for the handle of a sword-stick.

9) In architecture, the echinus or bell of the Corinthian capital, denuded of its acanthus-leaves.

10) In ichthyology, the gill-support in the lamprey (Petromyzon).

11) To put in a basket.

12) To cover or protect with basketwork.

batch:

1) To mass; bring together in a batch or the quantity required.

2) To protect (the bank of a river) by facing it with stones, so as to prevent the water from eating into it.

3) A vessel used in brewing.

4) A quantity produced at one operation; specifically, the quantity of bread made at one baking.

5) The quantity of material prepared or required for one operation. Specifically—

6) An aggregation of individuals or articles similar to each other; especially, a number or aggregation received, despatched, etc., at one time: as, a batch of letters; a batch of prisoners.

7) Kind, sort, or lot.

8) A bank; a sandbank.

9) A field or patch of ground lying near a stream; the valley in which a stream flows: especially in local English names.

bath:

1) To put into a bath; wash in a bath.

2) In electricity, the solution in which electrochemical action takes place, as in electroplating, electrotyping, electrometallurgy, etc.

3) A washing of the body in, or an exposure of it to the action of, water or other fluid agent, for cleansing, refreshment, medical treatment, etc.: as, to take a bath; to administer a bath to a patient.

4) A provision or arrangement for bathing: as, to prepare a bath; a hot or cold bath; a vapor-bath; an electric bath.

5) A vessel for holding water in which to plunge, wash, or bathe the body.

6) More generally, an apartment or apparatus by means of which the body, or a part of it, may be bathed in any medium differing in nature or temperature from its natural medium.

7) An edifice containing apartments fitted up for bathing; a bath-house; particularly, in the plural, one of the elaborate bathing establishments of the ancients, as the Baths of Caracalla at Rome. See thermœ.

8) In science and the arts, any vessel containing a liquid for treating any object by immersion.

9) An arrangement or preparation for immersing anything, as the silver-bath in photography.

10) In chem., an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

11) Same as bath-flower.

12) A Hebrew liquid measure = 72 logs = 6 hins = cor, and corresponding to the dry measure the ephah = 72 logs = 18 cabs = 3 saths = cor.

batman:

1) A Turkish weight varying in amount in different localities.

2) A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service.

battel:

1) To stand indebted in the college-books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery.

2) plural At the university of Oxford in England: College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery.

3) The whole of the college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contributions to various funds.

4) At Eton college, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames.

5) See battle.

batteler:

1) A student at Oxford indebted in the college-books for provisions and drink at the buttery.

2) One of a rank or order of students at Oxford below commoners; a poor student.

bazaar-maund:

1) An East Indian weight, differing in different localities: equal in Calcutta to 82⅛ pounds avoirdupois. So called in contradistinction to factory-maund. See maund.

beadle:

1) One who makes proclamation; a herald.

2) A crier or messenger of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer.

3) In universities, a subaltern official or servant, properly and usually termed a bedel (which see).

4) In England, a parish officer having various subordinate duties, such as keeping order in church, punishing petty offenders, waiting on the clergyman, attending meetings of vestry or session, etc.

5) The apparitor of a trades guild or company. Also spelled bedell and bedel, in senses 2 and 3.

beakment:

1) A measure of about a quarter of a peck.

beam-compass: None

beat:

1) To strike repeatedly; lay repeated blows upon.

2) To strike in order to produce a sound; sound by percussion: as, to beat a drum or a tambourine.

3) To play (a particular call or tattoo) upon the drum: as, to beat a charge; to beat a retreat.

4) To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as any hard substance.

5) To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form; forge.

6) To separate by concussion; strike apart; remove by striking or threshing: with out.

7) To mix by a striking or beating motion; whip into the desired condition: as, to beat or beat up eggs or batter.

8) To dash or strike against, as water or wind.

9) To strike with the feet in moving; tread upon.

10) To range (fields or woods) with loud blows or other noise in search of game.

11) To overcome in battle, contest, or strife; vanquish or conquer: as, one beats another at play.

12) To surpass; excel; go beyond: as, he beats them all at swimming.

13) To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically; baffle: as, it beats me to make it out.

14) To harass; exercise severely; cudgel (one's brains).

15) To exhaust: as, the long and toilsome journey quite beat him.

16) To flutter; flap: as, to beat the wings: said of a bird. See bate.

17) In medieval embroidery, to ornament with thin plates of gold or silver.

18) In printing: To ink with beaters. To impress by repeatedly striking with a mallet a proof-planer pressed against the paper: as, beat a proof of that form.

19) To obtain an unfair advantage of; defraud: as, to beat a hotel.

20) To depress or crush: as, to beat down opposition.

21) To perform or execute, as a piece of music, by or as if by beats with the hands or feet.

22) To drive out or away.

23) To summon or bring together as by beat of drum: as, to beat up recruits. In hunting, to rouse and drive (game) by ranging.

24) In engraving, to remove (a dent or mark) from the face of a plate by striking the back with a punch while the face rests on a sheet of tin-foil on an anvil or a stake. In this way engravers can remove marks too deep to be obliterated by the scraper or burnisher. Synonyms To pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, thwack, baste, thrash, pommel. Discomfit, Rout, etc. See defeat.

25) To strike repeatedly; knock, as at a door.

26) To move with pulsation; throb: as, the pulse beats.

27) To act, dash, or fall with force or violence, as a storm, flood, passion, etc.: as, the tempest beats against the house.

28) To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently.

29) To give notice by beating a drum; also, to sound on being beaten, as a drum.

30) To contain beats or pulsations of sound, as a tone formed by sounding together two notes which are nearly in unison. See beat, n., 7.

31) To ponder; be incessantly engaged; be anxiously directed to something; be in agitation or doubt.

32) Nautical, to make progress against the wind by alternate tacks in a zigzag line. A good square-rigged vessel will make a direct gain to windward of three tenths of the distance she has sailed while beating, while the gain to windward of an average fore-and-aft rigged vessel will be equal to five or six tenths of the distance sailed.

33) In fencing, a smart tap on the adversary's blade to disconcert him or drive the blade aside for the thrust.

34) The act of overcoming or surpassing; specifically (in newspaper cant), the securing and publishing of some news item by a newspaper in advance of its competitors.

35) The news item itself.

36) The act of beating or ranging over a cover for game; the company, collectively, of those engaged in beating for game.

37) The rough sod of moorland, or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced or pared off, and burned, when the land is about to be plowed. See beat, verb

38) Exhausted by exertion, mentally or bodily; fatigued; worn out by toil.

39) A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping.

40) A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon.

41) A recurrent stroke; a pulsation; a throb: as, the beat of the pulse; the heart makes from sixty to seventy beats a minute.

42) The sound made by the foot in walking or running; a footfall.

43) A round or course which is frequently gone over: as, a watchman's beat; a milkman's beat.

44) Hence A course habitually traversed, or a place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.

45) In Alabama and Mississippi, the principal subdivision of a county; a voting-precinct.

46) In music: The beating or pulsation arising from the interference of two musical notes differing but slightly in pitch. See interference.

47) The motion of the hand, foot, or baton in marking the divisions of time during the performance of a piece of music. Used vaguely by various English writers to denote different kinds of ornamental notes or graces.

48) The third operation in paper-making, in which the pulp is still further divided and torn apart in the beating-engine.

49) The blow struck by a valve when falling into its seat.

50) The bearing part or the facing of a valve.

51) A worthless, dishonest, shiftless fellow; a knave.

52) A stroke or blow without recoil, as in the dead-beat escapement. See escapement.

53) To slice off (the beat or rough sod) from uncultivated or fallow ground with a beat-ax or breast-plow, in order to burn it, for the purpose at once of destroying it and of converting it into manure for the land.

54) In cricket, to break through (a batsman's defense): said of the bowler or the ball.

beauty:

1) That quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable emotions.

2) A particular grace or charm; an embellishment or ornament.

3) Any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a part which surpasses in pleasing qualities that with which it is united: generally in the plural: as, the beauties of an author; the beauties of nature.

4) A beautiful person; specifically, a beautiful woman; collectively, beautiful women: as, all the beauty of the place was present.

5) Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

6) To render beautiful; adorn, beautify, or embellish.

because:

1) By reason (of); on account (of): followed by of.

2) For the sake (of); in order (to).

3) For the reason (that); since.

4) To the end that; in order that.

5) Synonyms See since.

becoming:

1) Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; belonging to the character, or adapted to the circumstances: formerly sometimes followed by of.

2) Suitable to the appearance or style of; be-fitting esthetically: as, a becoming dress.

3) Something worn as an ornament.

4) That which is suitable, fit, or appropriate.

5) In metaphysics, the transition from non-existence into existence; an intermediate state between being and not being; a state of flux; the state of that which begins to be, but does not endure; change; development: opposed to being.

bedel:

1) In the medieval universities, a servant of a “nation” or faculty (each of which companies elected two, an upper and a lower, termed the esquire bedel and the yeoman bedel, terms showing the classes from which they were chosen), whose duties were to apportion the “schools” or lecture-rooms and the chapters of the colleges and halls, to cry the days and hours of the lectures, to publish and carry out the decrees of the company, to march before the rector, dean, or proctor with a silver mace on occasions of ceremony, etc. See beadle.

bedell: None

bedmaker:

1) One who manufactures beds or bedsteads.

2) One who prepares beds for use; especially, in English universities, a man or woman whose duty it is to take care of the rooms and make the beds in college. Female bedmakers were forbidden in Cambridge in 1625, but are now usual.

beer-measure:

1) An old English system of measures of capacity.

Beg: None

being:

1) A living; livelihood; means of subsistence; home.

2) Existence in its most comprehensive sense, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in thought.

3) In metaphysics, subsistence in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; rudimentary existence.

4) That which exists; anything that is: as, inanimate beings.

5) Life; conscious existence.

6) Lifetime; mortal existence.

7) That which has life; a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life; a creature.

beknottedness:

1) In math., the degree of complication of a knot; the number of times that it is necessary to pass one part of the curve of the knot projected upon a plane through another in order to untie the knot.

belacedness:

1) In mathematics, the number of times one branch of a lacing must be passed through another to undo it.

Bellatrix: None

bell-shaped:

1) Having the form of a bell, or of a somewhat deep vessel whose lip turns out and then begins to turn in again; specifically, in botany, campanulate. See cut under Campanula.

Benthamic·: None

Benthamism:

1) The political and ethical system taught by Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), who held that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the rational end of moral rules, and ought to be the aim of governments and individuals alike; utilitarianism (which see).

Benthamite: None

Bereleian: None

Berkeleianism:

1) The philosophy of Bishop Berkeley. See Berkeleian.

berkovets:

1) A Russian weight, legally equal to 400 Russian pounds, or 361 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois. In other parts of Russia, where older pounds have not gone out of use, the value of this unit is somewhat greater. Also bercowetz.

berkowitz:

1) Same as berkovets.

Bernoullian: None

berri: None

bes: None

besa:

1) A current coin of Benadir, equivalent to one fourth of an anna, or about half a cent.

2) A measure of capacity mentioned in rabbinical writings, equal to about one sixth of a United States pint.

Besselian: None

bestial:

1) Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal.

2) Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal: as, a bestial appetite.

3) In Scots law, the cattle on a farm taken collectively.

4) A work on zoölogy.

bevel-angle:

1) Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse. Also called bevel.

bever:

1) An obsolete form of beaver.

2) A collation or slight repast between meals.

3) Formerly, at some colleges and schools, a slight meal which the students received at the buttery-hatch and took to their rooms.

4) To take a bever or slight repast between meals.

Bezoutian: None

bezoutiant:

1) In mathematics: The homogeneous quadratic function of n variables, whose discriminant is the resultant of two equations, each of the nth degree.

2) Incorrectly used for bezoutoid.

bezoutoid:

1) In mathematics, the bezoutiant to two homogeneous functions obtained by differentiation from one homogeneous function of two variables.

bialar:

1) Having two wings.

biblic:

1) In the medieval universities, the lowest grade of bachelor of theology.

bicircular:

1) Composed of or similar to two circles.

bicircloid:

1) A curve generated by the uniform motion of a point around the circumference of a circle the center of which itself uniformly describes a circle.

biennial:

1) Happening or taking place once in two years: as, biennial games.

2) Continuing or lasting for two years; changed or renewed every two years: Said especially of plants.

3) A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit, growing one year and flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.

4) An exercise, as a college examination, occurring once in two years. Sometimes also bisannual.

bind:

1) To make fast (to, on, or upon) with a band or bond of any kind.

2) To unite by any legal or moral tie; attach by considerations of love, duty, interest, obligation, etc.: as, bound in the bonds of matrimony; bound by gratitude, duty, debt, etc.

3) To put in bonds or fetters; deprive of liberty or of the use of the limbs by making fast physically.

4) To restrain; hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.

5) To hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations; make costive; constipate.

6) To fasten around anything; fix in place by girding or tying: as, to bind a cord round the arm.

7) To encircle with a band or ligature; gird; confine or restrain by girding: as, “bind up those tresses,”

8) To swathe or bandage; cover and swathe with dressings: with up.

9) To form a border or edge on, for the purpose of strengthening or ornamenting; edge: as, to bind a wheel with a tire; to bind a garment or a carpet.

10) To tie or fasten (loose things) together with a band, cord, or tie; tie up into one bundle or mass: as, to bind sheaves of grain.

11) To fasten or secure within a cover, as a book or pamphlet. See bookbinding.

12) In fencing, to secure (the sword of an adversary). See binding, n., 3.

13) To cause to cohere; cement; knit; unite firmly: as, to bind the loose sand.

14) To place under obligation or compulsion: as, all are bound to obey the laws.

15) To put under legal obligation: often with over: as, to bind a man over to keep the peace.

16) Specifically To indenture as an apprentice: often with out.

17) To cohere; stick together.

18) To become indurated, hard, or stiff: as, clay binds by heat.

19) To be obligatory or of force.

20) To tie up anything; specifically, to tie up sheaves.

21) In falconry, to seize a bird in the air and cling to it: said of a hawk.

22) A tie or band; anything that binds. Specifically— A connecting timber in a ship.

23) In music, a tie, slur, or brace.

24) In coal-mining, indurated, argillaceous shale or clay, such as frequently forms the roof of a coal-seam: same as bend, 12, and bat, 10.

25) A unit of tale. A bind of eels is 250. A bind of skins is 32, or of some kinds 40.

26) Bounds; limit; stint: as, I am at my bind.

27) A climbing stem; a bine; specifically, a stalk of hops. See bine.

bifilar:

1) Two-threaded; having two threads.

2) A micrometer fitted with two threads.

3) An electric circuit doubled back upon itself so that the conductor is closely adjacent to the return-conductor and the inductance of the circuit is thereby reduced to a minimum.

biflecnode:

1) In mathematics, a node or point at which a curve crosses itself, and which is at the same time a point of inflection, or a point where the direction of the bending changes. This is a singularity found among quartic and higher curves.

bifolium:

1) In mathematics, a plane curve having two folia or depressions. See cut under bitangent.

bilateral:

1) Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

2) In botany, having the sides different.

3) In biology, having the sides symmetrical.

bilinear:

1) Consisting of or having reference to two lines: as, bilinear coördinates.

2) Linear in two ways. Thus the form ΣiΣj aij xi yj is a bilinear form, that is, lineolinear.

billion:

1) In Great Britain, a million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million (1,000,000,000,000).

2) In France and the United States, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000).

bimedial:

1) In anc. math., a line compounded of two medials.

binariant:

1) A solution of the differential equation, bDa + cDb +, etc., = 0.

binode:

1) In mathematics, a singularity of a surface consisting of a point at which there are two tangent planes. In the surface shown in fig. 1 each of these planes is tangent along the whole length of a line; but this circumstance is not a necessary concomitant of the singularity.

2) A crunode formed by the crossing of two branches of a curve.

binomial:

1) In algebra, consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —; pertaining to binomials.

2) In zoology and botany: Using or having two names: applied to the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnæus, in which every plant and animal receives two names, one indicating the genus, the other the species: as, Felis leo, the lion; Bellis perennis, the daisy.

3) Hence— Consisting of two names: as, binomial terms. Also binominal.

4) In algebra, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms: as, a + b, 3a—2c, a + b, x—2 √ y.

5) In zoology and botany, a name consisting of two terms, generic and specific, as the proper name of a species, the generic always preceding the specific word: as, Felis leo, the lion.

binormal:

1) In mathematics, a normal to two consecutive elements of a curve in space; a normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.

biometry:

1) The measurement of life; specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

2) That branch of statistical science which treats of the measurable or quantitative properties of living beings (as weight or stature), or of their parts (as the stamens and petals of flowers), or of their activities (as Speed).

biordinal:

1) Of the second order.

2) In mathematics, a differential equation of the second order.

bipartient:

1) Dividing into two parts; serving to divide into two.

2) In mathematics, a number that divides another into two equal parts without remainder: thus, 2 is the bipartient of 4.

bipartite:

1) In mathematics, containing two separate sets of variable values; made up of two continuous, but non-intersecting, curves.

2) In two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; duplicate.

3) In botany, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as the leaves of many passion-flowers.

biplane:

1) A flying- or a gliding-machine in which two principal superposed aëroplane surfaces are depended upon to sustain the machine in the air.

2) In mathematics, the pair of coincident planes to which the tangent cone of a node reduces, when that node is a binode.

bipunctual:

1) Having two points.

biquadratic:

1) Containing or referring to a fourth power, or the square of a square; quartic.

2) In mathematics, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

biquaternion:

1) In mathematics, an imaginary quaternion; a quantity expressible in the form a + bi + cj + dk, where i, j, k are three mutually perpendicular vectors, and a, b, c, d are real or imaginary numbers.

2) The ratio of two rotors.

biquintile:

1) In astrology, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is, 144° or twice 72°.

bisaccia:

1) A Sicilian measure of capacity, equal to 1.94 bushels.

bisector:

1) A line drawn through the vertex of a triangle so as to bisect either the opposite side (bisector of the side) or the angle (bisector of the angle, or internal bisector), or to bisect the external angle formed by the adjacent sides (external bisector).

bisectrix:

1) In crystallography, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes.

2) In geometry, same as bisector.

bismerpund:

1) A weight used in Denmark, equal to 6 kilograms precisely, or 13 pounds 3⅔ ounces avoirdupois. It was formerly one three-hundredth part less.

bissext:

1) The intercalary day in leap-year.

bissextile:

1) Containing the bissextus or intercalary day: applied to those years which have 366 days, the extra day being inserted in the month of February. See bissextus.

2) A leap-year (which see).

bissextus:

1) The extra or intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar in the month of February every fourth year, in order to make up the six hours by which (it was reckoned) the natural or solar year exceeds the common year of 365 days.

bitangent:

1) In mathematics, a double tangent; a straight line which touches a given curve at two points.

biterminal:

1) A binomial line; a line that is the sum of two incommensurable lines.

bitter:

1) Having a harsh taste, like that of wormwood or quinine.

2) Hence Unpalatable; hard to swallow, literally or figuratively: as, a bitter pill; a bitter lesson.

3) Hard to be borne; grievous; distressful; calamitous: as, a bitter moment; bitter fate.

4) Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling; piercing: painful; biting: as, bitter cold; “the bitter blast,”

5) Harsh, as words; reproachful; sarcastic; cutting; sharp: as,“bitter taunts,”

6) Cherishing or exhibiting animosity, hate, anger, or severity; cruel; severe; harsh; stern: as, “bitterest enmity,” Shak., Cor., iv. 4; “bitter enemies,”

7) Evincing or betokening intense pain or suffering: as, a bitter cry.

8) That which is bitter; bitterness.

9) Specifically A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See bitters.

10) To make bitter; give a bitter taste to; embitter.

11) Nautical, a turn of a cable round the bitts.

12) An old form of bittern.

boccale:

1) A liquid measure used in most parts of Italy, before the introduction of the metric system, for wine and oil. Its capacity in different cities is shown in the following table:

body:

1) To provide with a body; embody.

2) To form into a body or company.

3) To represent in bodily form; exhibit in tangible form or outward reality: with forth.

4) The physical structure of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle.

5) The main portion of an animal, tree, etc.; the trunk, as distinct from the head and limbs or branches; in ichthyology, often used for the whole fish exclusive of the fins.

6) The part of a dress which covers the body, as distinct from the parts which cover the arms or extremities; in female dress, a bodice; a waist.

7) The main, central, or principal part of anything, as of an army, country, building, etc., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts.

8) Specifically— In a blast-furnace, the core or main portion between the top, or opening at the throat, and the boshes.

9) In music: The whole of the hollow part of a string-instrument, designed to increase its resonance.

10) All that part of a wind-instrument that remains after removing its appendages, mouthpiece, crooks, and bell.

11) The higher resonant part of an organ-pipe, above the reed or the mouth, which causes the air to vibrate.

12) The shank of a type, as determining its size: as, minion on nonpareil body.

13) The main part of a tool; the main part of a blade, as of a sword, as distinguished from the heel and point, etc.

14) That part of a wagon, railroad-car, etc., which contains the load.

15) The main portion; the bulk of anything; the larger part; the majority: as, the body of the people are opposed to the measure.

16) The person; an individual as recognized by law: as, body execution; held in body and goods.

17) A person; a human being: now generally combined with any, every, some, or no: as, somebody, nobody.

18) A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, or united by some common tie or occupation; an incorporated or other aggregate: as, a legislative body; the body of the clergy; a body corporate.

19) A material thing; anything having inertia. See matter.

20) In geometry, any solid having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.

21) A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection; a code; a system: as, a body of laws.

22) A certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, or flimsiness: as, wine, paper, etc., of good body. As applied to paints, body denotes opacity or density, as opposed to transparency.

23) In music, the resonance of a tone, whether instrumental or vocal.

24) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.

25) All the strapping of a harness back of the collar; specifically, that part of the breeching and other straps which bears against the horse.

26) In ceramics, the substance or base of pottery and porcelain. See frit body, kaolinic body.

27) An ore body, or pocket of mineral deposit.

28) The thickness of a lubricating oil or other liquid: also the measure of that thickness expressed in the number of seconds in which a given quantity of the oil at a given temperature flows through a given aperture.

boisseau:

1) An old French dry measure, corresponding in name to the English bushel, but much smaller in capacity.

boll:

1) Same as boln.

2) To increase.

3) To form into or produce bolls or rounded seed-vessels.

4) A round vessel for containing liquids; a bowl. See bowl, of which boll is the earlier spelling.

5) A vesicle or bubble.

6) A rounded pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton. See cut under cotton-plant.

7) A round knob.

8) An old Scotch dry measure, also used in Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man.

bolometer:

1) An instrument devised by Professor S. P. Langley of the United States for measuring very small amounts of radiant heat.

Boolian: None

Bootes: None

bordered:

1) Having a border: specifically, in mathematics, applied to a determinant formed from another by adding one or more rows and columns.

2) In botany, having the margin distinct from the rest of the organ either in texture or color.

bore:

1) To pierce or perforate with a rotatory cutting instrument; make a circular hole in by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or anything that will produce the same effect: as, to bore a plank or a cannon; to bore the ground for water, or with a stick.

2) To form or produce by rotatory perforation: as, to bore a hole or a well.

3) To penetrate, make, or gain as if by boring; push or drive through or into by any penetrating action: as, to bore a plank, or a hole in a plank, with a rifle-ball.

4) To befool; trick; overreach.

5) To pierce or penetrate, as a gimlet or similar instrument; make a hole or holes: as, the auger bores well.

6) To sink a bore-hole, as in searching for water, coal, etc.

7) To be suited for piercing with an auger or other boring-tool: as, wood that bores well or ill.

8) To push forward or through toward a certain point: as, “boring to the west,”

9) In the manège, to thrust the head forward as far as possible: said of a horse.

10) Ennui; a fit of ennui or listless disgust or weariness.

11) One who suffers from ennui.

12) One who or that which bores one, or causes ennui or annoyance; anything which by dullness taxes the patience, or otherwise causes trouble or annoyance; specifically, a dull, tiresome, or uncongenial person who tires or annoys by forcing his company or conversation on others, or who persists in uninteresting talk or undesired attentions.

13) To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; tire, especially in conversation, by insufferable dullness; tease; annoy; pester.

14) In racing, to annoy or impede by crowding against or out of the way.

15) An obsolete spelling of boar.

16) A kind of cabbage; borecole.

17) Preterit of bear.

18) An abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence and noise.

19) Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger or gimlet.

20) A hollow hand-tool used in nail-making to hold a nail while its head is being formed.

21) A hole made by boring, or as if by boring: as, “an auger's bore,” Specifically

22) Hence The caliber or internal diameter of a hole or perforation, whether made by boring or not, especially of the cavity of a gun or tube.

23) A wound or thrust.

braccio:

1) A measure of length used in Italy, varying from half a yard at Lodi to a yard at Milan. See brass.

brachistochrome: None

branch:

1) In mathematics, some one determination of a many-valued function selected for consideration.

2) To spread in branches; send out branches, as a plant.

3) To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; diverge; ramify.

4) To divide, as into branches; make subordinate divisions in.

5) To adorn with needlework; decorate with embroidery; adorn with flowers or other ornament, as in textile fabrics.

6) A division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant (the ultimate or smaller ramifications being called branchlets, twigs, or shoots); a bough.

7) Something resembling a branch in its relation to the trunk; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; a ramification; a subdivision; an outgrowth.

8) Specifically— Any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision: as, a branch of a society; the various branches of learning.

9) A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock: as, the English or the Irish branch of a family.

10) Any descendant in such a line.

11) In geometry, any portion of a real curve capable of description by the continuous motion of a point. Every branch either extends to infinity or returns into itself (reëntrant branch); but some old geometers considered a branch to be ended by a cusp.

12) A piece of pipe including a length of the main pipe and a shorter piece branching from it. When the latter is at right angles to the former, the branch is aT-branch; if at an acute angle, it is a y-branch. If there are two branching pieces, it is called a double branch.

13) The metal piece on the end of the hose of a fire-engine to which the nozle is screwed.

14) One of the sides of a horseshoe.

15) In fortification, the wing or long side of a horn- or crown-work; also, one of the parts of a zig-zag approach.

16) In a sword-hilt, either of two pieces which project at right angles to the barrel and to the blade of the sword, forming guards for the hand. See hilt.

17) In entomology, the flagellum or outer portion of a geniculate antenna.

18) In mining, a small vein, leader, or string of ore, connected with or seeming to branch from the main lode. See lode.

19) In a bridle, either of two bent pieces of iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.

20) In the southern and some of the western United States, the general name for any stream that is not a large river or a bayou.

21) The diploma or commission issued by the proper authority to a pilot who has passed an examination for competency.

22) A chandelier.

23) A branched candlestick or candle.

24) Consisting of or constituting a branch; ramifying; diverging from a trunk, main stem, or main body: as, a branch road or railroad; a branch society.

breadth:

1) The measure of the second principal diameter of a surface or solid, the first being length, and the third (in the case of a solid) thickness.

2) Hence Figuratively, largeness; freedom from narrowness or restraint; liberality: as, breadth of culture, breadth of view, etc.

3) That quality in a work of art, whether pictorial or plastic, which is obtained by the simple, clear rendering of essential forms, and the strict subordination of details to general effect.

4) In logic, extension; an aggregate of subjects of which a logical term can be predicated.

5) Something that has breadth; specifically, a piece of a fabric of the regular width; a width.

broad:

1) Wide; having great breadth, as distinguished from length and thickness; used absolutely, having much width or breadth; not narrow: as, a strip no broader than one's hand; a broad river or street.

2) Large superficially; extensive; vast: as, the broad expanse of ocean.

3) Figuratively, not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged: as, a man of broad views.

4) Specifically Inclined to the Broad Church, or to the views held by the Broad-Church party of the Church of England. See Episcopal.

5) Large in measure or degree; not small or slight; ample; consummate.

6) Widely diffused; open; full: as, in broad sunshine; broad daylight.

7) Unconfined; free; unrestrained.

8) Unrestrained by a sense of propriety or fitness; unpolished; loutish.

9) Unrestrained by considerations of decency; indelicate; indecent.

10) Unrestrained by fear or caution; bold; unreserved.

11) Characterized by a full, strong utterance; coarsely vigorous; not weak or slender in sound: as, broad Scotch; broad Doric; a broad vowel, such as ä or â or ō.

12) Plain; evident.

13) In the fine arts, characterized by breadth: as, a picture remarkable for the broad treatment of its subject. See breadth, 3.

14) A shallow, fenny lake formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land covered more or less with a reedy growth; a flooded fen, or lake in a fen: as, the Norfolk broads.

15) In mech., a tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.

16) An English coin first issued in 1619 by James I., and worth at the time 20s. The coin was also issued subsequently. Also called laurel and broad-piece.

17) To make broad; spread.

18) Broadly; openly; plainly.

19) Widely; copiously; abundantly.

20) Broadly; fully.

broken:

1) Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to round, as applied to numbers.

2) Rough; intersected with hills and valleys or ravines: applied to the surface of a country or district.

3) Bankrupt.

4) Imperfect; ungrammatical; wanting in fluency or correctness of pronunciation: as, broken French.

5) In heraldry, depicted as having been forcibly torn off, leaving the end shivered or splintered.

6) In entomology, abruptly bent at an angle; geniculate: said specifically of antennæ in which the terminal portion forms an angle with the long basal joint.—

7) an unprofitable voyage, or a losing voyage.

bullfinch:

1) This name is applied locally to many very different birds, as the pine-grosbeak, Pinicola enueleator; the house-finch, Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis; the black-breasted plover, Charadrius squatarola; the goldeneye Glaucionetta clangula americana; etc.

2) In England, a strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high enough to impede hunters, and much used as a test of skill in steeplechasing.

3) A very common oscine passerine bird of Europe, Pyrrhula vulgaris; a kind of finch of the family Fringillidæ, with a very short, stout, turgid bill, which, like the crown, is black, and a body bluish above, and, in the male, tile-red below: a favorite cage-bird, easily taught to sing a variety of notes.

bundle:

1) To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by up: as, to bundle up clothes.

2) To place or dispose of in a hurried, unceremonious manner.

3) To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with off.

4) In New England (in early times) and in Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing: applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

5) A number of things bound together; anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package; a roll: as, a bundle of lace; a bundle of hay.

6) Hence A group or a number of things having some common characteristic which leads to their being held and transferred in the same ownership.

7) In botany, a fascicular aggregation of one or more elementary tissues traversing other tissues.

8) In paper-making, two reams of printing-paper or brown paper: established by a statute of George I.

9) In spinning, twenty hanks or 6,000 yards of linen yarn.

burden:

1) The bass in music.

2) In music: The refrain or recurring chorus at the end of the stanzas of a ballad or song; a refrain.

3) The drone of a bagpipe. The song to which a dance is danced when there are no instruments.

4) That which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; the main topic: as, this subject was the burden of all his talk.

5) To load; lay a heavy load on; encumber with weight.

6) Hence Figuratively, to load; oppress with anything which is borne with difficulty or trouble; surcharge: as, to burden a nation with taxes; to burden the memory with details.

7) To lay or impose upon one, as a load, burden, or charge.

8) The act of bearing children; a birth.

9) A club.

10) That which is borne or carried; a load.

11) Hence That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; also, an incumbrance of any kind.

12) In England, a quantity of certain commodities: as, a burden of gad-steel (that is, 120 or 180 pounds).

13) The capacity of a ship; the quantity or number of tons of freight a vessel will carry: as, a ship of 600 tons burden.

14) In mining, the tops or heads of stream-work, overlying the stream of tin, and needing to be first cleansed.

15) The charge of a blast-furnace.

burthen:

1) Older form of burden.

2) An erroneous form of burden, by confusion with burden and burden.

bursar:

1) A student in a college who receives an allowance from a fund for his subsistence, called a burse or bursary.

2) The purser, treasurer, or bailiff of a college or other community.

bursary:

1) The treasury of a college or monastery.

2) 2 In the universities and colleges of Scotland, a grant of money for a short period of years, obtained by a student, usually by competitive examination, to enable him to prosecute his studies.

bushel:

1) To mend, as a man's garment; repair men's garments.

2) A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks.

3) A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

4) An indefinitely large quantity. [Colloq.]

5) Same as bush, 2. [U. S.]

butt:

1) See but.

2) A push or thrust given by the head of an animal: as, the butt of a ram.

3) A thrust in fencing.

4) In archery, the end of an arrow which is held against the bowstring in shooting: opposed to point.

5) A shelter or concealment, built of blocks of peat or turf, for the gunner in grouse-driving on English and Scotch moors. Also called a battery.

6) In the tobacco trade, a box 12 inches square, holding from 15 to 50 pounds.

7) plural The ends or ‘cuttings’ of jute rejected by the manufacturer of cloth or bagging. They are used in making coarse kinds of paper.

8) To strike by thrusting, as with the end of a beam or heavy stick, or with the horns, tusks, or head, as an ox, a boar, or a ram; strike with the head.

9) To strike anything by thrusting the head against it, as an ox or a ram; have a habit of striking in this manner.

10) To join at the end or outward extremity; abut; be contiguous.

11) Specifically, in ship-building, to abut end to end; fit together end to end, as two planks.

12) Also spelled but.

13) A leathern bottle or flask; a bucket: in this sense only in Middle English, usually spelled bit or bitt.

14) A large cask, especially one to contain wine.

15) A measure of wine equal to 126 United States (that is, old wine) gallons; a pipe.

16) A beehive.

17) A cart.

18) To lay down bounds or limits for.

19) To cut off the ends of, as boards, in order to make square ends or to remove faulty portions.

20) To abut. See butt, verb, II., 2, 3.

21) To challenge to a trial of skill in wood-cutting.

22) In lumbering, to undertake, as a trial of skill, to cut off the butt-end of a prostrate log while an opponent is cutting through the smaller end.

23) The end or extremity of a thing.

24) In ship-building, the end of a plank or piece of timber which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom; also, the juncture of two such pieces.

25) In machinery, the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached.

26) In carpentry, a door-hinge consisting of two plates of metal, or leaves, which interlock so as to form a movable joint, being held together by a pin or pintle.

27) In agriculture: A ridge in a plowed field, especially when not of full length. Hence— A gore or gare. plural A small detached or disjoined parcel of land left over in surveying.

28) In the leather trade, a hide of sole-leather with the belly and shoulders cut off; a rounded crop.

29) A hassock.

30) The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose; the metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine, or the like, to which the nozle is screwed.

31) In target-shooting: In archery, a mark to shoot at. In rifle-practice, a wooden target composed of several thicknesses of boards, with small spaces between them, so that the depth to which bullets penetrate can be ascertained. In gunnery, a solid embankment of earth or sand into which projectiles are fired in testing guns, or in making ballistic experiments. plural The range or place where archery, rifle, or gunnery practice is carried on, in distinction from the field. See target.

32) A person or thing that serves as a mark for shafts of wit or ridicule, or as an object of sarcastic or contemptuous remarks.

33) A goal; a bound; a limit.

34) In coal-mininig, the surface of the coal which is at right angles to the face.

35) A shoemakers' knife.

butter-weight: None

by-fellow:

1) In English universities, a name given to one who has been elected to a by-fellowship; a fellow out of the regular course.

cab:

1) See capel.

2) A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

3) The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather.

4) Any sticky substance.

5) To pass over in a cab: as, to cab the distance: often used with an indefinite it: as, I'll cab it to Whitehall.

6) A translation (usually literal) of a classical or other work in a foreign language, surreptitiously used by school-boys and students in preparing their lessons or recitations; a crib.

7) A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking.

8) A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter.

9) To appropriate dishonestly and on the sly; crib; purloin.

kab:

1) See cab.

cable's-length: None

cadent:

1) In old music, a grace or embellishment consisting of an after-note one degree below the principal note: as

2) Falling; sinking.

3) In astrology, falling from an angle: applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and the horizon.

4) Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Hamilton group of the New York survey.

cafisso:

1) A unit of capacity in use in the Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure kafiz (which see).

cahiz:

1) A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova cafiz.

calculate:

1) To ascertain by computation; compute; reckon up arithmetically or by items: as, to calculate interest, or the cost of a house.

2) To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind: as, to calculate chances or probabilities.

3) To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable; plan: generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of fitted, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

4) To purpose; intend; design: as, he calculates to do it; he calculates to go.

5) To think; guess.

6) To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; form an estimate; reckon: as, we calculate better for ourselves than for others; to calculate on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

7) To speculate about future events; predict.

8) To suppose or believe, after deliberation; think; ‘guess’; ‘reckon’: as, you are wrong there, I calculate.

9) Calculation.

calculating-machine:

1) Any machine which performs numerical calculations. ,

calculation:

1) The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation: as, to find a result by calculation; the calculation was a difficult one.

2) A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.

3) An estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

4) The habit of forming mental estimates; a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking.

5) Synonyms Deliberation, circumspection, wariness, forethought, prudence.

calculus:

1) A small stone; a pebble.

2) In pathology, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body.

3) In mathematics, any highly systematic method of treating a large variety of problems by the use of some peculiar system of algebraic notation.

calendar:

1) To enter or write in a calendar; register.

2) A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving very nearly in contact, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat communicated from the interior of the cylinders.

3) An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calender and the other necessary processes.

4) [Prop. calendrer, q. v.] A calendrer.

5) A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac.

6) A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year.

7) A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates.

8) A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court; specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

9) A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

10) A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like.

calends:

1) In some translations of the Old Testament, the Jewish festival of the new moon.

2) A calendar or orderly record, primarily of dates, but also sometimes of other facts.

3) An appointed day; a day set for the payment of a debt or the payment of interest due.

4) In the Roman calendar, the first day of the month.

5) The beginning or first period.

kalends:

1) See calends.

calory:

1) In physical, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade.

camestres:

1) In logic, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism.

campo:

1) The name given in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of the dense forests of the country which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

2) The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from 8/4 of an English acre to 1⅓ acres.

can:

1) The catty or pound of Cochin China, equal to 1 pound 6 ounces avoirdupois.

2) Knowledge; skill; ability.

3) An abbreviation of canon;

4) of canto;

5) of cantoris.

6) A frequent Middle English corruption of gan, began, preterit of ginnen, begin (see gin): often equivalent, with the infinitive of a principal verb, to the preterit of that verb.

7) A. As an independent verb.

8) To know; understand.

9) To know how to do; be able to do.

10) [So in early use the negative, to con unthank, to give no thanks.

11) To have ability; be able. Still so used in Scotch: as, I'll no can go.

12) B. As an auxiliary.

13) To be able; properly, to be able physically; hence, by extension, to be able mentally, morally, or legally; possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb to which can is auxiliary.

14) [Formerly used also in the infinitive.

15) May: noting merely permission; as, you can have it if you wish; can I speak to you a moment?

16) To put into a can; especially, to put into sealed metal cans or glass jars, for preservation, as prepared vegetables, fruits, and meats.

17) A vessel of small or moderate size and made of any material, but now generally of sheet-metal, such as tin, and used as a drinking-cup or to contain liquids, preserves, etc.

18) A measure of liquids in the Shetland islands, containing about an English gallon.

19) The revolving cylindrical holder into which the sliver falls from a carding-machine.

20) Cup and can. See cup.

21) A chimney-pot.

cana: None

canada:

1) A Portuguese liquid measure.

cancer:

1) To corrode or eat into, in the manner and with the steadily destructive persistency of a cancer.

2) The term cancer, as commonly employed, includes those new growths which possess certain attributes that render them especially dangerous to life, and which are therefore called malignant. Malignant tumors growby infiltration and destruction of the surrounding tissues, and are characterized by a tendency to recur after removal, by the property of spreading to other parts of the body by a process of dissemination known as metastasis, and by producing a general disturbance of health termed cachexia. From the standpoint, of the pathologist two chief groups of cancerous tumors are recognized: the carcinomata, or true cancers, and the sarcomata. The fundamental difference between these two is the fact that carcinoma originates in the epithelial tissues of the body, whereas sarcoma develops from the connective tissues. This difference in origin gives rise to certain structural characteristics which enable the microscopist readily to distinguish one type from the other. Carcinoma is rare before the age of thirty; it is somewhat commoner in women than in men; and it is most often seen in the uterus, skin, breast, and stomach. Sarcoma is a disease of early adult life, is more prone to attack men than women, and is commonly found in the subcutaneous tissue, bony structures, and lymph-nodes. Carcinoma is conveyed from one part of the body to another through the lymphatic vessels, sarcoma by way of the blood-stream. In spite of an enormous amount of research devoted to this subject, the exciting cause of cancer is still unknown. The influences of heredity, climate, food, race, social condition, and local injury have all been invoked as factors concerned, but without arriving at any degree of certainty. The theory referring the developmentof malignant tumors to the presence of minute animal or vegetable organisms has numerous adherents, but it has not been definitely established, and many prominent authorities consider that the explanation is to be sought for in a disturbance of some still undiscovered fundamental law governing the growth of cells. Although it appears that cancer is increasing somewhat in frequency, the percentage of cures is increasing much more rapidly, owing to the earlier diagnoses and more thorough operations which are now possible. Extirpation by the knife as promptly and as completely as possible, when the growth is accessible, is regarded as the method of treatment that offers the greatest hope of a cure; but the employment of the X-rays or other form of radioactivity has in a number of instances given excellent results.

3) Figuratively, a moral or social evil likened to a cancer in its malignant character and corroding tendency: as, “sloth is a cancer,”

4) [capitalized] [NL.] In zoology, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans of the family Cancridæ: formerly more than conterminous with the order Decapoda, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, C. pagurus, and its immediate congeners. See crab.

5) [capitalized] In astronomy, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice (marked ♋).

6) In pathology, a malignant tumor technically named carcinoma (which see); also, by extension, any malignant tumor, as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata.

7) A plant, possibly cancerwort.

candy:

1) To form into congelations or crystals; congeal in a crystalline form or inspissated concretion: as, to candy sugar, honey, etc.

2) To preserve or incrust with sugar, as fruits, by immersing them in it while boiling and removing them separately or in mass.

3) To cover or incrust with concretions or crystals, as of ice.

4) To take the form of, or become incrusted by, candied sugar: as, pre-serves candy with long keeping.

5) To become crystallized or congealed.

6) A solid preparation or confection of sugar or molasses, or both, boiled, inspissated, and worked by pulling to a crystalline consistence, either alone or combined with flavoring and coloring substances; hence, any confection having sugar as its basis, however prepared. Candy made of or with molasses is specifically called molasses candy and taffy.

7) Sugared; sweet.

8) An East Indian unit of weight, usually 20 maunds, but sometimes 21 or 22, and varying in different localities and for every commodity.

kandy: None

caneh:

1) A Hebrew measure of 6 cubits, translated reed in the authorized version of the Bible, equal to 10 feet 11 inches.

kaneh:

1) See caneh.

Canicula: None

canicular:

1) Pertaining to Canicula, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

2) Relating to the dog: as, a canicular tale.

canne:

1) An old spelling of cane.

2) A French measure of length, varying according to locality from 1.78 to 2.62 meters, or 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

3) An obsolete spelling of can.

4) See kanne.

canon:

1) See cannon, 7.

2) A rule or law in general.

3) Eccles.: A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

4) In liturgics, that part of the liturgy or mass which includes the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession.

5) The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice.

6) The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules art written.

7) A catalogue or list; specifically, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.

8) A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.

9) In art, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts being given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa.

10) In music, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation.

11) In mathematics: A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature.

12) An extensible table or set of tables.

13) A collection of formulas.

14) In logic, a fundamental and invariable maxim, such as, Nothing ought to be done without a reason.

15) In the Kantian philosophy, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition: as, pure logic is the canon of the formal use of the understanding and reason; transcendental analytics is the canon of the use of the understanding a priori, and so on.

16) In pharmacy, a rule for compounding medicines.

17) In (Gr. hymnology, a hymn consisting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the third, fourth, etc., however, remaining unaltered. See ode, tetraodion, triodion.

18) Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.

19) In printing, a large text printing-type, in size about 17⅘ lines to the linear foot: so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the church.

20) A canon whose subject returns into itself; an infinite or perpetual canon.

21) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.

22) A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.

canonic:

1) Same as canonical.

2) [Gr. το\ κανονικόν, neut. of κανονικός: see above.] In the Epicurean philosophy, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning has to conform.

3) The theory of music.

4) One who practises music.

canonical:

1) Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule: as, canonical writings.

2) Forming a part of the sacred canon. See canon, 3.

3) Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church; authorized: as, canonical age; canonical hours.

4) [Cf. ML. canonicæ vestes, canonicals.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the pouch on the gown of an M.D., the coif of a serjeant-at-law, the lambskin on the hood of a B. A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippets, etc.

canonizant:

1) In mathematics, a certain covariant used in reducing quantics to the canonical forms.

Canopus:

1) In Gr. archæol., a modern name for a cinerary jar representing the human figure, somewhat like the ancient Egyptian Canopic vases.

2) The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius.

cantar:

1) An Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds.

cantara:

1) In Spain and Portugal, same as arroba.

capacity:

1) The ability of a stream to transport land-waste, measured by the quantity carried past a given point in a given time.

2) The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents.

3) Receptivity; susceptibility to being passively affected in any way; power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon.

4) Active power; ability: as, mental capacity; the capacity of a substance to resist pressure.

5) Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right: as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate; A was present at the meeting in his capacity of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director).

6) Hence Character; profession; occupation; function.

7) A license; authorization.

8) Synonyms Dimensions.

9) Aptitude, Faculty (see genius), turn, forte, aptness; Ability, Capacity (see ability).

10) Office, sphere, post, function.

Capella:

1) A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness.

capillary:

1) Pertaining to or resembling hair: as, a capillary lotion; capillary fibers or threads.

2) Specifically, in botany, resembling hair in the manner of growth: applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

3) Resembling a single hair; specifically, in anatomy, having (as a tube) so small a bore that water cannot be poured into it, and will not run through it.

4) Pertaining to a capillary or to capillaries: as, capillary circulation.

5) Pertaining to the phenomena of the rise of fluids in tubes and chinks, and, more generally, to the collecting of liquids in drops, their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances.

6) In surgery, linear: descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones.

7) pl. capillaries (-riz).

8) A tube with a small bore. Specifically

9) In anatomy: One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins.

10) One of the minute lymphatic ducts.

11) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts.

12) In botany, a fern: especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. Sir T. Browne. See I., 2.

Capricorn:

1) An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice: represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is #211.

2) [lowercase] An ibex; a steinbok.

3) [lowercase] A member of, the coleopterous family Cerambycidæ.

4) [lowercase] Of or belonging to the coleopterous family Cerambycidæ.

Carat: None

karat:

1) See carat.

cardinal:

1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge; noting that on which something else hinges or depends; hence, chief; fundamental; preëminent; of special importance: as, cardinal virtues or sins; the cardinal doctrines of a creed; the cardinal points.

2) In conchology, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell: as, cardinal teeth.

3) In entomology, pertaining to the cardo or base of the maxilla, which is sometimes called the cardinal piece.

4) [See II., 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet.

5) In astrology, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir.

cardiod: None

carga:

1) A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds a voirdupois as a weight and 40 gallons as a measure.

Carlylism: None

carnok:

1) A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn.

carotel:

1) An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds.

2) In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 7 hundredweight. A carotel of mace is 3 hundredweight.

caroteel: None

carriage:

1) In saddlery, a long handle fitted at one end with a knob and at the other with a branch for receiving a small circular tool: used for ornamenting leather.

2) The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying.

3) Specifically

4) The carrying of goods, persons, etc.; the business of transportation.

5) That which is carried; goods transported; load; burden; freight; baggage.

6) In Scots law, the service of a horse and cart.

7) The price or expense of carrying.

8) That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface.

9) A wheeled stand or support: commonly in composition: as, a gun-carriage, a block-carriage for mortars, etc. See gun-carriage.

10) Any part of a machine which carries another part: as, the carriage of a mule-spinner, a shafting, a type-writer, etc.

11) That part of the frame of the old hand printing-press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or coffin, as it was then called), in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand-presses are now made without carriage-frames, and with ribs running in grooved rails.

12) In carpentry, the timber-frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair.

13) (f ) The straps or bands by which the sword was hung from the waist-belt in the sixteenth century. See hanger.

14) The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

15) Tax; imposition.

16) The manner of carrying or managing one's person; hence, behavior; conduct; deportment; manners.

17) The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

18) Bearing; import; tenor; meaning.

19) In equity practice, control or conduct.

20) A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water.

21) A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels.

carro:

1) A wine measure of Lombardy and Nice, equal to 130 United States (wine) gallons, 108 imperial gallons, or 492.5 liters.

carry:

1) In golf, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights.

2) To be handicapped by carrying additional weight, as in horse-racing.

3) Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried; a detour around obstructions in a stream; a portage.

4) The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters, or around obstructions in a stream.

5) The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift.

6) The firmament or sky.

7) A wagon.

8) In falconry, the manner in which a hawk flies away with the quarry.

9) The position of a weapon when the military command to carry arms is complied with: as, to bring a rifle to the carry.

10) To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going; take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means; move or cause to be moved along with one: as, to carry a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship.

11) To be the means of conveying; serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for: as, a ship or a wagon carries goods to market; the wind carried the ship out of her course; the atmosphere carries sounds.

12) To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to carry off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

13) To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or mentally; direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation: as, to carry forward a line of survey, or an undertaking; he carried his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times; he carried his theory to its logical result.

14) Hence — To impel; drive: as, the gale carried the fleet out of its course.

15) To put or place forward; transfer to an advanced position or stage: as, to carry a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and carry the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance).

16) To conduct; manage: often with an indefinite it: as, to carry matters with a high hand; he carried it bravely: archaic, except with on: as, to carry on business. See phrases below.

17) To bear to a consummation; conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management: as, to carry a legislative measure, or an election; to carry out one′ s purpose.

18) To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of; succeed in gaining or taking; take or win from or as from an enemy; capture: as, to carry a fortress by assault; to carry a district in an election; to carry off a prize.

19) Hence — To succeed in electing: as, to carry a candidate.

20) To lead or draw mentally; transport, urge, or impel the mind of; influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling: as, the speaker carried his audience with him; his passion carried him away or astray; he was carried out of himself.

21) To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest; move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of: as, to carry the body gracefully; he carries his wounded arm in a sling; the bridge carries a permanent load of so many tons; the wall cannot carry such a weight.

22) To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he carries a bullet in his body; his opinions carry great weight.

23) To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management: as, to carry a large stock of goods; to carry stocks or bonds for a customer.

24) Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, bear being used instead.]

25) To hold or entertain as an opinion; uphold.

26) To bear up under; endure; undergo.

27) Figuratively, to transport; absorb the attention of; lead astray or beyond bounds: as, to be carried away by music; his passion carried him away.

28) To prosecute to the end; bring to a consummation; accomplish; finish; execute: as, he carried out his purpose.

29) To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

30) To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse.

31) To act as a conductor; be a guiding or impelling agent.

32) To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar carries well or ill.

33) To behave or deport one's self.

34) In falconry, to fly away with the quarry: said of a hawk.

35) In hunting, to run on ground or hoar frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare.

36) To ride.

37) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner; riot; frolic.

Cartesian:

1) Pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596-1650), to his philosophy, or to his geometrical method.

2) One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes; a follower of Descartes.

3) Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute.

case:

1) In the tobacco trade, the state of the leaf, during and after the process of curing, with respect to moisture-content and pliability: common in such phrases as in case (more or less moist), in good case (with the right degree of moisture), too high case, etc. See order, 17.

2) An action brought, usually by agreement between parties, in which the constitutionality or validity of an act will be brought in question and judicially determined.

3) That which incloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: as, a case for knives; a case for books; a watch-case; a pillow-case.

4) Specifically A quiver.

5) The skin of an animal; in heraldry, the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc.

6) The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

7) A box and its contents; hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically — A pair; a set.

8) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass; also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass.

9) In printing, a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor.

10) In bookbinding, a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose.

11) A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter.

12) 9. In milit. engin., a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch.

13) In loam-molding, the outer portion of a mold. Also called cope.

14) In porcelain-making, same as saggar.

15) Milit., same as case-shot.

16) In mining, a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine.

17) The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called casing.

18) The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called casing.

19) To cover or surround with a case; surround with any material that incloses or protects; incase.

20) Specifically — In architecture, to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself.

21) In plastering, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone, In glass-making, to “plate” or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. In bookbinding, to cover with a case. See case, n., 7.

22) In printing, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases; lay: as, to case a font of type.

23) To remove the case or skin of; uncase; skin.

24) To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

25) To bring into the desired ‘case’ or condition; specifically, in the tobacco trade, to bring the leaf into the desired condition as to moisture and pliability, and the admixture of ingredients to give flavor, etc. See case, n., 9, \*caser, n., and \*casing, n. Also spelled in the trade, kase.

26) To put cases; bring forward propositions.

27) In the postal service, a series of open boxes or large pigeonholes in which letters are placed in assorting them for distribution. Each box is for a particular place, and the distributor, standing at a table in a post-office or railway postal car, throws each letter into the proper box in the case.

28) Nautical, the outside planking of a vessel.

29) In whaling, the well or hole in the head of a sperm-whale, which contains, in a free state, the most valuable oil given by it.

30) In faro, a card when it is the only one of its denomination remaining in the dealing-box.

31) Literally, that which happens or befalls. Hap; contingency; event; chance.

32) State; condition; state of circumstances.

33) A particular determination of events or circumstances; a special state of things coming under a general description or rule.

34) In medicine, an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it: as, the doctor has many cases of fever in hand; the patient explained his case.

35) A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

36) Specifically

37) In law: A cause or suit in court; any instance of litigation: as, the case was tried at the last term.

38) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies for his success, whether as plaintiff or defendant: as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of the direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own case.

39) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, and the proceedings on the trial in the court below.

40) In grammar, in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the sentence which together make up the inflection of a noun: as, the nominative case, that of the subject of the verb, as he, dominus (Latin); the accusative or objective case, as him, dominum; the genitive or possessive case, as his (John's), domini.

41) A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer case; a hard case: sometimes used without qualification: as, he is a case.

42) In logic, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general rule; a subsumption.

Cassegrainian: None

Cassinian: None

cassinoid:

1) In mathematics, a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant; a logarithmic potential curve. See Cassinian.

2) [capitalized] Same as Cassinian.

Cassiope: None

cast:

1) The act of casting.

2) The leader with flies attached, used in angling.

3) A throw; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; reach; extent.

4) Specifically A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

5) Occasion; opportunity.

6) A contrivance; plot; design.

7) A stroke; a touch; a trick.

8) Motion or turn (of the eye); direction, look, or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have a cast in one's eye.

9) A twist or contortion.

10) Bent; tendency.

11) Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style.

12) A tinge; a shade or trace; a slight coloring, or a slight degree of a color: as, a cast of green.

13) That which is formed by founding; anything shaped in or as if in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state; a casting: often used figuratively.

14) An impression formed in a mold or matrix; in geology, the impression of an animal of a former epoch left in soft earth which has become stone: as, a cast of a man's face taken in plaster; a cast of a trilobite.

15) Hence An impression in general; an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic; stamp.

16) One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.

17) In founding: A tube of wax fitted into a mold. A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal. A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper. The act of founding or making printing-types or electroplates.

18) A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also called casting.

19) An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned: as, the play was produced with a very strong cast.

20) An allowance; an amount given, as of food: as, a cast of hay for the horses.

21) A couple; a pair: used especially of hawks.

22) Assistance; a lift; especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way.

23) In beer-making, the amount of water used in preparing any given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing.

24) In apiculture, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen.

25) Yield: applied to grain-crops.

26) Four, as a unit of tale in counting herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand).

27) An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons.

28) A breed; race; species.

29) The last gasp; the last extremity.

30) A simplified spelling of caste.

31) Specifically, the impression of the interior surface of the test or skeleton of an organism, usually animal: contradistinguished from mold or imprint, which is the impression of the exterior.

32) Thrown aside as useless; rejected; cast-off: as, cast clothes.

33) Condemned: as, “a cast criminal,”

34) Cashiered; discarded.

35) Faded in color.

36) Made by founding or casting: as, cast-iron or -steel. See cast-iron.

37) Rank; vile.

38) In agriculture, to replow (old ridges) with the furrows all in one direction. See casting, 13.

39) Contracted form of casteth, third person singular present tense of cast.

40) To throw, either literally or figuratively: as, to cast a stone at a bird; to cast light on a subject; to cast a shadow; to cast a slur on one's reputation.

41) To throw with violence or force; fling; hurl: usually with some adjunct, such as away, down, into, off, out, etc. See phrases below.

42) Specifically To throw to the ground, as in wrestling; especially, to throw a horse or other animal to the ground, as in training, or for a surgical operation or slaughter.

43) To decide or bring in a verdict against, as in a lawsuit; condemn as guilty; hence, to defeat.

44) To disband or break up (a regiment or company); hence, to dismiss; reject; cashier; discard.

45) To shed or throw off; part with; lose: as, trees cast their fruit; a serpent casts his skin; “to cast the rags of sin,” ; “casted slough,”

46) To throw out or up; eject; vomit.

47) To form by throwing up earth; raise.

48) To emit or give out.

49) To bestow; confer (upon) or transfer (to).

50) To turn; direct: as, to cast a look or glance of the eye.

51) Reflexive: To think or propose to (one's self); intend.

52) To consider; think out; hence, to plan; contrive; arrange.

53) Theat.: To distribute or allot the parts among the actors: said of a play: as, to “cast the ‘Merchant of Venice,’”

54) To assign a certain part or rôle to; as, to cast an actress for the part of Portia.

55) To find or ascertain by computation; compute; reckon; calculate: as, to cast accounts; to cast a nativity.

56) To bring forth abortively.

57) To found; form into a particular shape or object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold.

58) To form by founding; make by pouring molten matter into a mold.

59) In falconry, to place (a hawk) upon his perch.

60) To winnow (grain) by throwing in the air, or from one side of a barn or threshing-floor to the other.

61) To wreck: as, the ship was cast away on the coast of Africa.

62) Nautical, to unloose or let go: as, to cast off a vessel in tow. In hunting, to leave behind, as dogs; set loose or free.

63) In knitting, to finish (the work) at any part by working off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent. In printing, to compute the space required for each column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the space at command.

64) To speak or give vent to. Addison.

65) To eject; vomit.

66) To twit or upbraid with; recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying: with to.

67) To raise; throw up.

68) Synonyms Fling, etc. See hurl.

69) To throw; shoot.

70) To throw up; vomit.

71) To turn or revolve something in the mind; ponder; consider; scheme.

72) To make calculations; sum up accounts.

73) To warp; become twisted or distorted.

74) To lose color; fade.

75) To receive form or shape in a mold.

76) Nautical: To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side to the wind: applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is first loosened in getting under way. To tack; put about; wear ship.

77) In hunting, to search for the scent or trail of game.

78) Of bees, to swarm.

79) Of the sky, to clear up.

80) In hunting, to go about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

81) To consider; search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; scheme.

82) To return toward some ancestral type or character; show resemblance to a remote ancestor.

83) The older English spelling of caste.

Castor and Pollux: None

casualism:

1) The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident.

casualist:

1) One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

casuality:

1) The quality of being casual.

casualness:

1) The state of being casual; casuality.

catacaustic:

1) In geometry, belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection.

2) In optics, a caustic curve formed by the reflection of the rays of light: so called to distinguish it from the diacaustic, which is formed by refracted rays. See caustic, n., 3.

catadioptric:

1) Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light.

catadioptrical: None

catalecticant:

1) In mathematics, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantic of order 2n can be reduced to the sum of n powers of order 2n.

catasterism:

1) A placing among the stars; a cataloguing or catalogue of the stars.

categorem:

1) Originally, a predicate; in logic— as used by the Stoics, a term which can be made the subject, or more especially the predicate, of a proposition; as used by the Peripatetics, the thing corresponding to a category.

categorematic:

1) Conveying a whole term, that is, either the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in a single word. Sometimes incorrectly written categoreumatic or cathegreumatic.

2) In logic, a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

categorematical:

1) Same as categorematic.

catagorematically: None

categorical:

1) Pertaining to a category or the categories: opposed to transcendental.

2) Stated unconditionally; not limited to a hypothetical state of things: as, a categorical proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition).

3) Applicable to the actual circumstances; stating the fact; pertinent; positive; precise; clear: as, a categorical answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question).

4) In logic, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis.

categorically:

1) In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively: as, to affirm categorically.

cateqorically: None

categoricalness:

1) The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

categorist:

1) One who classifies or arranges in categories.

categorization:

1) The act or process of placing in a category or list; a classification.

categorize:

1) To place in a category or list; classify.

centrosurface:

1) In geometry, the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

centuple:

1) To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

2) A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

century:

1) In botany, a set of dried plants containing a hundred sheets.

2) In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

3) Specifically In Rom. antiq.:

4) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws.

5) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men.

6) An allotment of land of varying size; especially, the area of land allotted to soldiers in a conquered country.

7) A period of one hundred years, reckoned from any starting-point: as, a century of national independence; a century of oppression.

8) An obsolete form of centaury.

Cepheus:

1) One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia.

2) A genus of moss-mites, or acarids of the family Oribatidæ.

ceratine:

1) Epidermal; cuticular; consisting of or pertaining to ceratina.

2) Made of wax.

3) Sophistical; fallaciously subtle.

4) See ceratin.

certain:

1) Certainly; assuredly.

2) Fixed; determinate; definite; specified; prescribed; settled beforehand: as in the phrase “at a time certain.”

3) Indefinite in the sense of not being specifically named; known but not described: applied to one or more real individual objects or characters, as distinguished from a class of objects or an order of characters; coming under particular observation, but undefined, as to kind, number, quantity, duration, etc.; some particular: as, a lady of a certain age.

4) Some (known but unspecified): followed by of.

5) Established as true or sure; placed beyond doubt; positively ascertained and known; unquestionable; indisputable.

6) Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

7) Unfailing; unerring; sure; positive: as, a certain remedy for rheumatism.

8) Assured; free from doubt regarding: used absolutely, or with of, and formerly sometimes with on.

9) Sure: with an infinitive: as, he is certain to be there to-morrow.

10) Synonyms Undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable. Sure, Positive, Certain, Confident, etc. (see confident); unhesitating, undoubting.

11) A definite but unstated quantity.

12) Certainty.

13) In the Roman Catholic Church, prayers said daily at mass for specified persons, as for the members of a guild unable to keep a priest of its own, but who paid so much to a church to have a daily remembrance. Also certainty.

certainty:

1) The quality or fact of being certain, fixed, determinate, or sure; the possession, as by a judgment or proposition, of certain marks which place it in the class of true propositions; exemption from failure or liability to fail; infallibility; inevitability: as, the certainty of an event, or of the success of a remedy.

2) A clearly established fact, truth, or state; that which is positively ascertained, demonstrated, or intuitively known, or which cannot be questioned.

3) That which is sure to be or occur; an assured event or result; an unerring forecast.

4) Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt; certitude.

5) Same as certain, 3.

cesare:

1) In logic, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative: as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion.

cetus: None

chain:

1) A ruff of recurved feathers adorning the neck of some breeds of pigeons, such as the jacobin.

2) An abbreviation of mountain-chain and volcanic chain.

3) A collection or continuum which has reference to a certain mode of correspondence such that no one individual or point corresponds to more than one individual or point, this mode of correspondence being thought of as a sort of mapping such that one part of the map may coincide with another, but no part of the collection or continuum mapped is represented twice over on the map.

4) To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains: as, to chain floating logs together; to chain a dog; to chain prisoners.

5) Figuratively

6) To unite firmly; link.

7) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

8) To restrain; hold in check; control.

9) To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

10) A connected series of links of metal or other material, serving the purposes of a band, cord, rope, or cable in connecting, confining, restraining, supporting, drawing, transmitting mechanical power, etc., or for ornamental purposes.

11) Figuratively, that which binds, confines, restrains, fetters, or draws; specifically, in the plural, fetters; bonds; bondage; slavery: as, bound by the chains of evil habit.

12) In surveying, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches (see Gunter's chain, below), or, as commonly in the United States, one foot, in length.

13) In weaving, the warp-threads of a web: so called because they form a long series of links or loops.

14) A series of things, material or immaterial, linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; a concatenation or coördinate sequence: as, a chain of causes, events, or arguments; a chain of evidence; a chain of mountains or of fortifications.

15) In chem., a group of atoms of the same kind assumed to be joined to one another by chemical force without the intervention of atoms of a different kind.

16) pl. Naut., strong bars or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as chain-plates.

17) Synonyms See shackle.

chain-syllogism:

1) A sorites.

chaldron:

1) A measure of coals, etc., equal, by a statute of Charles II., to 36 coal bushels, or 25½ hundredweight, but customarily in England to 32 heaped bushels.

2) See chaudron.

chamberdakin:

1) In the University of Oxford, a student not living in a scholars' hall, but rooming with others; especially, one of certain riotous students banished by a statute of Henry V.

chamberdekin: None

chameleon:

1) Same as chamæleon, 3.

2) A lizard-like reptile of the family Chamæleontidæ, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the center.

3) In the southern United States and West Indies, a true lizard of the family Anolididæ or Iguanidæ. Also chamæleo.

4) [capitalized] A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.

chance:

1) By chance; perchance.

2) Fall; falling.

3) A throw of dice; the number turned up by a die.

4) Hence Risk; hazard; a balanced possibility of gain or loss, particularly in gaming; uncertainty.

5) A contingent or unexpected event; an event which might or might not befall.

6) Vicissitude; contingent or unexpected events in a series or collectively.

7) Luck; fortune; that which happens to or befalls one.

8) Opportunity; a favorable contingency: as, now is your chance.

9) Probability; the proportion of events favorable to a hypothesis out of all those which may occur: as, the chances are against your succeeding.

10) Fortuity; especially, the absence of a cause necessitating an event, or the absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another, spoken of as if it were a real agency; the variability of an event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

11) Resulting from or due to chance; casual; unexpected: as, a chance remark; a chance customer.

12) Synonyms Casual, Fortuitous, etc. See accidental.

13) To happen; fall out; come or arrive without design or expectation.

14) To befall or happen to.

15) To risk; hazard; take the chances of: as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will chance it.

chancellor:

1) Originally, under the later Roman emperors, a doorkeeper or usher, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, to keep off the crowd and to introduce such persons as were entitled to pass inside.

2) Hence A secretary; a notary.

3) In Great Britain:

4) The highest judicial officer of the crown, law adviser of the ministry, and keeper of the great seal: more fully designated lord high chancellor.

5) An officer, officially styled chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, who presides in person or by deputy over the courts of law and equity in the duchy of Lancaster. He is usually a cabinet minister, and seldom a lawyer. The finance minister of the British government, more fully styled chancellor of the exchequer.

6) In the jury system of Scotland, the preses or foreman of a jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who, when it is in writing, hands it in and indorses it, in the name of the jury, along with the clerk of the court.

7) In France:

8) The chief officer of the crown, charged with the custody of the great seal, the administration of justice, and the duty of presiding over the councils of the king. The office was abolished in 1790, revived in name by Napoleon I., and finally abolished in 1848.

9) The chief officer of the palace of a queen or prince

10) A secretary, especially of an embassy or a consulate.

11) In the new German empire, the president of the Federal Council, who is also charged with the supreme direction, under the emperor, of all imperial affairs.

12) The chief officer, next to the honorary head, of a military or honorable order, who guards its seal, administers its property, and preserves its records: as, the chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

13) Eccles.:

14) An officer learned in canon law, who acts as vicar-general to a bishop, holds his courts, and directs and advises him in all matters of ecclesiastical law, and is the keeper of his seals. More fully styled chancellor of a bishop or of a diocese.

15) An officer belonging to a cathedral, who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons, lectures in theology, writes letters of the chapter, applies the seal, keeps the books, etc.

16) The titular head of a university, from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate.

17) In Delaware, New Jersey, and some others of the United States, a judge of the Court of Chancery or Equity. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee there are district chancellors chosen by popular vote.

18) In Scripture, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. Ezra iv. 8.

change:

1) To substitute another thing or things for; shift; cause to be replaced by another: as, to change the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to change one's position.

2) Specifically To give or procure an equivalent for in smaller parts of like kind; make or get change for: said of money: as, to change a bank-note (that is, to give or receive coins or smaller notes in exchange for it).

3) To give and take reciprocally; barter; exchange.

4) To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; alter or make different; vary in external form or in essence: as, to change the color or shape of a thing; to change countenance.

5) To render acid or tainted; turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity: as, the wine is changed; thunder and lightning are said to change milk.

6) To be altered; undergo variation; be partially or wholly transformed: as, men sometimes change for the better, often for the worse.

7) To pass from one phase to another, as the moon: as, the moon will change on Friday.

8) To become acid or tainted, as milk.

9) To change, radically, one's views on any question.

10) Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another: as, a change of countenance or of aspect; a change of habits or principles.

11) Specifically

12) The passing from life to death; death.

13) In vocalics, the mutation of the male voice at puberty, whereby the soprano or alto of the boy is replaced by the tenor or bass of the man.

14) In harmony, a modulation or transition from one key or tonality to another.

15) Variation or variableness in general; the quality or condition of being unstable; instability; transition; alteration: as, all things are subject to change; change is the central fact of existence.

16) A passing from one thing to another in succession; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession: as, a change of seasons or of climate; a change of scene.

17) The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another: as, a change of the moon (see below).

18) Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; specifically, in bell-ringing, any arrangement or sequence of the bells of a peal other than the diatonic. See change-ringing.

19) Variety; novelty.

20) That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another: as, “thirty change of garments,”

21) Money of the lower denominations given in exchange for larger pieces.

22) The balance of money returned after deducting the price of a purchase from the sum tendered in payment.

23) A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation of exchange, and often now written 'change.

24) Exchange: as, “maintained the change of words,”

25) A public house; a change-house.

26) A round in dancing.

27) In hunting, the mistaking of a stag met by chance for the one pursued.

Change of the moon: None

chaos:

1) A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

2) The confused or formless elementary state, not fully existing, in which the universe is supposed to have been latent before the order, uniformities, or laws of nature had been developed or created: the opposite of cosmos.

3) A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

4) In the language of the alchemists, the atmosphere: first so used by Paracelsus.

5) [capitalized] The void of unformed matter personified and deemed by some among the Greeks as the oldest of the gods.

category:

1) In logic, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition.

2) A summum genus, or widest class.

3) Any very wide and distinctive class; any comprehensive division or class of persons or things.

catena:

1) A chain; a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects generally; a series of which each part or member has a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

2) A methodized series of selections from different authors to elucidate a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis: as, the Catena Aurea of St. Thomas Aquinas.

3) An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.09 feet.

cartenarian: None

catenary:

1) Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also catenarian.

2) A catenary curve.

char:

1) An island or sandbank formed in a stream.

2) Ajar.

3) Charcoal.

4) A turn.

5) A particular time.

6) A motion; an act.

7) A particular thing to do; a single piece of work; a job; in the plural, miscellaneous jobs; work done by the day. See chore.

8) A fish of the family Salmonidæ and genus Salvelinus.

9) An old wine-measure. In Geneva it was about 145 United States gallons.

10) In building, to hew; work, as stone.

11) In sugar manufacturing, concentrated sweet water or liquor highly charged with dissolved sugar.

12) To scorch; burn; ‘singe’ (liquids): as, to char the wort in brewing.

13) To become charcoal.

14) To turn; give another direction to.

15) To lead or drive.

16) To stop or turn back: in this sense only chare.

17) To separate (chaff) from the grain: in this sense only chare.

18) To do; perform; execute.

19) To turn; return.

20) To go; wend.

21) To work in the house of another by the day; do chares or chores; do small jobs.

22) A car; a chariot.

23) To burn or reduce to charcoal.

24) To burn the surface of more or less: as, to char the inside of a barrel (a process regularly employed for some purposes); the timbers were badly charred.

catty:

1) The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kin or pound.

causal:

1) Constituting or being a cause; producing effects or results; causative; creative: as, causal energy.

2) Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

3) In grammar, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causality:

1) That which constitutes a cause; the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing.

2) The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause; the law or principle that nothing can happen or come into existence without a cause. See law of causation, under causation.

3) In phrenology, the faculty, localized in an organ or division of the brain, to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.

causally:

1) As a cause; accord ing to the order of causes; by tracing effects to causes.

causation:

1) The act of causing or producing; the principle of causality; the relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause.

causationism:

1) The theory or law of causation. See causation.

causationist:

1) A believer in the law of causation.

causative:

1) Effective as a cause or an agent; causal.

2) In grammar, expressing causation: as, a causative verb: for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit); the causative conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative.

3) A form of verb or noun having causative value.

causativity:

1) The state or quality of being causative.

causator:

1) One who causes or produces an effect.

cause:

1) To make; force; compel; with an infinitive after the object: as, the storm caused him to seek shelter.

2) To show cause; give reasons.

3) That by the power of which an event or thing is; a principle from which an effect arises; that upon which something depends per se; in general, anything which stands to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition.

4) Specifically An antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause.

5) The reason or motive for mental action or decision; ground for action in general.

6) In law, a legal proceeding between adverse parties; a case for judicial decision. See case, 5.

7) In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; a subject of special interest or concern; business; affair.

8) Advantage; interest; sake.

9) That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

Cayleyan: None

celantes:

1) In logic, the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, having the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative.

celarent:

1) In logic, the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism.

cent:

1) A hundred.

2) The hundredth part of a dollar, a rupee, or a florin; especially, in the United States, a coin of copper, or copper and nickel, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as an English half-penny.

3) An old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier.

4) An old game at cards: so called “because 100 was the game” (Nares). Also spelled sant and saint.

5) An abbreviation of central;

6) of centigrade;

7) of century.

8) A name of various coins reckoned as the hundredth part of a dollar.

9) An abbreviation of Latin centum, a hundred: used in per cent. for per centum (in or by the hundred): as, interest at 10 per cent.; fifty per cent. of the population.

cental:

1) Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

2) A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, used at Liverpool for corn, and proposed to be generally adopted in the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

Centaurus:

1) An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argus and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand.

centenaar:

1) The Amsterdam hundred weight or quintal, equal to 109 pounds avoirdupois. See centner.

Center: None

centre:

1) See center.

centesimal:

1) Hundredth: as, a centesimal part.

2) By the hundred: as “centesimal increase,”

3) In arithmetic, a hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in dividing by ten.

centigram:

1) A measure of weight in the metric system, the hundredth part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain troy. See gram. Also spelled centigramme.

centiliter:

1) A liquid measure in the metric system, the hundredth part of a liter, a little more than three fifths of a cubic inch. Also spelled centilitre.

centimeter:

1) In the metric system, a measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937+ of an English inch: that is, one inch equals 2.54 centimeters, as nearly as possible. Also spelled centimetre, and abbreviated cm.

centner:

1) In metal, and assaying, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts.

2) A common name in many European countries for a hundredweight.

central:

1) In an at., of or relating to the centrum of a vertebra.

2) In neural., pertaining to a nerve-center: opposed to peripheral, or pertaining to the nerve-fibers or to the nervous terminations in sense-organs and muscles.

3) In a telephone system, the office from which the public and private lines radiate and in which the connections are made between the different lines, by means of a central switch-board.

4) Pertaining to or constituting the center: as, the central point of a circle; a central country of Europe.

5) Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they depend: as, the central facts of history; a central idea.

6) Passing through or near the center or middle; median: as, a central line; the New York Central Railroad.

7) Cane-grinding apparatus which serves for several sugar plantations.

centrobaric:

1) Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it.

centroid:

1) In mathematics, the center of mass. See center.

2) In kinematics, same as centrode. Reauleaux.

3) A point of emphasis or increased energy in a series of speech-sounds, or in any series of impulses. Also used attributively.

chapel-clerk:

1) In certain colleges, an official who sees that the proper lessons from the Bible are read each day in the chapel, and that they are read by the duly appointed students. In some colleges he marks each day upon a list the names of those who attend.

character:

1) A mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to communicate thought, as in the formation of words; a letter, figure, or sign.

2) Hence The peculiar form or style of letters used by a particular person; handwriting; any system of written, engraved, or printed symbols employed by a particular race or nation of people to record or communicate thought: as, the Greek character; the Runic character; the Hebrew character.

3) A cipher.

4) A distinguishing mark or characteristic; any one of the properties or qualities which serve to distinguish one person or thing from others; a peculiarity by which a thing may be recognized, described, and classified.

5) The combination of properties, qualities, or peculiarities which distinguishes one person or thing, or one group of persons or things, from others; specifically, the sum of the inherited and acquired ethical traits which give to a person his moral individuality.

6) The moral qualities assigned to a person by repute; the estimate attached to an individual by the community in which he lives; good or bad reputation, standing: as, a character for veracity or mendacity.

7) Specifically Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; good reputation: as, a man of worth and character.

8) The qualities, course of action, or rôle appropriate to a given person, station in life, profession, etc.

9) Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind: as, a man with a great deal of character.

10) An account or statement of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing; specifically, an oral or a written statement with regard to the standing or qualifications of any one, as a servant or an employee.

11) A person; a personage: as, the noble characters of ancient history; a disreputable character; specifically, one of the persons represented in a drama, or in fiction.

12) A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person: used absolutely: as, he was a character.

13) A stamp or representation; type.

14) Hence— Appropriate; fitting.

15) To engrave; inscribe; write.

16) To ascribe a certain character to; characterize; describe.

17) To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance.

characteristic:

1) Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive: as, a characteristic distinction; with characteristic generosity, he emptied his purse.

2) Relative to a characteristic or characteristics in sense II., 2 or .

3) That which serves to characterize, or which constitutes or indicates the character; anything that distinguishes one person or thing or place from another; a distinctive feature.

4) In mathematics: The index or integer part of an artificial or Briggsian logarithm. See logarithm. A number, one of a set of numbers, μ, ν, etc., referring to an i-way spread of figures of a given kind, and such that the number of these figures which satisfy any i-fold condition is equal to aμ + bν +, etc., where a, b, etc., are whole numbers depending upon the nature of this condition. This definition, given by Schubert in 1879, is a generalization of that given by Chasles in 1864. Any number related in a remarkable way to a figure: a use of the term not allowed by careful writers, A number referring to a higher singularity of an algebraical curve or surface, and expressing how many simple singularities of a given kind it replaces, The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing expresses the satisfaction of the condition of which it is the characteristic.

5) In philology See characteristic letter or sound, above.

charge:

1) Short for chargé d'affaires.

2) A load; a weight; a burden: used either literally or figuratively.

3) The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what it actually contains as a load.

4) Hence— The case or tube used to contain the charge of a gun; a cartridge-case.

5) In England, a quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone of 12 pounds each.

6) A unit of weight used in Brabant up to 1820, being 400 Brabant pounds, equal to 414 pounds avoirdupois.

7) A corn-measure used in southern France.

8) A pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense.

9) That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought or any service rendered; an entry; the debit side of an account.

10) A duty enjoined upon or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

11) Anything committed to another's custody, care, concern, or management; hence, specifically, a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor: as, he removed to a new charge.

12) Heed; attention.

13) A matter of importance, or for consideration; importance; value.

14) An order; an injunction; a mandate; a command.

15) An address delivered by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese, or in ordination services by a clergyman to the candidate receiving ordination, or to the congregation or church receiving him as pastor; also, any similar address delivered for the purpose of giving special instructions or advice.

16) An address delivered by a judge to a jury at the close of a trial, instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case: as, the judge's charge bore hard upon the prisoner.

17) In Scots law: The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court: as, a charge on letters of horning, or a charge against a superior.

18) What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation.

19) Milit., an impetuous attack upon the enemy, made with the view of fighting him at close quarters and routing him by the onset.

20) An order or a signal to make such an attack: as, the trumpeters sounded the charge.

21) The position of a weapon held in readiness for attack or encounter.

22) In heraldry, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon, whether on the field or on an ordinary.

23) Of dogs: The act of lying down

24) The word of command given to a dog to lie down.

25) In farriery, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.

26) To paint too heavily; to over-express.

27) In ordnance, the powder contained in a bag or case in quantity suitable for loading a gun, or the powder filling the interior of a projectile.

28) To put a load or burden on or in; fill, cover, or occupy with something to be retained, supported, carried, etc.; burden; load: as, to charge a furnace, a gun, a Leyden jar, etc.; to charge an oven; to charge the mind with a principle or a message.

29) Figuratively, to fill or burden with some emotion.

30) To subject to a charge or financial burden.

31) To impute or register as a debt; place on the debit side of an account: as, the goods were charged to him.

32) To fix or ask as a price; require in exchange: as, to charge $5 a ton for coal. To fix or set down at a price named; sell at a given rate: as, to charge coal at $5 a ton.

33) To hold liable for payment; enter a debit against: as, A charged B for the goods.

34) To accuse: followed by with before the thing of which one is accused: as, to charge a man with theft.

35) To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and on, upon, to, or against before the person or thing to which something is imputed: as, I charge the guilt of this on you; the accident must be charged to or against his own carelessness.

36) To intrust; commission: with with.

37) To command; enjoin; instruct; urge earnestly; exhort; adjure: with a person or thing as object.

38) To give directions to; instruct authoritatively: as, to charge a jury.

39) To call to account; challenge.

40) To bear down upon; make an onset on; fall on; attack by rushing violently against.

41) To put into the position of attack, as the spear in the rest.

42) To value; think much of; make account of.

43) To import; signify; be important.

44) To take to heart; be concerned or troubled.

45) To place the price of a thing to one's debit; ask payment; make a demand: as, I will not charge for this.

46) To make an onset; rush to an attack.

47) To lie down in obedience to a command: said of dogs: commonly used in the imperative.

48) Heavy; weighty.

chart:

1) To lay down or delineate on a chart or map; map out: as, to chart a coast.

2) To make charts.

3) map; a draft or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface; specifically, a hydrographical or marine map showing the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of the compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

4) A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form: as, a historical chart; a genealogical chart; a chart of the kings of England.

5) A written deed or charter.

6) See projection.

7) Synonyms Chart, Map. As the words are commonly used, a chart is a draft of some navigable water with its connected land-surface; a map is a draft of some portion of land with its connected water-surface, either as a separate work or as a division of a general geographical atlas.

chebbo:

1) An old Venetian measure of length, equal to 4½ Venetian feet, or 61.6 English inches.

check:

1) In chess, an exposure of the king to a direct attack from an opposing piece, as a result either of a move made by this piece or of the removal of a piece that interposed.

2) A hostile movement; an attack; hence, disaster.

3) A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

4) The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction.

5) A means of detecting or exposing error; an obstruction to the effect or acceptance of anything erroneous: as, one author serves as a check upon another in seeking the truth; a check upon the accuracy of a computation or an experiment.

6) In falconry, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight: as, the hawk made a check, or flew at or on check.

7) Hence Base game, such as rooks, small birds, etc.

8) A pattern of squares of alternating colors.

9) Hence A fabric having such a pattern.

10) A mark put against names or items on going over a list, to indicate that they have been verified, compared, or otherwise examined.

11) Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, etc.; a counterfoil.

12) A token, usually in the form of a written or printed slip of paper or a stamped piece of metal, given as a means of identification, as to a railroad-passenger to identify his baggage, or (by a conductor) as a substitute for his ticket, or to a person leaving a theater with the intention of returning, as a means of showing his right to admission on his return and of identifying his seat.

13) A written order for money drawn on a bank or private banker or bank-cashier, payable to a person named, or to his order, or to bearer. In legal effect it is a bill of exchange. [In England commonly spelled cheque.]’

14) A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Also called check-roll, checker-roll.

15) Same as check-rein.

16) A pad on the back part of a pianofortekey, which catches the head of the hammer as it falls and prevents it from rebounding.

17) In mining, a slight fault or dislocation of the strata. See fault.

18) An alphabetic sound produced with complete stoppage of the current of breath; a mute.

19) Ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: as, a check shirt.

20) To fit or fasten together (two pieces) in such a manner that they can be separated only by a motion perpendicular to the plane of the joint.

21) To crack or split without falling apart.

22) In hunting, to stop (as dogs do) because of loss of the scent.

23) To draw a check.

24) A longitudinal crack in timber due to too rapid seasoning. Also called season-check. See check, intransitive verb, 5.

25) In irrigation, a small levee or dike for holding the water on irrigated fields.

26) In experimentation, a part of the material of the experiment left untreated for the sake of comparison. Thus in fertilizer-tests one or more plats are left without fertilizer in order to know what results are due to fertilization in the others.

27) Same as checkers; 11.

28) A joint having two parts which fit one into the other and so form a guide.

29) In card-playing and banking games, a counter sold by the banker which can be redeemed at any time.

30) In hunting, a stoppage of the hounds owing to temporary loss of the scent.

31) Same as chack.

32) Same as check, 2 .

33) In chess, to place (one's adversary's King) in danger by a direct attack from any piece. See check, n.

34) To stop suddenly or forcibly; curb; restrain.

35) Nautical: To ease off (a little of a rope which is too tightly strained). To stop or regulate the motion of, as a cable when it is running out too violently.

36) To restrain by rebuke; chide or reprove.

37) To mark in checks or small squares.

38) To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; control by a counter-register; test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate: as, to check an account.

39) To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; mark off from a list after examination or verification: as, to check the items of a bill; to check the names on a voting-list.

40) To attach a check to, for the purpose of identification: as, to check baggage.

41) To make a stop; stop; pause: generally with at.

42) To clash or interfere.

43) To exercise a check.

44) In falconry, to forsake the prey and follow small birds, as a hawk: with at.

45) To split, crack, or seam in seasoning or drying, or by becoming too dry, as timber, painted or varnished surfaces, and the like.

cheki:

1) A Turkish unit of weight, probably derived from the Roman pound.

cheme:

1) A Roman weight, equal to about 35 grains troy.

chest:

1) Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity.

2) A box, properly one of considerable size, made of wood, iron, or other material, with a hinged lid, used as a depository for treasure, papers of record, clothing, or other articles.

3) Specifically In com., a box-shaped case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, opium, etc., are packed for transit.

4) The quantity such a case contains; a customary but uncertain measure of capacity for a few commodities: as, a chest of isinglass is 3½ hundredweight; a chest of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight.

5) A coffin.

6) The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax (which see).

7) To deposit in a chest; hoard.

8) To place in a coffin.

9) The funds of a public institution, or the strong box, coffer, or place where such funds are, or are supposed to be, kept; the treasury: as, a military chest; the university chest; the chest for the relief of maimed manners; etc.

10) In organ-building, see wind-chest.

chetverik:

1) A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 garnetses, or 4 chetvertkas, or 1/8 chetvert, and fixed by a ukase of 1835 at the volume of 64 Russian pounds of water at 62° F., or 1601.22 cubic inches, equal to about 3 United States pecks.

chetvert:

1) A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 chetveriks. Also written tzetuer, tschetwert [G.].

chetvertak:

1) A Russian silver coin, worth 24 copecks, or about 19 cents. Also written tschetwertak [G.], tchetverka.

chetvertka:

1) A Russian dry measure, equal to ¼ chetverik. Also written tschetwertka [G.], etc.

chih:

1) A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 Chinese tsun or inches, and to 14.1 English inches. Also written chee, cheh, and chik, the last representing the Cantonese pronunciation of the word.

chiliad:

1) A thousand; the numbers from one multiple of a thousand to the next.

2) Specifically The period of a thousand years.

chiliaedron: None

chiliahedron:

1) See chiliaëdron.

chiliagon:

1) A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

chlak:

1) In Hebrew chronology, a unit of time, equal to the 1080th part of an hour, or 3⅓ seconds.

choenix: None

chomer:

1) A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

chopin: None

choppin:

1) See chopin.

chop-logic:

1) An argumentative, disputatious person.

2) Disputation; arguing; hair-splitting; over-subtle reasoning: used contemptuously.

chord:

1) To furnish with chords or strings, as a musical instrument.

2) In music, to sound harmoniously or concordantly.

3) A string; a cord. Specifically —

4) The string of a musical instrument.

5) A musical tone.—

6) In music, the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another.

7) Hence Harmony, as of color.

8) In geometry, a straight line intersecting a curve; that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.

9) A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss.

10) In anatomy, a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See chorda.

chordel:

1) A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

chorography:

1) The systematic study or description of the natural features of particular regions, countries, or districts; especially, the identification of places mentioned by ancient writers.

2) A system of signs or of notation used to indicate movements, etc., in dancing.

chous:

1) In Gr. archæol., a vase similar in form to the oinochoë, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels.

2) An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 cotyles or the twelfth part of a metretes, and equivalent to 3.283 liters, or 2.8 quarts. The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius.

chow:

1) To grumble.

2) A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating either a prefecture or district of the second rank or the chief city of such a district: thus, Ning-hai-chow may mean either the district of Ning-hai or the city of Ning-hai. Sometimes spelled chao, chau, and choo.

3) A Chinaman. [Colloq., Australia.]

4) To chew.

5) The jowl: used only in the phrase “cheek for chow” (that is, cheek by jowl).

6) A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain.

7) A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls. A Madras chow is 48 square grains troy, a Bombay chow 15.7 square grains.

chroma:

1) In music: In Greek music, a modification of the usual diatonic scale.

2) The sign by which a note is raised or lowered a semitone; a sharp, ♯, or a flat, ♭.

3) An eighth-note or quaver, ♪. See croma.

4) A semitone or half-step, whether large or small. See semitone.

5) In rhetoric, a figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer.

6) The degree of departure of a color-sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color-intensity.

7) [capitalized] [NL.] In entomology, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

8) A double sharp, ×, or double flat, d♭.

chronograph:

1) A chronogram.

2) An instrument for recording the exact instant in which an event occurs.

3) An instrument for measuring a small interval of time.

chronology:

1) The science of time.

chronometer:

1) Any instrument that measures time, or divides time into equal portions, or is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial.

2) Specifically, a time-keeper of great accuracy designed to be used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where a very exact measurement of time is required.

3) An instrument intended to set the pace and rhythm for a piece of music; a metronome.

chronoscope:

1) An instrument for measuring extremely short intervals of time. Specifically

2) An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

chuck:

1) A local British name of the chack. See chack.

2) In lawn-bowls, to strike (a counting ball) out of range, or to strike (a ball of one's own side) into a counting position.

3) An utterance, generally repeated, used by a person to call chickens, pigs, or other animals, as when they are to be fed.

4) With full force; so as to hit; closely.

5) A gentle or playful blow or tap, as under the chin.

6) A toss, as with the fingers: a short throw.

7) To make a low guttural sound, as hens and cocks and some other birds in calling their mates or young; cluck.

8) To laugh with quiet satisfaction; chuckle.

9) To call with chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

10) A hen.

11) A term of endearment.

12) To fix in a lathe by means of a chuck.

13) In cricket, a ball thrown instead of bowled.

14) The part of a beef-animal that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade: used as a roast.

15) To pat playfully; give a gentle or familiar blow to.

16) To throw or impel, with a quick motion, a short distance; pitch: as, chuck the beggar a copper; he was chucked into the street.

17) A low guttural sound, like the call of a hen to her young.

18) A woodchuck.

19) A dialectal form of cheek.

20) A block; “a great chip,”

21) A sea-shell.

22) A pebble or small stone.

23) plural In Scotland, a common game among children, in which five pebbles (or sometimes small shells) are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand, or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours. Sometimes called chuckies. See jackstone.

24) In turnery, a block or other appendage to a lathe to fix the work for the purpose of turning it into any desired form.

chum:

1) A tent; a dwelling.

2) One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate: especially applied to college students.

3) Hence An intimate companion; a crony.

4) To fish with chum.

5) In ceramics, a block upon which an unbaked vessel is fitted when attached to the lathe to be turned. See thrown-ware, under pottery.

6) To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the chum of some one.

7) To put into the same room or rooms with another; put into common quarters.

8) Formerly, in some English prisons, to receive, as a new inmate, by a rough ceremony of initiation, beating him with staves, etc., and making him pay an entrance-fee, the whole being accompanied by masquerading and music: sometimes used with up.

9) A bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, commonly employed in the capture of bluefish.

chunam:

1) In the East Indies, prepared lime.

2) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kinds of which are susceptible of a very high polish.

3) A weight for gold in northern India, equal to 6 troy grains.

4) To plaster with chunam.

chupah:

1) A measure of capacity used in Sumatra and Penang (in the Strait of Malacca), equal in the former island to 63 cubic inches, in the latter to 68. It is about equal to a Winchester quart.

cipher:

1) To put (a batsman) out without scoring; also, to put a cipher opposite to (a batsman's name) to indicate that he has failed to score.

2) In arithmetic and algebra, a character of the form 0, which by itself is the symbol of nought or null quantity, but when used in certain relations with other figures or symbols increases or diminishes their relative value according to its position.

3) Figuratively, something of no value, consequence, or power; especially, a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character.

4) A written character in general, especially a numeral character.

5) A combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, etc.; a literal device. See monogram.

6) In heraldry, such a combination of letters borne upon a small escutcheon or cartouche, and substituted in an achievement of arms of a woman for the crest, which appears only in those of men.

7) A secret or disguised manner of writing; any method of conveying a hidden meaning by writing, whether by means of an arbitrary use of characters or combinations understood only by the persons concerned, or by a conventional significance attached to words conveying a different meaning to one not in the secret; cryptography.

8) Anything written in cipher; a cryptogram.

9) The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

10) To use figures; practise arithmetic by means of numerical figures or notation.

11) In fox-hunting, to hunt carefully about in search of a lost trail: said of a dog.

12) To run on three legs: said of a dog.

13) Of an organ-pipe, to sound independently of the action of tiie player, in consequence of some mechanical derangement in the organ.

14) To reckon in figures; cast up; make out in detail, as or as if by ciphering: generally with up or out, and often used figuratively: as, to cipher or cipher up the cost of an undertaking; to cipher out the proper method of proceeding.

15) To write in occult characters.

16) To designate or express by a sign; characterize.

17) To decipher.

Circinus:

1) The Compasses, a small southern constellation made by Lacaille in 1752.

circle:

1) In elementary geom., a plane figure whose periphery is everywhere equally distant from a point within it, the center; in modern geom., the periphery of such a figure; a circumference.

2) A circular formation or arrangement; a circlet; a ring: as, a circle of stones or of lights.

3) A round body; a sphere; an orb.

4) Circuit; course.

5) Compass; inclosure.

6) Something conceived as analogous to a circle; specifically, a number of persons intimately related to a central interest, person, or event; hence, a number of persons associated by any tie; a coterie; a set: as, a circle of ideas; to move in the higher circles of society; the circles of fashion; the family circle.

7) A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated.

8) A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions: as, the circle of the sciences.

9) Circumlocution; indirect form of speech.

10) In logic, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other: often called a vicious circle, or argument in a circle.

11) The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.

12) In astronomy and geodesy, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form graduations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is most important or most difficult to make.

13) A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path.

14) In geography, a small circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator: more usually called a parallel of latitude.

15) A line showing the hour on a sun-dial.

16) A circle of declination: referred to as the two-hour circle, etc., especially as the six-hour circle.

17) To encircle; encompass; surround; inclose.

18) To move around; revolve around.

19) To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

20) To move in a round or circle; circulate; revolve or turn circularly.

21) To form a circle; assume or have the form of a circle.

22) A bookbinders' wheel-shaped tool, having a design engraved on the rim or edge.

23) A circle of communicating arterioles on the sclerotic surrounding the optic nerve.

24) A ring of fibrocartilage which gives support to the auriculoventricular valve on each side of the heart. Also called circulus callosus Halleri.

25) The circumcircle of the triangle of similitude of three figures directly similar.

26) Second Lemoine circle. Same as cosine circle.

27) In gearing, the pitch-circle.

28) In surgery, the passage of chyme, after gastro-enterostomy, through the artificial opening into the intestine, and then its regurgitation, in consequence of antiperistaltic action, through the pylorus back into the stomach.

29) The mutually accelerating action of two independent but coexisting diseases.

circle-reading:

1) The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument.

circle-squarer:

1) A person who devotes himself to attempts to solve ono of the two impossible problems of squaring the circle, namely: 1st, by means of a ruler and compasses only to construct a square of the same area as a given circle; 2d, to state in exact arithmetical terms the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

circuit:

1) To revolve about or go around in.

2) To move in a circle or circuit; go around.

3) The act of moving or passing around; a circular movement, progress, or journey; a revolution.

4) A boundary-line encompassing any object; the distance round any space, whether circular or of other form; circumference; limit; compass.

5) That which encircles; a ring or circlet.

6) The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

7) The journey of a judge or other person from one place to another for the purpose of holding court or performing other stated duties.

8) The district or territory in which any business involving periodical journeys from place to place is carried on; the places visited.

9) Specifically The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts for the trial of questions of fact.

10) Hence A circuit court (see below).

11) In the Meth. Ch., the district assigned to an itinerant preacher.

12) A number of theaters controlled by one manager.

13) The name given by foreigners in China to a subdivision of a province, containing two or more fû or prefectures, under the control of an official styled a Tao-tai.

14) The arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of an electrical machine or of a voltaic battery; the path of an electric current.

15) A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution.

16) In logic, the extension of a term. See extension.

17) In mathematics, a closed path on a surface.

18) In the Meth. Ch., to go the rounds of a circuit as an itinerant preacher.

circulant:

1) In mathematics, a determinant having all the elements of the principal diagonal equal, and those of every row the same as those of any other cyclically transposed.

circular:

1) Having the form of a circle; round.

2) Moving in or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the starting-point: as, circular motion.

3) Related to the circle: as, circular points. See below.

4) Figuratively, passing through a round or circuit of events or experiences; successive in order and recurrent.

5) Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to certain poets. See cyclic.

6) Intended for circulation among certain persons. See circular letter, below.

7) Complete; perfect.

8) Roundabout; circuitous; circumlocutory.

9) A letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter: as, a business circular; a diplomatic circular.

10) [Cf. cyclas, ciclaton.] ‘A kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women: as, a fur circular.

circulate:

1) To travel round; make a circuit of.

2) To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate: as, to circulate, a report; to circulate bills of credit.

3) To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point: as, the blood circulates in the body; the bottle circulated about the table.

4) To be diffused or distributed; pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand: as, air circulates in a building; money circulates in the country; the report circulated throughout the city.

5) A circulating decimal.

circulation:

1) The act of circulating or moving in a circle or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point: as, the circulation of the blood (see phrases below).

2) The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from point to point or from person to person; diffusion: as, the circulation of sap in a tree; the circulation of money; the circulation of a piece of news.

3) The extent to which a thing circulates or is diffused or distributed: as, the circulation of the two periodicals was about 300,000 copies.

4) A repetition of a series of things or events in the same order.

5) The amount of coin, notes, bills, etc., in actual use as currency: as, the circulation of the national banks.

6) In chem., the repeated vaporization and condensation of a substance in distillation.

7) In mathematics, the amount of flow round a closed path or circuit; the line-integral round a closed curve of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve.

circulator:

1) One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See decimal.

2) A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

3) A function of two whole numbers, a variable, q, and a period, a, of the form where aq, etc., are circulating elements, and A0, etc., are numerical coefficients. Also called circulating function.

circulus:

1) A circle.

2) Specifically A time-signature in early music.

3) A glass-makers tool for cutting off the necks of glass vessels.

4) In anatomy, a circle; a ring: especially applied to vascular structures.

5) The head-band of a miter.

circumare a: None

circumcenter:

1) In mathematics, the center of a circumscribed circle. Thus, the circumcenter of a triangle is the center of the circle circumscribed about it.

circumcentral:

1) In mathematics: Situated about or directed toward a common center.

2) Related to the center of a circumscribed circle.

circumcone:

1) In mathematics, a surface, the locus of tangents through a fixed point to a given surface. The locus is said to be a circumcone of the latter surface.

circumconic:

1) In mathematics, a circumscribing conic.

circumcubic:

1) In mathematics, a circumscribing cubic.

circumference:

1) To include in a circular or spherical space.

2) The line that bounds a circle; by extension, the bounding line of any regular plane curvilinear figure; a periphery: as, the circumference of a circle or an ellipse. The circumference of a sphere is that of a great circle of the sphere.

3) Hence Loosely, any bounding line: as, the circumference of a city.

4) The space included in a circle; anything circular in form.

5) A going about; circumlocution.

circumferentor:

1) An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles.

2) A device for measuring the length of the tire of a wheel, consisting of a wheel of known circumference, which is rolled over the tire.

circumjovial:

1) Surrounding or moving about the planet Jupiter.

2) One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites.

circummeridian:

1) Situated near or about the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

circumpapallelogram: None

circumpentagon:

1) A circumscribed pentagon.

circumpolar:

1) Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, a circumpolar sea; circumpolar stars.

circumpolygon:

1) A circumscribed polygon.

circumradius:

1) In mathematics, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

circumscribe:

1) To write or inscribe around.

2) To mark out certain bounds or limits for; inclose within certain limits; limit; bound; confine; restrain.

3) In geometry, to draw around so as to touch at as many points as possible.

circumsolar:

1) Surrounding the sun; situated about the sun.

circumstance:

1) A fact related to another fact and modifying or throwing light upon its meaning, significance, importance, etc., without affecting its essential nature; something attending, appendant, or relative; something incidental; an accidental or unessential accompaniment; especially, some fact which gives rise to a certain presumption or tends to afford evidence.

2) A particular or detail; a matter of small consequence: as, that is a mere circumstance compared to what followed.

3) Collectively, detail; minuteness; specification of particulars.

4) A ceremonious accompaniment; a formality required by law or custom; more specifically, in a concrete sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; display.

5) The surroundings, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; existing condition or state of things; facts external to a person considered as helping or, more especially, as hindering his designs, or as inducing him to act in a certain way; predicament, unforeseen or unprovided for; a person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means: generally in the plural.

6) Event; occurrence; incident.

7) To place in a particular situation or condition with regard to attending facts or incidents: only in the past participle: as, he was so circumstanced that he could not accept.

8) To control or guide by circumstances: only in the following passage.

9) To furnish or dress out with incidents and details; add circumstances to.

circumstantial:

1) Attending; incidental; casual; sustaining a minor or less important relation.

2) Consisting in, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances or particular incidents: as, circumstantial evidence.

3) Abounding with circumstances; exhibiting or stating all the circumstances; minute; particular; detailed: as, a circumstantial account or recital.

4) Something incidental and of subordinate importance; an accident or incident; a circumstance: opposed to an essential.

circumtorsion:

1) A torsional stress; an elastic force tending to make a bar, fiber, etc., untwist itself.

cissoid:

1) A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.

2) It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century b. c., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is x=y (a—x). In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; a point A is assumed on this circle, and a tangent M M' through the opposite extremity of the diameter drawn from A; then the property of the curve is that if from A any oblique line be drawn to M M', the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between A and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

3) Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves: as, a cissoid angle.

citrine:

1) Of a lemon-color; yellow or greenish-yellow; specifically, of a color differing from yellow only in its greatly reduced chroma and somewhat reduced luminosity. Also citrean, citrinous.

2) Pertaining to the genus Citrus; having the characters of or resembling the citron, lemon, lime, or orange.

3) Citron-color. See extract.

4) A yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

clamp:

1) To tread heavily; tramp.

2) A clamp-shell, Tridacna; a chama.

3) A stack of bricks laid up for burning, in such a manner as to leave spaces between them for the access of the fire, and imperviously inclosed: called a brick-clamp, in distinction from a brick-kiln.

4) A pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.

5) A mound of earth lined with straw thrown up over potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., to keep them through the winter.

6) A large fire made of underwood.

7) A heap of peat or turf for fuel.

8) To burn (bricks) in a clamp. See clamp, n., 1.

9) To cover (potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.) with earth for winter keeping.

10) An instrument of wood, metal, or other rigid material, used to hold anything, or to hold or fasten two or more things together by pressure so as to keep them in the same relative position.

11) plural The hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun: generally called cap-squares.

12) One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.

13) In botany, in the mycelium of fungi, a nearly semicircular cellular protuberance, like a short branch, which springs from one cell of a filament close to a transverse wall, and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. Each cell coalesces with the clamp, and thus an open passage is formed between the two cells. Also called clamp-cell.

14) plural Andirons.

15) To make or mend in a clumsy manner; patch.

16) To patch or trump up (a charge or an accusation).

17) To fasten with a clamp or clamps; fix a clamp on.

18) An obsolete form of clam.

19) A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

clang:

1) A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor: as, the clang of arms; the clang of bells; the clang of hammers.

2) The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See extract.

3) To give out a clang; resound.

4) To cause to sound with a clang.

5) To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

class:

1) To arrange in a class or classes; rank together; regard as constituting a class; refer to a class or group; classify; range.

2) To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; form into a class or classes, as in an educational institution.

3) To be arranged or classed.

4) In shipbuilding, to assign to a class of a registration society, such as Lloyd's: said of a merchant vessel. A vessel not classed is one which has not been inspected and assigned a class by any registration society, or the classification of which has been refused for some reason, not necessarily involving deterioration or inferior quality.

5) To be assigned to a class. See I., 3.

6) An abbreviation of classic or classical

7) of classification.

8) In anc. hist., one of the five divisions of the Roman citizens made, according to their wealth, by Servius Tullius, for purposes of taxation: a sixth division comprised those whose possessions fell below the minimum of the census.

9) An order or rank of persons; a number of persons having certain characteristics in common, as equality in rank, intellectual influence, education, property, occupation, habits of life, etc.

10) Any body of persons grouped together by particular circumstances or for particular reasons.

11) A number of objects distinguished by common characters from all others, and regarded as a collective unit or group; a collection capable of a general definition; a kind.

12) In natural history, a group of plants or animals next in rank above the order or superorder, and commonly formed by the union of several orders or superorders: but it may be represented by a single species. See classification.

13) In geometry, the degree of a locus of planes; a division of algebraical loci bearing an ordinal number showing how many planes there are incident to the locus and passing through each line of Space.

14) In petrography, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see rock), the highest division.

15) In shipbuilding, the indication of the character, style of construction, and quality of workmanship and outfit of a merchant vessel, as determined by the rules and inspection of a registration society. The class to which a vessel is assigned is indicated in the register of each society by a conventional character such as 100A, 90A, etc. See A, 2 .

16) the indication of the size and power of any given type of war-ship: as, a first-class battle-ship, a first-, second-, or third-class cruiser, etc.

17) In crystallog., one of the thirty-two groups in which crystals are divided in accordance with the special type of symmetry which characterizes them. See symmetry.

class-day:

1) In American colleges, a day during the commencement season devoted chiefly to exercises conducted by members of the graduating class, including orations, poems, etc.

classification:

1) The act of forming a class or of dividing into classes; the act of grouping together those beings or things which have certain characters in common; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; taxonomy.

2) In shipbuilding, the assignment to and arrangement of merchant vessels in classes by registration societies. See class, n., 8.

clear:

1) To remove whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color from: as, to clear liquors; to clear a mirror; to clear the sky.

2) To make clear to the mind; free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; explain; solve; prove: now generally followed by up, or by from or of before the thing removed: as, to clear up a case; to clear a theory from doubt; to clear a statement of confusing details.

3) To free from obstructions; free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything useless, noxious, or injurious: as, to clear the way; to clear the table; to clear the sea of pirates; to clear land of trees; to clear the voice.

4) To free from foreign or extraneous matter; remove anything from that impairs purity or homogeneity.

5) To remove (something that has ceased to be wanted, or is of the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with off, away, etc.: as, to clear off debts; to clear away the débris.

6) To empty.

7) To free; liberate or disengage; rid: absolutely or with of or from: as, to clear one's self from debt or obligation.

8) To justify or vindicate; prove or declare to be innocent; acquit.

9) To make gain or profit to the amount of, beyond all expenses and charges; net.

10) To leap clean over, or pass by without touching; get over or past: as, to clear a hedge or ditch; to clear a rock at sea by a few yards.

11) Nautical and com., to free from legal detention, as imported goods or a ship, by paying duties or dues and procuring and giving the requisite documents: as, to clear a cargo; to clear a ship at the custom-house.

12) To become free from whatever diminishes brightness or transparency, as the sky from clouds or fog; become fair: absolutely or with up or off.

13) To pass away or disappear, as from the sky: followed by off or away: as, the mist clears off or away.

14) 3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; become free or disengaged.

15) To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See clearing-house.

16) Nautical, to leave a port: often followed by out or outward: as, several vessels cleared yesterday; the ship will clear out or outward tomorrow.

17) To make room; go away.

18) In bookbinding, to remove the waste paper and pare down the superfluous leather on the inside of a book-cover, preparatory to pasting in the end papers.

19) See def. 5, above.

20) See def. 1, above.

21) To cheer up.

22) In botany, an open space.

23) Free from darkness or opacity; bright; brilliant; luminous; unclouded; not obscured.

24) Bright-colored; gay; showy; magnificent.

25) Free from anything that would impair transparency or purity of color; pellucid; transparent: as, clear water; a clear complexion.

26) Specifically

27) In glass-working, free from etching, depolish, or anything which could dull the surface. Objects partially depolished are said to be half-clear.

28) Not confused or dull; quick and exact in action, as the mind or its faculties; acute, as the senses: as, a clear mind; a clear head.

29) Manifest to the mind; comprehensible; well defined or apprehended.

30) Obvious to the senses; distinctly and easily perceptible.

31) Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene; calm.

32) Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable; pure.

33) Free from something objectionable, especially from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: absolute or followed by of or from.

34) Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed: as, a clear view.

35) Sounding distinctly; plainly audible; canorous: as, his voice was loud and clear.

36) Without diminution or deduction; absolute; net: as, clear profit or gain.

37) Without admixture, adulteration, or dilution: as, a fabric of clear silk; clear brandy; clear tea.

38) Free from defect or blemish: as, clear lumber.

39) Free from doubt; mentally certain; clearly convinced; sure: as, I am perfectly clear on that point.

40) Sole; unaided; unaccompanied.

41) In carp., arch., etc., unobstructed space; space between two bodies in which no third body intervenes; unbroken or uninterrupted surface: used only in the phrase in the clear: as, it measures fifty feet in the clear.

42) That which is clarified; clarified liquor or other matter.

43) Light; clearness.

44) Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

45) Quite; entirely; wholly; clean: as, to cut a piece clear off; he climbed clear to the top.

clearness:

1) The state or quality of being clear

2) Freedom from anything that diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color: as, the clearness of water or other liquid; clearness of skin.

3) Distinctness to the senses; the character of being readily and exactly perceived: as, clearness to the view.

4) Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance: as, the clearness of the ground.

5) Distinctness to the mind; perspicuity; intelligibility.

6) Acuteness of thought; absence of mental confusion; perspicacity.

7) Acuteness of a sense: as, clearness of sight.

8) Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.

9) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill.

10) In painting, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skilful arrangement and interdependence of colors, tints, and tones, in accordance with the principles of chiaroscuro.

climax:

1) To reach the highest point or climax; culminate.

2) In rhetoric, originally, such an arrangement of successive clauses that the last important word of one is repeated as the first important word of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; hence (since this arrangement is generally adopted for the sake of graduated increase in force or emphasis), a figure by which a series of clauses or phrases is so arranged that each in turn surpasses the preceding one in intensity of expression or importance of meaning. See anticlimax.

3) In logic: A sorites, or chain of reasoning.

4) The sophism called sorites (which see).

5) The highest point of intensity, development, etc.; the culmination; acme: as, he was then at the climax of his fortunes.

clock:

1) In the sixteenth century, a decoration applied to hoods.

2) In the reign of Charles II. of England, a gore, plait, or piece inserted to produce the required shape of a garment.

3) A figured ornament on the side of the ankle of a stocking, either woven in the fabric or embroidered upon it.

4) To time, as contestants in a race.

5) A machine designed to measure and indicate time by the motion of its parts.

6) A stroke of the clock; the sounding of the hour by a clock.

7) A watch; specifically, a watch that strikes the hour.

8) A clock operated by a weight in the usual way, and regulated and controlled by an electric current from another clock, an electric escapement being employed in some cases as the direct means of controlling its motion.

9) A popular name of a beetle. Also clock-beetle.

10) To cluck, as a hen.

11) To call by clucking.

12) In bell-ringing, to sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper without moving the bell itself. See clappering.

13) To limp; hobble.

close:

1) To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.

2) To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring together: as, to close one's mouth; to close a door or a room; to close a book.

3) To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by up: as, to close an aperture or a room; to close or close up the ranks of troops.

4) To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to close a bargain or contract; to close a lecture.

5) To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

6) In shoemaking, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).

7) To settle up an account.

8) To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by on or upon: as, the shades of night close upon us.

9) To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate closed at six o'clock.

10) To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

11) In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.

12) In fencing, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.

13) To come to an agreement with: as, to close with a person on certain terms.

14) See II., 3.

15) To harmonize; agree.

16) An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

17) A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

18) Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

19) A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a close in Marylebone.

20) The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

21) Conclusion; termination; end: as, the close of life; the close of deliberations.

22) In music, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

23) A grapple, as in wrestling.

24) Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a close box; a close vizor.

25) Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a close prisoner.

26) Retired; secluded; hidden.

27) Kept secret; private; secret.

28) Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

29) Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

30) Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a close alley.

31) Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

32) Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a close row of trees; to follow in close succession.

33) Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too close.

34) Near, in a figurative sense.

35) Resting upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a close union of individuals or of nations.

36) Undeviating; not wandering.

37) Strictly logical: as, close reasoning.

38) Stingy; niggardly; penurious.

39) Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is close.

40) In cribbage, noting cards which are near together, so that sequences are possible, such as the 5 and 7.

41) Formed or pronounced with a partial closing of the lips: as, a close vowel.

42) Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds close.

43) In strict confinement.

44) In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

45) Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow close behind one.

close-plane:

1) A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a pinch-plane in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve.

close-point:

1) A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

cloth-measure:

1) A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

cloth-yard:

1) An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See yard.

clove:

1) A cleft; an opening: as, the clove in the roving-carriage of a cotton-jenny.

2) Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for cloven, to which the o in pret. clove is due) past participle, of cleave.

3) One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

4) In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds.

5) A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill clove in the Catskill mountains.

6) A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of Eugenia caryophyllata, of the natural order Myrtaccæ, originally of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with large, elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

7) The tree which bears cloves.

8) [F. clou, a nail: see etym.] A long spike-nail.

cnicnode:

1) In mathematics, an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary genetratrices or tangent planes.

cnictrope:

1) In mathematics, a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose ineunt is replaced by a conic.

coadjacence:

1) Adjacence or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjacent; contiguity.

coadjacent:

1) Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

coal-sack: None

cobado:

1) A Portuguese measure. See cubit.

cobezoutiant:

1) In mathematics, any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantics of order m and of an adjoint quantic of order m—1, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an m-ary quadric.

cobezoutoid:

1) In mathematics, an invariant of a quantic of order m and of an adjoint quantic of order m—2, being an (m—1)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantic.

cochlear:

1) A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called labis. See intinction, spoon, colatorium, and labis.

2) An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful.

3) In anatomy, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the cochlear nerve, cochlear canal, etc.

4) Spoon-shaped: specifically, in botany, applied to a form of imbricative estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

cochleoid:

1) A curve defined by the equation (x + y) arctan.

cocktail:

1) Cocktail beer.

2) A bird of the genus Alectrurus.

3) A name of a European insect, Ocypus or Goërius olens, one of the rove-beetles or Staphylinidæ. Also called devil's coach-horse (which see, under devil).

4) A horse which is not thoroughbred, but has some impure blood, generally one fourth or less, but sometimes one half; hence, an underbred person.

5) An American drink, strong, stimulating, and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatic and stimulating additions.

coefficient:

1) Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

2) That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.

3) In algebra, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression containing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters a, b, etc.

4) In physical, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the coefficient of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

5) Same as coefficient of variation.

6) Superior lethal coefficient, that medium concentration of a disinfectant which will kill bacteria spores in water at a temperature of 20–25° C. in the shortest time.

7) The coefficient of change in electrical resistance of a substance with variation of temperature. The temperature coefficient is given by the equation: in which r is the resistance of the substance at the temperature to, and ro, its resistance at 0°.

coenesthesis:

1) The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight; vague sense. Also cœnæsthesia, cœnesthesia.

coenaesthesis: None

cogency:

1) Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing; force; credibility: as, the cogency of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the cogency of one's arguments or reasoning.

cogent:

1) Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means.

2) Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a cogent reason or argument.

cogitability:

1) The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

cogitable:

1) Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

2) Anything capable of being the subject of thought.

cogitate:

1) To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to cogitate upon means of escape.

2) To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is cogitating mischief.

cogitation:

1) In pre-Kantian philosophy, especially in Descartes, Spinoza, and the Wolfians, consciousness, especially thoughts.

2) The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

3) Hence That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme.

cogito ergo sum:

1) Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See Cartesian.

cognate:

1) Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See cognation, 1.

2) Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, cognate languages or dialects; words cognate in origin.

3) Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, cognate sounds.

4) Any similar notions.

5) One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See agnate and cognation, 1.

6) Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are cognates.

cognition:

1) Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

2) A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning.

3) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

4) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word cognitio was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. Cognition was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

5) In old Scots law, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.

6) Same as cognizance, 2.

7) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination.

8) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object.

9) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to speculative or metaphysical cognition, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application.

cognitive:

1) Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

2) Pertaining to cognition: as, the cognitive faculties.

3) In grammar, a particular form of a root word, expressing recognition or knowledge.

cognitum:

1) An object of cognition.

cognizability:

1) The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled cognisability.

cognizable:

1) Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not cognizable by the senses.

2) Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

3) Also spelled cognisable.

cognize:

1) To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled cognise.

cognoscence:

1) Knowledge; the act or state of knowing.

cognoscible:

1) Capable of being known.

2) Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

cognoscitive:

1) Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

cogrediency:

1) In mathematics, the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

cogredient:

1) Literally, coming together: in mathematics, said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables.

cohere:

1) To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

2) To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.

3) To suit; be fitted; agree.

coherenee: None

coherency: None

coherent:

1) Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

2) Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a coherent discourse.

3) Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

4) Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

5) In botany, sometimes used for connate.

cohesion:

1) The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in physical, the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass.

2) In botany, the congenital union of one part with another.

3) Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence.

cohobate:

1) In pharmacy, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

coincide:

1) To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale coincides with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church coincides with the decline of the Roman empire.

2) To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not coincide in opinion; that did not coincide with my views.

coincidence:

1) The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the coincidence of equal triangles.

2) A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneousness.

3) Hence Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the coincidence of two or more opinions.

coincident:

1) Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding.

2) Happening at the same time; coexistent: with with.

3) Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.

4) A concurrence; a coincidence.

coinhere:

1) To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.

colatitude:

1) The complement of the latitude—that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

collect:

1) In horsemanship, to gain control (of a horse) and bring it into a position where it has proper command of its powers.

2) In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both.

3) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office.

4) A name sometimes given to the synapte of the Greek Church.

5) A collection.

6) To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to collect facts or evidence; to collect curiosities or rare books.

7) To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to collect a bill.

8) To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer.

9) Synonyms To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

10) To gather together; accumulate: as, pus collects in an abscess; snow collects in drifts.

11) To compose one's self.

collection:

1) The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the collection of rare books.

2) An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a collection of pictures; a collection of essays; a collection of minerals.

3) Specifically A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

4) The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

5) A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.

6) The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.

7) The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See collector, 3.

8) Synonyms Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.

9) Contribution.

10) In logic, many independent or discrete objects regarded as a single object composed of these objects.

11) A plural object: an individual object whose existence consists in the existence of whatever individuals may have been mentally connected and regarded as parts of it.

collective:

1) Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to individual and distributive: as, collective actions.

2) In grammar, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a collective noun.

3) Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

4) Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection.

5) Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.

6) In grammar, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as multitude, crowd, troop, herd, people, society, Clergy, meeting, etc.

college:

1) An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community: as, an ancient Roman college of priests; the college of cardinals; the Heralds' College in England; a college of physicians or surgeons.

2) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See university.

3) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association.

4) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade.

5) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions.

6) An edifice occupied by a college.

7) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.

8) A collection or assembly; a company.

9) A debtors' prison.

10) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.

11) A church connected with a college.

collegian:

1) A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

2) An inmato of a debtors' prison. Also collegiate.

colligation:

1) A binding or twisting together.

2) In logic, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

3) In psychology, a form of mental connection or association in which the constituent elements, after combination, are as distinct as (or even more distinct than) they were or would be in isolation.

collimation:

1) The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope.

collimator:

1) A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.

2) The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

collinear:

1) Lying in the same straight line.

2) A trade-name of a variety of anastigmat (which see).

collineation:

1) The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.

color:

1) To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

2) Figuratively— To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

3) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

4) To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he colored from bashfulness: often followed by up.

5) Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve.

6) In painting: The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture.

7) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has no color; the engraving is full of color.

8) Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; in botany, any hue except green. See colored, 2.

9) The natural hue of the face; a red or reddish tint; flush; blush; complexion in general.

10) That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

11) plural A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See flag.

12) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the colors of a party; the colors of a boxer; the colors of a rider or an owner in a horserace.

13) An ornament of style.

14) Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

15) Appearance; aspect.

16) That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

17) Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

18) An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground: especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under color of office; to hold possession under color of title.

19) In mining, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon.

20) In phrenology, one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades.

21) In heraldry See tincture.

22) Animation; vividness.

23) In music: The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neumæ, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural-music.

24) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See timbre.

25) Redness of the complexion.

26) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

27) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

28) Hence— Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.

29) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced.

30) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called fundamental colors.

31) Any very brilliant or decided color.

32) In painting, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with a modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in pure color will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.

33) A painting done in such pigments.

34) Synonyms Shade, Tint, etc. See hue.

35) Plea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

36) plural In faro, a system of play by which the cards bet upon are selected according to the color of the first winner or first loser.

37) plural The commission of ensign in the British military service; usually a pair of colours.

38) In calico-printing, any mordant or pigment that is printed on cloth, made into a paste by means of some thickening substance, as starch, gum, etc.

39) Color which has no reflections.

colour:

1) etc. See color, etc.

color-box:

1) A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.

2) An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

3) In calico-printing, a long trough, attached to a cylinder printing-machine, for holding a color to be applied to an engraved roller.

color-chart:

1) A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

color-circle:

1) An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

color-combination:

1) A juxtaposition of colors.

color-comparator:

1) An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

color-cone:

1) A regular arrangement of colors in a cone, the vertex being black, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts intermediate in color.

color-contrast:

1) A contrast of colors.

color-cylinder:

1) A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

color-diagram:

1) A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.

color-equation:

1) An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

color-sensation:

1) A sensation of the kind produced by the excitation of the retina of the eye. Such sensations are of threefold variability, differing in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See color, 1.

color-triangle:

1) A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged that all colors are represented by points within it, and all points within it represent possible colors, except certain points in the neighborhood of the vertex representing the fundamental green.

colure:

1) In vegetable pathol., a disease of the grape, characterized by the falling of the flowers and the imperfect development of the fruit. It has been attributed chiefly to unfavorable climatic conditions.

2) In astronomy and geography, one of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

coma:

1) In pathology, a state of prolonged unconsciousness some what resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

2) In botany: The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple.

3) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, Epilobium.

4) In astronomy, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet.

5) In microscopy, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

combinant:

1) In mathematics, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (Sylvester, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics (Cayley, 1856).

combination:

1) The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a combination of wheels and springs in a watch; a combination of ideas; a combination of circumstances.

2) The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft combination of stops in organ-playing.

3) Specifically The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal combination; success is possible only through combination.

4) In chem., chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.

5) In mathematics, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals.

6) At ball-pool, a designed shot by which a cue-ball makes one or more object-balls drive another into a pocket; at ordinary billiards one that similarly effects a carom or pocket.

7) In lace-manufacture, a complex arrangement of threads.

8) Same as combination-room.

9) Same as combination garment.

10) Specifically, in organ-playing, whatever stops are drawn for use in a particular piece or passage, or the tonal effect thus produced. The process or art of choosing the stops to be used is registration, but each particular choice is a combination.

combinatorial:

1) Concerned with combinations.

combinatory:

1) Same as combinative.

combust:

1) To inflame with excitement and agitation.

2) Burnt.

3) Hence In astronomy, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 8½° from it.

4) To burn up or consume with fire.

combustion:

1) The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning.

2) . Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

3) In astrology, the state of being combust.

comet:

1) One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic.

2) In heraldry, same as blazing-star.

3) One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as, the Sappho comet, Cometes sappho; the Phaon comet, Cometes phaon.

4) A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

5) In photography, a comet-shaped defect appearing on gelatin dry plates.

cometarium:

1) An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

cometary:

1) Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

2) A cometarium.

comet-finder:

1) In astronomy, a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called comet-seeker.

cometic:

1) Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, cometic forms; cometic movements.

cometographer:

1) One who describes comets.

cometography:

1) A description of or treatise on comets.

cometology:

1) The scientific investigation of comets.

comet-seeker:

1) Same as comet-finder.

2) An astronomer who makes a specialty of seeking comets.

commence:

1) To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

2) To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

3) To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See commencement.

4) To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to commence operations; to commence a suit, action, or process in law.

5) Synonyms Commence, Begin. In all ordinary uses commence is exactly synonymous with begin, which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

commencement:

1) The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

2) In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate commences master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See commence, v. i., 3.

3) In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred.

commencer:

1) A beginner.

2) One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

commensurability:

1) The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable:

1) Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure.

2) Suitable in measure; adapted.

3) Measurable.

common:

1) Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right: of a public nature or character.

2) Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint: as, life and sense are common to man and beast; it was done by common consent of the parties.

3) Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

4) Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary: as, a common soldier; the common people; common food or clothing.

5) Of the common people.

6) Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

7) At the disposal of all; prostitute.

8) Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

9) In grammar: Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either.

10) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a common noun: opposed to proper (which see).

11) In prosody, either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a common vowel; a common syllable.

12) In anatomy: Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the common integument of the body.

13) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the common carotid or common iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the common trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the common origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.

14) In entomology, continuous on two united surfaces: said of lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of

15) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.

16) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.

17) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any subsisting express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense common law consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from popular usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law.

18) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see equity), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.

19) In music, duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (A) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of medieval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (B). It is not the initial of the word “common,” since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign A now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while C signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called common time.

20) a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See place.

21) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.

22) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants in common; to provide for children in common; to assign lands to two or more persons in common; we enjoy the bounties of Providence in common.

23) In public.

24) 4 and 6. Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean. These words are on a descending scale. Common is opposed to rare, unusual, or refined; ordinary, to distinguished or superior; vulgar, to polite or refined; mean, to high or eminent.

25) [⟨ ME. comon, comun, comyn, etc., usually in pl. comons, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = MHG. commū ne, comū ne, ⟨ OF. commune, French commune (⟩ mod. E. commune, n.) = Pr. comuna, comunia = It. comuna, ⟨ L. commune, that which is common, the community, in ML. a commune (mixed with ML. communia and communa, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of communis, common: see above.] One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

26) plural See commons.

27) A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

28) In law, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, of estovers, etc.

29) To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in common.

30) To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

31) To have a joint right with others in common ground.

32) To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also commonize.

33) To communicate.

commorant:

1) Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

2) In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

commutative:

1) Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, commutative justice (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

comparator:

1) An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them.

2) A vessel in which liquid is kept rapidly stirred and at a uniform constant temperature so that thermometers immersed in it must all be maintained at the same temperature. Simultaneous readings of the secondary thermometers and the standard are made, and the corrections to the former are thus determined for a wide range of temperatures.

compass:

1) A circle.

2) Specifically—2. The circle of the earth.

3) A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.

4) Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

5) In music, the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing.

6) Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

7) An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian.

8) A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural.

9) In zoology, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See radius, and cut under lantern.

10) In archery, elevation of the arrow in shooting.

11) To keep within bounds.

12) To grasp mentally; comprehend.

13) To adjust or orient by means of a compass.

14) To level a compass.

15) In a compass or curve; in archery, at an elevation.

16) To the limit.

17) [capitalized] In astronomy, a small southern constellation.

18) To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

19) To go about or round; make the circuit of.

20) To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

21) To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive.

22) To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

23) To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to compass timber for a ship.

24) Synonyms To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

compensation:

1) The act of compensating; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of compensations.

2) That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

3) That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a compensation for its want of any weapon of defense.

4) In mech., means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium.

5) In the civil law, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.

6) In pathology, an increase in functional power of some organ or part of an organ to make up for a defect in another organ or in another part of the same organ.

7) In psychophysics, the neutralization of a sensation by a stimulus process of a complementary or antagonistic kind.

8) In vegetable teratol., the occurrence of opposite abnormal conditions in different parts of the same plant, as an atrophied condition of one part associated with a hypertrophied condition of another.

complement:

1) In physiol. chem., same as alexin. See the extract.

2) Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its complement of men; the ship had its complement of stores.

3) Perfect state; fullness; completeness.

4) What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the complement of an angle (which see, below).

5) In music, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval.

6) That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

7) Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See compliment.

8) An accomplishment.

9) To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

complementary:

1) Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

2) In logic and mathematics, together making up a fixed whole: as, complementary angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See complement of an angle, under complement.

3) Same as complimentary.

complete:

1) The last of the daily canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary: same as complin.

2) To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to complete a house or a task; to complete an unfinished design; to complete another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

3) To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

4) Synonyms To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize.

5) Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in complete armor.

6) Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

7) Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

8) In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.

completive:

1) Completing or tending to complete; making complete.

complex:

1) Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a complex being; complex ideas; a complex term.

2) Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

3) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form ai + bj +, etc., where a, b, etc., are integers, and i, j, etc., are peculiar units.

4) To combine intricately; involve; mix up.

5) Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

6) In geometry, a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a complex.

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component:

1) Composing; constituent; entering into the composition of.

2) A constituent part: as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the components of granite.

3) In mech., one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See composition of forces (under composition), parallelogram of forces (under force), and resolution.

4) A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in logic, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.

composite:

1) Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

2) Specifically Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters.

3) [capitalized] In architecture, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed from those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic.

4) In ship-building, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a composite vessel; a vessel built on the composite principle.

5) In botany, belonging to the order Compositœ; having the characters of this order: as, a composite plant; a composite flower. See Compositæ.

6) In zoology, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of variation in the species or other subdivisions which constitute it: often applied to artificial groups composed of widely separated elements.

7) Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition.

8) Specifically, a composite photograph.

9) In botany, one of the Compositæ.

composition:

1) The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed, compounded, or made up; union of different things or principles into an individual whole; the production of a whole by the union or combination of parts, constituents, or elements.

2) Specifically— The act of producing a literary work.

3) The art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prose composition.

4) In printing, the setting of type; type-setting; in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in the production of printed sheets, including setting, correction of errors, making up, and imposition.

5) In philology, the union of two (rarely more than two) independent words to form a single word (called a compound); the formation of a word out of other existing words, as rainbow from rain and bow; and so gentleman, lifelike, fulfil, etc. See compound word, under compound, adjective

6) In music, the art of composing music according to scientific rules. Composition is said to be strict when it follows certain recognized rules of musical form, and free when it is more or less independent of such rules.

7) In the fine arts, arrangement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious grouping, or that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole.

8) Combination; orderly disposition; regulation.

9) Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified.

10) That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise.

11) That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a composition of lead and antimony.

12) Specifically The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made.

13) The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure.

14) Hence Congruity; consistency.

15) The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

16) The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a composition of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

17) In music: The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ.

18) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups.

19) The synthetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

20) In chem., the kind and relative amounts of the components of a compound; commonly, the kind and relative weights of the elements, or the kind and number of the atoms, which makeup the compound.

compossibility:

1) The possibility of existing or being together.

compossible:

1) Capable of existing in one subject; consistent; capable of being true together.

compound:

1) To make (a steam-engine) operate on the compound principle, whereby the steam expands first in a small cylinder and does work in propelling the piston, and thence exhausts into a larger low-pressure cylinder, where it expands still further until released at the exhaust when the traverse is completed.

2) In India and the East generally, a walled inclosure or courtyard containing a residence with the necessary outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

3) Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

4) In botany, made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.

5) In arithmetic, a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 5 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed compound addition, compound subtraction, compound multiplication, and compound division.

6) Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

7) Specifically In grammar, a compound word (which see, under I.).

8) In chem., a compound body.

9) To put together or mix (two or more elements or ingredients): as, to compound drugs.

10) To join or couple together; combine: as, to compound words.

11) To form by uniting or mixing two or more elements or materials.

12) To make; constitute; form; establish.

13) To put together in due order, as words or sentences; compose.

14) To settle amicably; adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; compose.

15) To settle by agreement for a reduced amount or upon different terms, as a debt or dues of any kind: as, to compound tithes. See II., 3.

16) To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer for: as, to compound a crime or felony.

17) To agree upon concession; come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, or by granting something on both sides; make a compromise: used absolutely, or with for (formerly also on) before the thing accepted or remitted, and with before the person with whom the agreement is made.

18) To make a bargain, in general; agree.

19) To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt on the payment of a less sum in full; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law.

20) To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See I., 8.

21) To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing.

comprehend:

1) To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include.

2) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

3) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

4) To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness: as, to comprehend an allusion, a word, or a person.

5) To take together; sum up.

6) Synonyms To contain.

7) Apprehend, Comprehend (see apprehend), discern, perceive, see, catch.

8) To take hold; take root; take.

comprehension:

1) The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

2) The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness.

3) That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

4) Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

5) The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything: as, to be quick of comprehension; the distinct comprehension of a term or of a subject.

6) In rhetoric, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

7) In logic, the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, rational, sensible, moral, etc., form the comprehension of the conception man: opposed to extension, extent.

8) Synonyms See list under apprehension.

compression:

1) The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

compulsion:

1) The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.

computation:

1) The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in mathematics, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the computation of an eclipse.

2) A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

3) Synonyms Calculation, estimate, account.

compute:

1) To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to compute the distance of the moon from the earth.

2) Synonyms Reckon, Count, etc. See calculate.

3) To reckon; count.

4) Computation.

computer:

1) One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled computor.

Comtian: None

Comtism:

1) The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See positive philosophy, under positive.

Comtist: None

conation:

1) An endeavor or attempt.

2) In psychology, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

3) In sociology, social effort, especially that put forth by a community to transform its environment.

conative:

1) In psychology, relating to conation; of the nature of conation; exertive; endeavoring.

2) In grammar, expressing endeavor or effort.

conaxial:

1) Having the axes of rotation or of figure coincident, as two bodies.

2) Having a common axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

concave:

1) Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a concave mirror.

2) Hollow; empty.

3) A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

4) Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the concave of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).

5) A concave mirror.

6) To make hollow.

7) The vault or arch of heaven: as, “the blue concave.”

8) A playing card so trimmed that it can be separated from others according to the purpose for which the pack was prepared.

concavo-concave:

1) Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed double-concave lenses. See lens.

concavo-convex:

1) Concave on one side and convex on the other. A concavo-convex lens is a lens in which the convex face has a smaller curvature than the concave face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See convex.

conceit:

1) That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

2) The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

3) Opinion; estimation; view or belief.

4) An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

5) An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with conceit.

6) A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

7) A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

8) A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

9) Synonyms Vagary, whim, illusion.

10) Pride, Vanity, etc. (see egotism), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

11) To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of.

12) Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error.

13) To cause to imagine.

14) To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

conceivability:

1) Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

conceive:

1) To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot conceive an effect without a cause.

2) To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

3) To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

4) To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

5) To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter conceived in the following terms.

6) To understand.

7) To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

8) To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

9) To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with of.

10) To hold an opinion: with of.

11) To become pregnant.

concentration:

1) Concentration may be: The reduction of volume by the process of concentrating, as by the evaporation of water from a solution, or the removal of gangue from an ore.

2) The strength of a solution as increased by concentrating it and as depending on the amount of some dissolved substance contained in a given volume of the solution.

3) The strength of a solution as depending on the amount of some substance dissolved in a given amount of the solution, simply, and without reference to any process of concentrating it: it may be measured in percentage, or by specific gravity of the solution.

4) The number of gram-atoms or gram-equivalents or gram-molecules of the dissolved substance, as the case may be, which are contained in unit volume of the solution. The unit volume is commonly the liter, but sometimes the cubic centimeter. A solution containing one gram-molecule, etc., in the liter is called a normal solution; and one containing one tenth of a grammolecule, etc., in the liter is called a decinormal solution, often written 0.1 normal, or solution.

5) The number of gram-atoms, gram-equivalents, etc., contained in the unit volume, although not in solution, as in case of gases or vapors. In Herbart's pedagogic system, same as absorption 2.

6) The act of concentrating.

7) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the concentration of troops in one place; the concentration of one's energies.

8) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

9) In chem., the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc.

10) In metallurgy, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called dressing, but sometimes the word concentration is used in this sense.

11) In dynamics, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered.

12) In biology, specifically, the tendency in descendants to-ward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series.

concentric:

1) Having a common center: as, concentric circles, spheres, etc.

2) One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center.

concept:

1) A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. Conception is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; concept is restricted to the object.

conception:

1) The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind.

2) In philosophy: The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion.

3) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination.

4) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no conception how clever he is.

5) A fanciful thought; a conceit.

6) The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

conceptualism:

1) The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as horse, red, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to realism and to nominalism.

conceptualist:

1) One who holds the psychological opinion called conceptualism.

conchoid:

1) A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance.

2) It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at P, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.

3) Same as conchoidal.

conclude:

1) To shut up; close in; inclose.

2) To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

3) To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

4) This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to conclude it.

5) To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

6) To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

7) To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is concluded by his own plea.

8) To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

9) To include.

10) To close in; come to an end.

11) To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

12) To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

13) To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

14) A conclusion; an ending.

conclusion:

1) The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the conclusion of a journey.

2) Final result; outcome; upshot.

3) Determination; final decision.

4) A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

5) In grammar, that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.

6) In rhetoric, the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

7) An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase to try conclusions.]

8) In law: The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel.

9) The end of a pleading or conveyance.

10) A finding or determination.

11) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a foregone conclusion that he will be elected.

conclusive:

1) Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

2) Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

3) In law, possessing such weight and force as not to admit of contradiction.

conclusively:

1) In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is conclusively settled.

conclusiveness:

1) The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

concomitance:

1) The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another.

2) In Roman Catholic theology, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also concomitation.

3) In mathematics, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves.

concomitancy: None

concomitant:

1) In botany, running side by side, as bundles which are not separated by other bundles.

2) Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: used absolutely or followed by with or to.

3) A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

4) A person who accompanies another; an attendant or a companion.

5) In mathematics, a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms.

concrete:

1) To treat or lay with concrete: as, to concrete the foundations of a building; to concrete a cellar floor, or a sidewalk.

2) In botany, growing together.

3) To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

4) To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

5) To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

6) Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

7) In logic, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to abstract.

8) Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the concrete.

9) In music, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.

10) Consisting of concrete: as, a concrete pavement.

11) A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

12) In grammar and logic, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

13) A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar.

14) Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

concretion:

1) In old chem., reduction of a liquid to a solid, commonly by partial evaporation.

2) The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concrescence; coalescence.

3) A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, “concretions of slime,”

4) Specifically In geology, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened.

5) In logic: The state of being concrete; concreteness.

6) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

concurrent:

1) Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.

2) Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

3) Conjoined; joint; concomitant; cördinate; combined.

4) One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

5) In English law, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.

6) That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

7) One having an equal claim or joint right.

8) A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

9) The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they concur with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

concyclic:

1) In geometry, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

condition:

1) To form a condition or prerequisite of; determine or govern.

2) To subject to something as a condition; make dependent or conditional on: with on or upon: as, he conditioned his forgiveness upon repentance.

3) In metaphysics, to place or cognize under conditions.

4) To stipulate; contract; arrange.

5) In mercantile language, to test (a commodity) in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test (silk) in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains.

6) To require (a student) to be reëxamined, after failure to show the attainment of a required degree of scholarship, as a condition of remaining in the class or college, or of receiving a degree. See condition, n., 9.

7) The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to external circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

8) Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

9) A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

10) Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of condition.

11) A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

12) Hence A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

13) A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideratíon demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

14) In law: A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend.

15) In civil law, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance.

16) In a college or school: The requirement, made of a student upon failure to reach a certain standard of scholarship, as in an examination, that a new examination be passed before he can be advanced in a given course or study, or can receive a degree: as, a condition in mathematics.

17) The study to which such requirement is attached: as, he has six conditions to make up.

18) In grammar, the protasis or conditional clause of a conditional sentence. See conditional sentence, under conditional.

19) In the theory of errors, an equation expressing an observation with the conditions under which it was taken.

20) Article, terms, provision, arrangement.

21) In the tobacco trade, to spray with a 2-per-cent. solution of glycerin. This operation is performed only on chewing, plug, and cigarette tobaccos.

conditional:

1) Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; stipulative.

2) Involving or expressing a condition.

3) In grammar, expressing an assumption or a supposition; containing or involving a proposition as a premise from which a conclusion or inference follows: as, a conditional conjunction; a conditional sentence.

4) A sale on condition that the vendor may repurchaser on certain terms.

5) A word expressing a condition.

6) A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition.

7) In logic, a proposition which expresses a condition.

8) In grammar, a conditional particle.

conditioned:

1) Being in a certain state or having certain qualities, or a certain constitution, temperament, temper, etc.; circumstanced; constituted: most frequently used in composition: as, well-conditioned; ill-conditioned.

2) Existing under or subject to conditions; limited by conditions; dependent.

3) In metaphysics, placed or cognized under conditions or relations; relative.

4) In metaphysics, collectively, the universe as existing and known under conditions or limits: always with the definite article: opposed to the unconditioned or absolute.

conditio sine qua non:

1) A necessary or indispensable condition. See condition, n., 5.

conduction:

1) In physiology, the transfer of nervous influence along a nerve-fiber or of the contractile force from point to point in muscle-tissue.

2) The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

3) The act of training up.

4) Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in physics, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them.

cone:

1) In geometry: A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis.

2) A solid the surface of which consists of a circle, which forms its base, and the envelop of all the limited straight lines which join the circumference of the circle to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the circle from its center: specifically termed an oblique or scalene cone. See conic.

3) In modern geom., any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.

4) Anything shaped like a cone.

5) In anat.: The conarium, or pineal body of the brain.

6) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming with the so-called “rods” a layer of the retina. See retina.

7) In conchology, a shell of the family Conidoe, characterized by its obconic form.

8) The hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material.

9) A storm-cone.

10) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm.

11) In spinning, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, known respectively us the backing-off and drawing-up cones.

12) To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

13) The crystalline lens of the compound or faceted eye (ommateum) of an insect.

14) A pair of equal cones with parallel axes, but with the small base of one in line with the large base of the other, at such a distance that an endless belt on their surfaces or an idle transmitting-wheel between them can transmit power from one to the other. In either form the device may be used to transmit a varying velocity ratio by adjusting belt or wheel so that a large circumference of driver is opposite a small circumference of driver, or the reverse.

15) To bear cones: said of coniferous trees.

configuration:

1) A system of a finite number of points with their duals.

2) In organic chemistry, the arrangement of the atoms within the molecule, especially that arrangement in space which occasions optical activity.

3) A tetrastim with dots in A tetragram with sides in a a conic range has each pair conic pencil has each pair of of codots costraight with a diagonals copunctal with a pair of fan points of the pair of connectors of the tetragram of tangents at tetrastim of contacts on the the dots. sides.

4) External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance: contour.

5) In astrology, relative position or aspect of the planets.

6) In modern astron., any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.

7) In analytical mechanics, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

8) In geometry, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

confocal:

1) A figure having the same focus as another.

2) In mathematics, having the same focus: as, confocal quadrics; confocal conies.

conform:

1) To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with to: as, to conform anything to a model or a standard.

2) To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

3) To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with to: as, to conform to the fashion or to custom.

4) In English history, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See conformity, 3.

5) Conformable.

confuse:

1) Mixed; confused: as, “a confuse cry,”

2) Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

3) To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

4) To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

5) To fuse together; blend into one.

6) To take one idea or thing for another.

7) To become mixed up; become involved.

confused:

1) Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

2) In entomology, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with confused outer joints.

3) In logic, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See clear, a., 6, and distinct.

4) Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

5) Synonyms Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged.

6) Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

confutation:

1) The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

cong:

1) A pharmaceutical abbreviation of congius, a gallon of 6 pints.

2) An abbreviation of Congressional Record.

3) An abbreviation of Congregation, Congregational, or Congregationalist

4) of Congress or Congressional.

conge:

1) An obsolete spelling of congee.

2) A gallon or congius.

conge:

1) An obsolete spelling of congee.

2) A gallon or congius.

congius:

1) A measure of capacity among the ancient Romans, the eighth part of the amphora.

2) In pharmacy, a gallon.

congruence:

1) In geometry, identity in shape and size. Its symbol is ≡.

2) In line geometry, a set of ∞ lines, such that any two given conditions determine a definite finite number of lines of the set.

3) Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also congruency.

4) Tn mathematics, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be congruent, is divisible by the third, which is called the modulus.

5) In grammar, concord; agreement.

6) Same as congruency, 2.

congruency:

1) Same as congruence, 1.

2) In mathematics, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface.

congruent:

1) In geometry, identical in shape and size.

2) Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

3) In mathematics, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be congruent to another relatively to a third, called the modulus, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.

4) In logic, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.

5) Tn grammar, accordant; agreeing.

congruity:

1) The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

2) In scholastic theology, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See condignity, 2.

3) In geometry, equality; capacity of being superposed.

congruous:

1) Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

2) In mathematics, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See congruence, 2.

3) In geometry, having congruity.

conic:

1) Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

2) Specifically, in mathematics, of or pertaining to a cone: as, conic sections.

3) A conic section (which see, under I.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.

4) plural See conics.

conical:

1) Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a conical mountain; a conical cap.

conjectural:

1) Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a conjectural opinion; a conjectural emendation of a text.

2) Given to conjecturing or to depending on mere conjecture: as, a conjectural critic.

conjecture:

1) The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

2) Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

3) Synonyms Supposition, hypothesis, theory.

4) To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess: generally governing a clause.

5) Synonyms Imagine, Conjecture, Surmise, Guess, Presume, fancy, divine. Imagine literally expresses pure speculation, and figuratively expresses an idea founded upon the slightest evidence: as, I imagine that you will find yourself mistaken. Conjecture is something like a random throw of the mind; it turns from one possibility to another, and perhaps selects one, almost arbitrarily. Surmise has often the same sense as conjecture; it sometimes implies a suspicion, favorable or otherwise: as, I surmise that his motives were not good. Guess suggests a riddle, the solution of which is felt after by the mind—a question, as to which we offer an opinion, but not with confidence, because the material for a judgment is confessedly insufficient. To presume is to base a tentative or provisional opinion on such knowledge as one has, to be held until it is modified or overthrown by further information.

6) To form conjectures; surmise; guess.

conjugate:

1) To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

2) In grammar, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as there, may be.

3) In biology, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in botany, to unite and form a zygospore.

4) United in pairs; joined together; coupled.

5) In botany, applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.

6) In chem., containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.

7) In grammar and rhetoric, kindred in meaning as having a common derivation; paronymous: an epithet sometimes applied to words immediately derived from the same primitive.

8) In mathematics, applied to two points, lines, etc., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property—that is, when they are in a reciprocal or equiparant relation to one another.

9) In gram, and rhetoric, one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym.

10) In chem., a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical.

11) A conjugate axis.

12) In gearing, said of tooth-profiles when they are of such a form that one will drive the other with a constant velocity-ratio, that is, when the ratio of the angular velocity of the driver to that of the driven is constant.

13) United by a transverse furrow, as the paired ambulacral pores of the echinoids.

14) Of a point O with respect to the triangle ABC, a point O′ such that on it are copunctal AX′ , BY′ , CZ′ when X′ , Y′ , Z′ are the isotomic conjugates, with respect to the sides, of X, Y, Z the points where transversals from A, B, C through O meet the sides.

conjunction:

1) A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

2) In astronomy, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude: as, the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn.

3) In grammar, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another.

conjunctive:

1) Closely connected or united.

2) Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

3) In grammar, the conjunctive mode. See above.

4) In mathematics, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the conjunctive of the functions.

connate:

1) Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

2) Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

3) In anat. and zoology, united; not separated by a, joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in entom., immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the menturn and ligula may be connate - that is, not separately movable.

4) In. botany, united congenitally: a general term including both adnate and coalescent. Some times coherent.

connex:

1) In geometry, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space.

2) To link together; join; connect.

connotate:

1) To denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote; thus, the term “father” connotates a “child”: used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from denotate, denote.

connotation:

1) Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

2) That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from denotation. See extract, and connote, v.

connotative:

1) Having the quality of connoting; implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which connotates or connotes anything, In whatever sense those verbs may be used.

connote:

1) Same as connotate.

2) To signify; mean; imply.

3) [This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word connotes those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But connote is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be connoted by that term. Mill discountenances this use of the word.

4) Synonyms Note, Denote, Connote, See the definitions of these words.

5) To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

connotive:

1) Connoting; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; connotative.

conocuneous: None

conoid:

1) In conchology, resembling or having the characters of the Conidæ.

2) A gastropod of the family Conidæ.

3) Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

4) In geometry: A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.

5) In anatomy, the conarium or pineal body.

conoidal:

1) Having the form of a conoid: as, a conoidal bullet.

2) Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.

conormal:

1) In mathematics, having common normals.

conscience:

1) Consciousness; knowledge.

2) Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

3) The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others.

4) Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

5) Tender feeling; pity.

6) Same as breastplate, A bellarmine.

7) Most certainly; assuredly.

concious: None

conciousness: None

consecution:

1) The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence.

2) In logic, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequenee.

consecutive:

1) 1. Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

2) Following; succeeding: with to.

3) In music, consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.

consequence:

1) To draw inferences; form deductions.

2) Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consecution.

3) That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceeding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

4) The conclusion of a syllogism.

5) A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in logic, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the antecedent, and one conclusion, the consequent, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the consequence.

6) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of consequence, or of some, little, great, or no consequence.

7) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of consequence.

8) plural A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the consequence, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

9) Synonyms Result, Issue, etc. See effect.

10) In astronomy, motion from an earlier to a later sign of the zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion.

consequent:

1) Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with on, or rarely to: as, the war and the consequent poverty; the poverty consequent on the war.

2) Following in time; subsequent.

3) Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a consequent action.

4) Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome.

5) In logic: That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See antecedent. The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution).

6) 3. In music, same as comes, 3.

7) In physical geography, resulting directly from original conditions; having a course determined by the form or slope of an initial land-surface: as, a consequent divide, consequent drainage, a consequent river, a consequent valley, etc. Contrasted with insequent, 2, obsequent, 2, antecedent, 2.

consequential:

1) Following as the effect or result; resultant.

2) Havingt the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

3) Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

4) An inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

conservative:

1) Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

2) Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

3) Specifically In politics: Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

4) Hence- [capitalized] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

5) One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

6) One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress.

7) [capitalized] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832).

8) In U. s, history, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

consideration:

1) The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into consideration the probable consequences.

2) Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

3) Contemplation; observation; heed: with of: as, he was acquitted in consideration of his youth.

4) Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with for before the subject considered: as, consideration for the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

5) Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

6) That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling consideration with a statesman.

7) Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

8) In law, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing,or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property.

9) Synonyms and Attention, reflection.

consignificant:

1) Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate:

1) Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification:

1) Joint signification; connotation.

consistence:

1) Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

2) Henee State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the consistency of cream, or of honey.

3) A dense or viscous substance.

4) Nature, constitution, or character.

5) Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; eongruity; uniformity: as, the consistency of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions: consistency of religious life; consistency of behavior or of character.

6) Permanence; persistence; stability.

7) That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

consistency: None

consistent:

1) Fixed; firm; solid: as, the consistent parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

2) Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as. two opinions or schemes are consistent; a law is consistent with justice and humanity.

3) Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a consistent life.

4) Composed; made up.

constant:

1) Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

2) Specifically In natural history, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is constant, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is constant, but the other markings are subject to variation.

3) Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, constant change.

4) Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual: persistent: as, the constant ticking of a clock; the constant repetition of a word; constant moans or complaints.

5) Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable; firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

6) Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

7) Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to fluid.

8) Strong; steady.

9) Consistent; logical; reasonable.

10) Indisputably true; evident.

11) Synonyms and Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, stanch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; trusty.

12) That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

13) Specifically— In mathematics, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the variation of constants. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to vary. In algebra the unknown quantities are considered as variables, the known quantities and coefficients as constants.

14) In physics, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the physical constants of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a constant is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 6.28318+.

constellation:

1) A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See asterism.

2) Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a constellation of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

3) The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

constituent:

1) Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the constituent parts of water.

2) Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a constituent body.

3) One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

4) That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

5) One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.

6) One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

constituted:

1) Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

constitutive:

1) Constituting, forming, or composing; constituent; elemental; essential.

2) Having power to enact or establish; instituting.

3) In the Kantian philosophy, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to regulative principles (which see, unite regulative).

4) In physical chemistry, a term introduced by Ostwald to denote those properties of a compound which depend on the constitution of the molecule, or on the mode of union and arrangement of the atoms in the molecule.

constraint:

1) Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

2) Specifically Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with constraint.

3) In analytical mechanics, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.

4) Synonyms Violence, necessity, coercion. See force, n.

construction:

1) The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

2) The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

3) That which is constructed; a structure.

4) In geometry, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

5) In grammar, syntax or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

6) The act of construing; the mann of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

7) Specifically In law: Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded.

8) Nautical, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.

9) In music, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan.

10) In the Kantian philosophy, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions.

contact:

1) One who has boon exposed to an infectious disease by contact or near association with a person suffering from it.

2) A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

3) Specifically, in mathematics, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.

4) The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.

5) in mathematics, coincidence of n + 1 consecutive points.

6) To be together or in contact; touch; abut.

7) In geology, the surface of juncture, specifically of an igneous intrusion and its containing-walls, along which mineralogical and structural changes, and especially ore-deposits, are often developed; also applied to the surface of juncture of any two contrasted rocks.

8) In anthropology, the meeting of tribes or peoples of different culture, particularly that of a primitive tribe with the trade and influence of a superior people.

9) In psychology: A light pressure upon the skin; a low degree of intensity of the adequate stimulus of the pressure-spots.

10) A weak sensation of pressure. Some psychologists regard the sensation of contact as qualitatively different from the sensation of pressure. In all probability, however, the two are simply degrees of one and the same sensible quality.

11) sensitized paper used for contact-printing.

12) The sensations aroused by pressure of one part of the skin upon another.

13) The twofold sensation (pressure followed by pain) which arises when the skin, for example, of the wrist is tapped with the point of a needle whose shaft is held loosely between the finger and thumb of the other hand.

14) A method of making an electric are pass between terminals by interrupting an electric circuit, the contact points passing over each other with a sliding or wiping contact. The are terminals are kept free of oxid or deposit, because the surfaces are cleansed by the sliding action.

contain:

1) To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

2) To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel contains two gallons.

3) To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

4) To hold in opinion; regard (with).

5) Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

6) To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

7) Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

8) In mathematics, to be divisible by, without a remainder.

9) To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

10) To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

11) 3. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

12) To hold (a body of troops) in position, usually by deploying the containing force in its front and threatening an attack.

contemplate:

1) To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

2) To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

3) To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

4) To regard; consider.

5) Synonyms To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about. To design, plan, purpose.

6) To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

contemplation:

1) The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

2) The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

3) Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

4) Religious meditation.

5) The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

contemplative:

1) Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a contemplative mind.

2) Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

3) Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, contemplative philosophy; the contemplative faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

4) One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

5) Eccles., a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

content:

1) To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

2) Reflexively, to be satisfied.

3) Synonyms Content, Satiate, etc. See satisfy.

4) Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

5) Synonyms Content. Satisfied. See contentment.

6) One who votes “content”; an assenting or affirmative vote.

7) Contention; dispute; strife; quarrel.

8) The amount or quantity yielded.

9) That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the contents of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

10) In geometry, the area or space included within certain limits.

11) In logic, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the content of the conception man. The content of cognition is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

12) The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

13) In the customs, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.

14) That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment.

15) Acquiescence; submission.

16) That which is the condition of contentment; desire: wish.

17) Compensation; satisfaction.

contentious:

1) Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

2) Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

3) In law, relating to causes between contending parties.

context:

1) Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

2) . Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

3) Knit or woven together; close; firm.

4) To knit together; connect.

contiguity:

1) Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguousness; adjacency.

2) Hence A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.

3) In psychology, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences.

contingency:

1) In biometry, a method of studying statistically biological data that do not admit of numerical expression.

2) The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

3) A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

4) A touching; a falling together; contact: as, “the point of contingency,”

contingence: None

continqent: None

continual:

1) Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

2) Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has continual applications for alms.

continuant:

1) In mathematics, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as

2) Also cumulant.

3) A consonant such as f, v, s, z, etc., the sound of which may be indefinitely prolonged, as distinguished from a ‘stop,’ such as p, b, etc., which involves a complete closure of the mouth.

continuation:

1) The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a lino or series.

2) Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the continuation of a story.

3) Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the continuation of a line in surveying.

4) In mathematics, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.

5) plural Trousers.

continue:

1) To connect or unite; make continuous.

2) To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, continue the line from A to B; let the line be continued to the boundary.

3) To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

4) To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to continue the same diet.

5) To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to continue a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be continued next week.

6) To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to continue judges in their posts.

7) To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

8) To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of cease: as, he continued talking for some minutes more.

9) To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

10) To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

11) To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

12) Synonyms Sojourn, etc. See abide.

continued:

1) Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

2) Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a continued fever.

continuity:

1) In biology, the existence of successive generations of living beings without any gap or interruption of material composition. See germinal continuity.

2) Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

3) In mathematics and philosophy, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the continuity of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space.

4) In zoology and anatomy, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex.

continuous:

1) Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

2) Unintermitted, or constantly renewed; continual.

3) In botany, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of interrupted. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be continuous.

continuun: None

conto:

1) A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $1,080.

contour:

1) To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, contoured maps.

2) The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

3) Specifically— In the fine arts, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

4) In fortification, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan.

5) In surveying, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contourline.

6) In mathematics, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.

7) To follow a level line on an irregular slope; imitate the path of a contour-line.

contour-line: None

contra-arithmetical:

1) Used only in the following phrase:

contract:

1) A contracted word; a contraction.

2) To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to contract a space or an inclosure; to contract the period of life; to contract a word or an essay.

3) To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

4) In grammar, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.

5) To betroth; affiance.

6) To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

7) To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to contract vicious habits by indulgence; to contract debt by extravagance; to contract disease.

8) To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

9) To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to contract for a load of flour; to contract to carry the mail.

10) To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

11) Synonyms Diminish, Dwindle, etc. See decrease.

12) Condensed; brief.

13) Concrete.

14) Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

15) A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

16) An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. Parsons, Contracts, I. 6. See def. 5.

17) Specifically Betrothal.

18) The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

19) Specifically, in law, an interchange of legal rights by agreement.

20) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.

contradiction:

1) An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

2) Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

3) Direct, opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

4) Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

contradictory:

1) Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed.

2) Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

3) Synonyms Contrary, Inconsistent, etc. See contrary.

4) pl. contradictories (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

contradistinctive:

1) Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities.

2) Distinguished by opposites.

3) A mark of contradistinction.

contradistinguish:

1) To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

contrafocal:

1) In mathematics, having, as two conics or conicoids, the differences of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

contrageometric:

1) In mathematics, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

contragredience:

1) In mathematics, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

contragredient:

1) In mathematics, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be contragredient), the two transformations being inverse to one another

2) then the contragredience of the two sets will consist in the second set ξ,η,ζ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z, defined by the equations

contraharmonical:

1) Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical.

contrapose:

1) To set in opposition.

2) In logic, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

contraposita:

1) In logic, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

contraposition:

1) A placing over against; opposite position; in logic, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts.

contraprovectant:

1) In mathematics, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a provector on a covariant.

contraprovector:

1) In mathematics, an operator obtained by replacing ξ, η, etc., in any contravariant by δx, δy, etc.

contrariety:

1) The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

2) Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

contrary:

1) Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

2) In botany, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed contrary to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).

3) Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, hot and cold, up and down, sage and fool, heaven and hell, are contrary terms.

4) Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

5) Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; captious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

6) Wilful, Untoward, etc. See wayward.

7) One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

8) One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different possible within the same general sphere or class. See I., 3.

9) A contradiction; a denial.

10) An adversary.

11) To oppose; contradict.

12) In a contrary way; with a contrary result.

13) In heraldry, oppositely; contrariwise: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other.

contravarient: None

control:

1) To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment.

2) To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

3) To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

4) To have superior force or authority over; overpower.

5) Synonyms 3. Rule, Regulate, etc. (see govern), curb, restrain, direct.

6) A book-register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register.

7) Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without control; to keep the passions under control.

8) . The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

9) Synonyms Influence, Ascendancy, etc. (see authority), direction, charge, regulation.

10) Whatever serves to control or check; particularly, a standard of comparison by which, as in scientific investigation or experiment, inferences or results already obtained are checked.

11) A person or persons who control a business, or act as a check on others concerned.

12) In spiritualism, the supposed spirit who is alleged to control or direct the action and utterances of a medium.

13) In racing with motor-cars or motor-cycles, the authorized persons along the route who observe and record the times of arrival and departure of the cars, maintain the time and rate schedule if there is any, and enforce the regulations of the contest.

14) Of the nature of or used as a control.

convergence:

1) The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.

2) In mathematics: The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

3) It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See curl.

4) In biology, the manifestation of a tendency, among allied or diverse groups of organisms, to assume series of modifications by the same methods or along parallel lines, and with somewhat similar results.

convergency: None

A Comprehensive Bibliography: None

convergent:

1) In biology, illustrative of or duo to convergence; similar in structure but different in origin (polyphyletic).

2) Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, convergent lines; convergent theories.

3) A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used.

converging:

1) Capable of causing convergence: as, a converging lens.

2) Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.

converse:

1) To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by with.

2) To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by with before the person addressed, and on before the subject.

3) To have sexual commerce. Guardian.

4) Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold converse with persons of different sects, or to hold converse with terrestrial things.

5) Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

6) Sexual commerce.

7) Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

8) A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the converse of the parts of the medal in relief. [Converse is often used incorrectly in the sense of reverse— that is, the opposite, the contrary.

9) In logic: Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the converse of the relation of parent to child. One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order.

conversion:

1) Substitution of or exchange for something else, especially of one kind of property for another; specifically, the change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also attributively: as, conversion scheme, conversion operation, etc.

2) In ship-building, the selection, laying out, and working of plank and timber so as to have the least possible waste.

3) In forestry, a change from one system of forest management to another, as from the sprout system to the seed system.

4) In steel manuf., the process of changing iron into steel, especially by the cementation process. See cementation.

5) In general, a turning or changing from one State or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a conversion of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the conversion of a thing from its original purpose to another; the conversion of land into money.

6) Specifically In logic, that immediate. inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term the subject-term, of the former.

7) where the vowels of feci, eva, astro, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See A, 2 .) A diminute conversion is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An improper or reductive conversion is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A universal conversion is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a partial conversion, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin conversio was first used in this sense by Appuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφ/η.]

8) In theology, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

9) Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

10) Milit.: A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.

11) In ordnance, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.

12) In law: An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See equitable conversion, under equitable.

13) Nautical, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk.

14) In dyeing. See extract.

convertend:

1) That which is to be converted; specifically, in logic, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See conversion, 2.

convertibility:

1) The condition or quality of being convertible.

2) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. The quality of being interchangeable: as, the convertibility of certain letters. In logic, capability of being transformed by conversion.

convertible:

1) Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable: as, iron is convertible into steel, and wood into charcoal.

2) Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip convertible into other securities; convertible property.

3) Specifically, in banking and com., capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money: as, a convertible paper currency.

4) Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

5) So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

6) In logic, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See conversion, 2.

convex:

1) Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a convex mirror.

2) Specifically In zöol. and anatomy, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from gibbous, which is applied to a less regular elevation.

3) [⟨ L. convexum, prop. neut. of convexus, adj.: see above.] A convex body or surface.

4) In geometry, having no reëntrant angle.

conviction:

1) The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation.

2) The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to conviction; he felt a strong conviction of coming deliverance.

3) Specifically The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

4) The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence.

5) The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

convince:

1) To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to convince a man of his errors, or to convince him of the truth.

2) To evince; demonstrate; prove.

3) To refute; show to be wrong.

4) To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

5) To convict; prove or find guilty.

6) Synonyms Convince, Persuade. To convince a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to persuade him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for convince, as in Luke xx. 6, “they be persuaded that John was a prophet.” There is a marked tendency now to confine persuade to its own distinctive meaning.

convocation:

1) The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

2) An assembly.

3) [capitalized] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs.

4) In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time.

coom:

1) An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled coomb.

2) The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge.

3) Coal-dust; culm.

4) Soot.

5) The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.

6) The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing.

coop:

1) A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.

2) A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc.

3) Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room.

4) A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.

5) A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck.

6) A tumbrel or close cart.

7) To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by up: as, the poor of the city are cooped up in crowded tenements.

8) To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

9) Synonyms To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

coordinate: None

Copernican:

1) Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473-1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

2) An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

coppo:

1) In ceramics, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.

2) An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26⅜ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 tho coppo or cappo was precisely a deciliter.

copula:

1) In grammar and logic, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate.

2) In an organ, same as coupler.

3) In anatomy, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidean and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basibranchial.

4) In law, sexual intercourse.

5) In botany, same as zygospore.

6) In zoology, the cell resulting from the union of a microgamete and a macrogamete among the Sporozoa.

7) In chem., one compound substance united with and modifying the character of another. See copulated compound.

8) A commissure; the corpus callosum.

9) In music, a brief connecting passage, especially between the subject and answer of a fugue. Also called codetta or conduit.

10) Same as amboceptor.

11) In ichthyology, same as actinost.

copulation:

1) The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

2) Sexual connection; coition.

3) In chem. See copulated compound.

cor:

1) An abbreviation of coroner; [l. c.]

2) of correlative

3) of correspondence, correspondent, and corresponding.

4) An abbreviation of Corinthians.

5) See core, corps.

6) A kind of fish.

7) Assimilated form of com-, con-, before r. See com-.

8) The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.

9) A Hebrew and Phenician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated measure) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also chor.

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cord:

1) To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to cord a trunk.

2) To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.

3) In bookbinding, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

4) A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

5) Something resembling a cord in form or function.

6) A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad.

7) A measure of length in several countries.

8) A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.

9) Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the cords of the wicked (Ps. cxxix. 4); the cords of his sins (Prov. v. 22); cords of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the cords of a man —that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

10) A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

11) In fancy weaving, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.

12) To accord; harmonize; agree.

13) To become hard and cord-like: noting a condition occasionally encountered in the blood-vessels.

14) An imperfection on the surface of glass. See cordy.

coreciprocal:

1) Reciprocal one to another.

co-relation:

1) Specifically, in vegetable teratol., the association of one malformation with others in the same plant: illustrated in peloria, etc.

2) Corresponding relation. See correlation.

co-relative:

1) Having a corresponding relation. See correlative.

co-relatively:

1) In connection; in simultaneous relation.

co-residual:

1) In mathematics, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

corf:

1) A small mine-car of wood or iron.

2) In coal-mining, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working place to the shaft. This was formerly done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Also cauf.

3) A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3¼ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2¼ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

4) Also corve.

corollary:

1) Same as corollar and corollate.

2) In mathematics, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

3) A surplus; something in excess.

4) Synonyms Conclusion, etc. See inference.

corona:

1) In zoology, the upper, branched portion of a crinoid, as distinguised from the stem or columna.

2) See the extract.

3) A cucullus or hood.

4) The ring of primary wood in the medullary sheath.

5) Same as aurora, 5.

6) A phenomenon seen when an artificial cloud is viewed by transmitted light; an artificial halo.

7) A crown.

8) Specifically Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service.

9) In architecture, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium.

10) [LL.] Eccles., the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See miter.

11) [NL.] In zoology and anatomy:

12) The crown of the head.

13) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum.

14) Some part or organ likened to a crown.

15) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

16) In ornithology, the top of the head; the cap or pileum.

17) The trochal disk of a rotifer.

18) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.

19) [NL.] In botany: A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus Silene, and in the passionflower, comfrey, and daffodil.

20) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion.

21) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.

22) A halo; specifically, in astronomy, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

23) A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.

24) Same as corona lucis (which see, below).

25) In music, an old name for fermata.

26) the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.

27) an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland with two streamers.

28) (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called corona.

corporal:

1) Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, corporal pain; corporal punishment.

2) Material; not spiritual; corporeal.

3) In zoology, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, corporal colors or marks.

4) Synonyms Physical, Corporeal, etc. See bodily.

5) Eccles., in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist.

6) The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

7) Semotilus corporalis, a cyprinoid fish found in fresh waters east of the Alleghanies.

8) [lowercase] Three-ball billiards with the addition of a wooden pin which spots wherever it falls on the playing-surface of the table and counts if knocked down by the cue-ball after this has hit another ball.

corporeal:

1) Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

2) Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, corporeal rights.

corpse-candle:

1) A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.

2) The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take.

corpuscle:

1) A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter.

2) In zoology and anatomy, some small body regarded by itself and characterized by a qualifying term: usually a body of microscopic size; a cell. See phrases below.

3) In botany, specifically, one of several large cells within the endosperm and near the summit of the embryo sac in gymnosperms, from which after fertilization an embryo is developed: so named by R. Brown.

4) Same as corposant.

5) Of the kidney, small globular masses of dark-red color, found in the cortical substance of the organ, consisting of a central glomerulus of blood-vessels (the Malpighian tuft), and of a membranous capsule which is the beginning of a uriniferous tubule.

6) In electricity, a body smaller than an atom, assumed to explain the phenomena of electric discharges in gases, and of radioactivity.

corpuscular:

1) Pertaining or relating to corpuscles; consisting of or separable into corpuscles, or minute ultimate particles. Also corpusculous.

corpuscularian:

1) Relating to corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular.

2) One who favors or believes in the corpuscular philosophy.

correct:

1) In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the correct time.

2) Correction.

3) To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

4) Specifically— To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing.

5) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to correct a page or a form; to correct a proof.

6) To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to correct an astronomical observation.

7) To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to correct abuses; to correct the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

8) Specifically, in optics, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See aberration, 4.

9) To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

10) Synonyms Improve, Better. See amend.

correction:

1) The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the correction of an arithmetical computation; the correction of a proof-sheet.

2) The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

3) The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the corrections on a proof.

4) Correctness.

5) In mathematics and physics, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.

6) The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the correction of abuses in connection with the public service; the correction of acidity of the stomach.

7) In optics, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

8) The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

correctness:

1) The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, correctness of life or of conduct; correctness in speech or in writing; correctness of taste or of design; the correctness of a copy.

correlate:

1) Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the correlate motions of two bodies.

2) The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the relate, is related in any given way. Thus, child is the correlate, in the relation at paternity, to father as relate.

3) To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

4) To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

correlation:

1) In statistics, the relation of two or more variable quantities.

2) Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

3) The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

4) In physiology, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

5) In geometry, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an n-dimensional space by interchanging points with (n—1) -dimensional flats.

correlative:

1) Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

2) In grammar, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another.

3) Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a correlate. Careful writers distinguish the terms as correlatives, the things as correlates. In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

correspond:

1) To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some mode of relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by to.

2) More generally In mathematics, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set.

3) To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by with or to: as, his words and actions do not correspond; the promise and the performance do not correspond with each other; his expenditures do not correspond to his income.

4) To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by with.

5) To hold communion: followed by with.

6) Synonyms (Of correspond to.) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

correspondence:

1) A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See correspondent, a., 1, and correspond, 1.

2) A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

3) In mathematics, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an N to M correspondence.

4) That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others.

5) Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

6) Hence The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the correspondence of Goethe and Schiller is published.

7) Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

correspondential:

1) Pertaining to correspondence.

Corvus:

1) In astronomy, an ancient southern constellation, the Raven.

2) [lowercase] In Roman antiquity: A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare.

3) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the corvus demolitor.

4) [NL.] In zoology, the central and typical genus of the Corvinæ and of the Corvidæ.

cosecant:

1) In trigonom., the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or are (whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See complement.

cosine:

1) In trigonom., the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is).

cosmic:

1) Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws.

2) Hence Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of chaotic.

3) Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

4) In astronomy, visible for the first time before sunrise: only in the phrase the cosmical setting of a star.

5) Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

6) Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the cosmic philosophy.

7) A name proposed by H. L. Fairchild, in accordance with the new planetesimal hypothesis, for the primitive massive rocks.

cosmical: None

cosmism:

1) The philosophy of Spencer and Fiske, which asserts the existence of a real unknowable outside of the mind, the absolute relativity of all thought to ourselves, and that there is no knowledge except what is ultimately empirical science. It is specially opposed to the systems of Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hamilton, and Comte.

2) The doctrine that the material universe works automatically; affirmative atheism.

3) The ethical doctrine which makes the welfare of mankind the highest good.

4) A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See philosophy of evolution, under evolution.

cosmogony:

1) The theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

2) The origination of the universe; creation.

3) Synonyms See cosmology.

cosmography:

1) The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

2) The science of the general structure and relations of the universe.

cosmolabe:

1) An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called pantacosm.

cosmology:

1) The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

2) That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.

cosmometry:

1) The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmos:

1) Fermented mare's milk: same as kumiss.

2) Order; harmony.

3) Hence The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

4) Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

5) [capitalized] [NL.] A small genus of Compositæ, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. C. caudatus is widely naturalized through the tropics. C. bipinnatus and C. diversifolius are frequently cultivated.

cosmotheism:

1) Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

cosmothetic:

1) Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

coss:

1) A kiss.

2) The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also cos, cosa.

3) In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1½ miles, especially in Bengal.

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cossic:

1) Relating to algebra; algebraic.

cossical: None

cotangent:

1) In trigonom., the tangent of the complement of a given are or angle. Abbreviated cot. See the figure.

cotidal:

1) Marking an equality of tides.

cotriple:

1) In mathematics, connected with a triple branch of a curve.

cotyle:

1) Pl. cotylæ (-lē). In Greek antiquity: A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain.

2) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure.

3) In anatomy and zoology, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum.

4) [capitalized] [NL.] In ornithology, an erroneous form of Cotile.

coude:

1) Same as coudière.

count:

1) A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to earl in Great Britain and graf in Germany), whence the name county, originally applied to the demain appertaining to the holder of such a title.

2) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See palatine, and county palatine, under county.

3) To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to count the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to count the stars.

4) To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

5) To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

6) To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

7) To recount.

8) To regard, deem, hold.

9) To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.

10) To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and count.

11) To take account; enter into consideration: of a thing (obsolete), with a person.

12) In music, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.

13) To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote counts.

14) To reckon; depend; rely: with on or upon.

15) In law, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.

16) A term used in the textile industry to indicate the size or fineness of yarn, designated by naming the number of hanks in a pound, in the plural form: as, 20's. Also called number or grist.

17) plural Fineness of the pitch of the wire teeth in card-clothing, computed on the number of teeth found in a width of 4 inches.

18) plural Things sold by count, as by the dozen, the hundred, etc., and not by weight or measure; specifically, oysters, terrapin, etc.

19) Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my count.

20) The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

21) Account; estimation; value.

22) In law, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different counts in the same pleading.

23) In music: Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace.

24) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict count.

25) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first count of a measure.

counter-clockwise: None

counter-earth:

1) In the Pythagorean philos., a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets.

counter-paradox:

1) A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counterpedal:

1) Opposite or correlative to pedal.

couple:

1) To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to couple cars.

2) To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

3) In organ-playing, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See coupler .

4) To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

5) In organ-playing, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

6) Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a couple of oranges; “a couple of shepherds,”

7) Specifically A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving couple; a young couple.

8) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate.

9) In electricity, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See electricity and thermo-electricity.

10) plural In carpentry, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

11) plural Association by twos; junction of two.

12) In astronomy, a double star.

coupure:

1) Milit.: An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense.

2) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies or the besieged.

3) In mathematics, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

course:

1) A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

2) A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

3) The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the course.

4) Hence The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from begiuning to end: as, the course of a planet, or of a human life.

5) The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the course of a projectile through the air; specifically (nautical), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails.

6) In surveying, a line run with a compass or transit.

7) The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the course of an argument or a debate; the course of a disease.

8) In tilting, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; about or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

9) Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

10) Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

11) A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a course of medical treatment; a course of training.

12) A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a course of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

13) A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another course with him.

14) A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

15) That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a course of fish; a course of game; a dinner of four courses.

16) A row, round, or layer. Specifically— In building, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

17) In cutlers' work, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel.

18) In mining, a lode or vein.

19) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the first course; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the second course.

20) In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired.

21) Nautical, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the main course, the foresail or fore course, and the cross-jack or mizzen course. See cut under sail.

22) plural The menstrual flux; catamenia.

23) In coursing, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

24) Line of business or business transactions.

25) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business.

26) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets.

27) Of course.

28) Synonyms Way, road, route, passage. Rotation. Series, succession. Procedure, manner, method, mode.

29) An obsolete spelling of coarse.

30) To groom.

31) An obsolete variant of curse.

32) In mining: An influx of water from one direction.

33) The direction of a lode or vein.

34) A passage-way.

35) The direction of a mine working.

36) To hunt; pursue; chase.

37) To cause to run; force to move with speed.

38) To run through or over: as, the blood courses the winding arteries.

39) To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood courses.

40) To engage in the sport of coursing. See coursing.

41) To dispute in the schools.

covado:

1) A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit.

covariant:

1) In mathematics, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

co-versed:

1) Used only in the phrase co-versed sine (which see, under sine).

covid:

1) A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the chin, equal to 14.1 inches.

cow-mass:

1) A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

cowry:

1) A unit of surface used in Hindustan, equal to a square yard.

2) The popular name of Cypræa moneta, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money.

3) In general, any shell of the genus Cypræa or family Cypræidæ.

coxcombity:

1) That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb.

crab:

1) To fish for or catch crabs: as, to go crabbing.

2) Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; “crawfish”: as, he tried to crab out of it.

3) A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

4) The tree producing the fruit.

5) A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

6) To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

7) To break or bruise.

8) To be peevish or cross.

9) In falconry, to seize each other when fighting: said of hawks.

10) Sour; rough; harsh to the taste.

11) Iu Australia, the marine crustacean, Scylla serrata; also, Telphusa transversa, a crustacean found in fresh water.

12) plural Same as crabyaws.

13) A cliff-crab, especially Grapsus pictus.

14) A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass Podophthalmia, order Decapoda, and suborders Brachyura and Anomura: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under Brachyura.

15) Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-crabs; the king-crabs. See the compounds.

16) A crab-louse.

17) Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See Cancer

18) An arch.

19) plural The lowest cast at hazard.

20) A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances.

21) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot he lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

22) To ‘pull to pieces’; criticize or find fault with; hence, to hinder, spoil or defeat by adverse criticism of trivial details.

23) A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person.

crackling:

1) The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

2) The browned skin of roast pig.

3) plural In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out.

4) In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.

5) Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

cram:

1) To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to cram things into a basket or bag.

2) To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to cram a room with people.

3) To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

4) To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

5) To tell lies to; fill up with false stories.

6) To eat greedily or to satiety; stuff one's self.

7) To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to cram for a civil-service examination; to cram for a lecture.

8) A densely packed gathering or crowd; a crush; a ‘jam.’

9) In weaving, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.

10) The act or the result of cramming the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

11) A lie.

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crambo:

1) A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

2) A word which rimes with another.

3) To rime as in the game of crambo.

cramp-iron:

1) An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together.

crater:

1) pl. crateres (krā˙-tē′ rēz). In classical antiquity, a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (oinochoe).

2) In geology, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, forming the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant.

3) Milit., a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.

4) Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces.

5) [capitalized] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.

6) In electricity, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arclamp when continuous currents are used.

7) A caldera.

cream-colored:

1) Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

create:

1) To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

2) To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great created the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio created a new style of architecture.

3) To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to create one a peer.

4) To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

5) To beget; generate; bring forth.

6) To originate; engage in originative action.

7) Begotten; composed; created.

creation:

1) The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

2) The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or elements into a new entity: as, the creation of a character in a play.

3) That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

4) An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a creation of the brain; a dramatic creation.

5) The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the creation of peers in England.

6) The opinion or hypothesis that the variety of creation is perpetually increasing in consequence of the fact that the regularity of nature is not absolute or does not extend to all events.

creationism:

1) The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to evolutionism.

2) The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See traducianism.

creative:

1) Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the creative word of God; creative power; a creative imagination.

creatural:

1) Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.

2) Creative.

credence:

1) To give credence to; believe.

2) Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

3) That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase letter of credence (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

4) Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

5) In medieval times, a side-table or side-board on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.

6) Eccles., in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it).

credencive:

1) Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony.

credibility:

1) The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the credibility of a witness; the credibility of a statement or a narrative.

2) That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof.

3) Credence; credit; belief.

credulity:

1) A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

2) Synonyms Fanaticism, Bigotry, etc.

3) See superstition.

Cretan: None

crib:

1) To make up (logs, boards, or staves) into small rafts or cribs to be united later into a large raft.

2) Short for cribble.

3) To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

4) To line with timbers or planking: said of a shaft or pit.

5) To pilfer; purloin; steal.

6) To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See crib, n., 16.

7) To be confined in or to a crib.

8) To make use of cribs in translating. See crib, n., 16.

9) The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See bambino.

10) A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

11) A small frame with inclosed sides for a child's bed. A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

12) A situation; a place or position: as, a snug crib.

13) A house, shop, warehouse, or public house.

14) A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See corn-crib.

15) A lockup.

16) A solid structure of timber or logs (see cribwork) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

17) A solidly built floating foundation or support.

18) An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called cribbing.

19) A reel for winding yarn.

20) A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves.

21) In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player. See cribbage.

22) A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

23) A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students.

24) The bowl or trap of a pound-net.

cribrum:

1) In mathematics, the sieve of Eratosthenes, a device for discovering prime numbers. See sieve.

criterion:

1) A standard of judgment or criticism; a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

crith:

1) The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature.

critic:

1) A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

2) One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

3) The art or science of criticism.

4) An act of criticism; a critique.

5) Synonyms and Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

6) Of or pertaining to critics or criticism.

7) To criticize; play the critic.

critical:

1) Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

2) Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

3) Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

4) Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

5) Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences: as, a critical juncture.

6) In medicine, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

7) Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining: as, critical evidence; a critical post.

8) Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a critical undertaking.

9) In mathematics, relating to the coalescence of different values.

10) Distinguished by minute or obscure differences: as, critical species in botany.

criticism:

1) The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of criticism.

2) The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

3) In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary documents. Higher criticism concerns writings as a whole; lower criticism concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

4) A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

5) The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under critical).

critique:

1) A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's critique on “Paradise Lost.”

2) The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's “Critique of the Pure Reason.” Also critic.

3) An obsolete spelling of critic, 1 and 2.

crocodile:

1) An animal of the order Crocodilia, and especially of the family Crocodilidæ (see these words).

2) In logic, a sophism of counter-questioning.

3) Like a crocodile, or like something pertaining to a crocodile.

crocodilite:

1) A sophism of cross-questioning. See crocodile, 2.

croft:

1) To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

2) A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

crohol:

1) The old crown of Bern in Switzerland, equal to about 90 United States cents.

croislet:

1) A crucible. See crosslet.

cross:

1) In euchre, when the trump is turned down, to make it the opposite color.

2) Athwart; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect: as, to ride cross country.

3) To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to cross the letter t; the two roads cross each other.

4) To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel; often followed by off or out: as, to cross or cross off an account; to cross out a wrong word.

5) To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

6) To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to cross a road; to cross a river or the ocean.

7) To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

8) To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be crossed in love.

9) To debar or preclude.

10) To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

11) Nautical, to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

12) To meet and pass.

13) To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines cross; the roads cross.

14) To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.

15) To be inconsistent.

16) To interbreed, as cattle; mix breeds.

17) To happen (upon); come (upon).

18) Dishonest; not honestly come by; not on the square: as, a cross horse.

19) In logic, having an extensive part in common, without including or being included.

20) The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

21) Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

22) Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a cross beam (cross-beam).

23) Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a cross cut (cross-cut), or a short path between two places; a cross reference.

24) Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with to: as, an event cross to our inclinations.

25) Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

26) Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a cross look; cross words.

27) Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

28) Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a cross interrogatory. See below.

29) Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.

30) Synonyms Peevish, Fretful, etc. (see petulant), snappish, touchy, ill-natured, morose, sullen, sulky, sour.

31) In geometry, the point determined by two straight lines: the intersection of two straight lines.

cross-curve:

1) In mathematics, the locus of points in a plane (having a correspondence with another plane), which have, each of them, two of their corresponding points in the other plane coincident.

cross-hair:

1) A very fine strand of spider's web stretched across the focal plane of a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer.

cross-section: None

cross-staff:

1) An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called forc-staff.

2) In surveying, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center.

3) Same as crosier, 1.

crotchet:

1) In zoology, one of the slightly curved and notched bristles or chætæ common among Oligochæta, and serving probably as locomotor organs.

2) Same as crocket.

3) A little hook; a hook.

4) Specifically In anatomy, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.

5) In entomology, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.

6) One of the pair of marks, [], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called brackets. See bracket, n., 4.

7) A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.

8) In music, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See note.

9) A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

10) Milit., a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.

11) In fortification, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.

12) A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

13) To play or sing in quick rhythm.

crown:

1) To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

2) To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

3) To cover as if with a crown.

4) To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

5) To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

6) Milit., to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacis or the summit of a breach.

7) In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's king-row. See checker, 3.

8) To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

9) Nautical, to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

10) The horizontal cap-piece or collar of a set of mine timbers. Also called crown-tree.

11) That part of the bridle of a harness which extends over the horse's head and to which the checks are attached.

12) In agriculture, the middle line of a ridge of land, formed by two furrow-slices laid back to back.

13) In bell-founding, the top of a bell, of which the cannons are parts and to which the tongue is attached within. Also called pallet.

14) Same as howell.

15) The summit of a root, as of a beet or turnip, the leaf-bases forming a circle.

16) The leaves and living branches of a tree.

17) An abbreviation of crown-glass.

18) See triple.

19) To give a crown or bulge to: as, to crown the surface of a ship's deck.

20) To cut off (the crown), as of a sugar-beet.

21) An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal.

22) An ornament or covering for the head worn as a Symbol of sovereignty.

23) Figuratively, regal power; royalty kingly government.

24) The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

25) Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

26) A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

27) The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

28) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

29) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

30) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under anchor.

31) In lapidaries' work, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under brilliant.

32) In mech., any terminal flat member of a structure.

33) In architecture, the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier.

34) The face of an anvil.

35) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

36) The crest, as of a bird.

37) Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

38) A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

39) That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

40) In geometry, the area inclosed between two concentric circles.

41) In botany, a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See corona, 6.

42) A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse.

43) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 × 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size.

44) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 × 19 inches.

45) Nautical, a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See crown, v. t., 9.

46) The Order of the Crown of Bavaria, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state.

47) The Imperial Order of the Crown of India, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank.

48) The Order of the Crown of Italy, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868.

49) The Order of the Crown of Prussia, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861.

50) The Order of the Crown of Rumania, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881.

51) The Order of the Crown of Saxony, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank.

52) The Order of the Crown of Siam, founded in 1869.

53) The Order of the Crown of Würtemberg, founded by King William I. in 1818.

54) Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority: as, the crown jewels.

crozier:

1) A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, or, in the case of an archbishop's crozier, surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on solemn occasions.

2) One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

3) In astronomy, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See Crux, 2.

4) In botany, the circinate young frond of a fern. Also crozier-head, crozier-bud.

5) The flat, spirally coiled shell of the cephalopodous mollusk Spirula.

crosier:

1) See crozier, croziered.

crucial:

1) Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a crucial incision.

2) In anatomy, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.

3) Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions.

4) Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

5) Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry.

crude:

1) Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, crude vegetables; the crude materials of the earth; crude salt; crude ore.

2) Hence 3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, crude manners or speech; a crude feast.

3) Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or completeness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a crude painting; a crude theory; a crude attempt.

4) Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

5) Synonyms Raw. Crude. See raw.

crunodal:

1) Having a crunode.

crunode:

1) A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.

crux:

1) A cross. See phrases below. Specifically

2) The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens.

3) The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

cryptic:

1) In biology, serving to conceal or fitted for concealing an organism.

2) Hidden; secret; occult.

3) The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

crystalline:

1) Consisting of crystal.

2) Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

3) Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to amorphous.

4) Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the crystalline humor, cones, etc. See below.

5) In entomology, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.

6) A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.

cuadra:

1) A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks.

cuartilla:

1) A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the cuartillo.

2) A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or Winchester pecks.

3) A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

cuartillo:

1) A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an azumbre: not to be confounded with the cuartilla.

2) A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a celamine, equal to 1.142 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck.

3) A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3¼ cents.

4) A silver coin of the Spanish American States, equivalent to one fourth of a real.

cuarto:

1) A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar.

2) A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

cubangle:

1) The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

cubation:

1) Same as cubature.

2) The act of lying down; a reclining.

cube:

1) To measure the cubic capacity of a hollow object, like that of a skull.

2) In geometry, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelopiped, having all its edges equal.

3) In arithmetic and algebra, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, 4 × 4 × 4 = 64, the cube of 4; a is the cube of a, or x of x.

4) To raise to the cube or third power. See cube, n., 2.

cubic:

1) Having the form of a cube.

2) Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a cubic yard is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated c.

3) In algebra and geometry, being of the third order, degree, or power.

4) In mathematics, a cubical quantic, equation, or curve.

cubical:

1) Of or pertaining to a cube.

2) Cubic.

cubicone:

1) A conical surface of the third degree.

cubicontravariant:

1) A contravariant of the third degree.

cubicovariant:

1) A covariant of the third degree.

cubicriticoid:

1) A criticoid of the third degree.

cuerda:

1) In Porto Rico, a unit of land-measure, equal to about two fifths of an acre.

2) The name of several different Spanish units of length.

3) In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

culeus:

1) In Roman antiquity: A leather wine-skin. A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphoræ. The “sack”: a punishment appointed for parricides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea.

2) The scrotum.

culminate:

1) Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals.

2) To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

3) To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

culmination:

1) The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.

2) The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

culture:

1) In a map, all those features represented which are artificial or of human origin, such as meridians, roads, railroads, trails, ferries, bridges, houses, etc.

2) The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

3) The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

4) Hence— In bacteriology: The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called cultivation.

5) The product of such culture.

6) The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own.

7) The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of culture.

8) The training of the human body.

9) The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

10) Cultivated ground.

11) To cultivate: as, “cultured vales,”

cumulant:

1) The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Same as continuant.

cumulative:

1) Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, number, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, cumulative materials; cumulative arguments or testimony. See below.

2) Increasing by successive additions: as, the cumulative action of a force.

3) Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

cunning:

1) Knowledge; learning; special knowledge: sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

2) Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

3) Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

4) Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

5) The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the cunning of the fox or hare.

6) Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See cunning-man, cunning-woman.

7) Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous.

8) Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

9) Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

10) Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a cunning deception; cunning looks.

11) Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the cunning ways of a child or a pet animal.

12) Synonyms Cunning, Artful, Sly, Subtle, Shrewd, Tricky, Adroit, Wily, Crafty, Intriguing, sharp, foxy. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. Cunning, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like cunning. Artful indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. Sly is the same as cunning, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. (“A col-fox, ful of sleigh iniquité.” Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 395.) (“Envy works in a sly, imperceptible manner.” Watts.) Subtle implies concealment, like cunning, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while cunning is applicable to brutes, subtle is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is cunning enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is subtle. (For the favorable meanings of subtle, see astute. For the good senses of shrewd, see acute.) In its unfavorable aspects shrewd implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldly-wise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See astute.) Tricky is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. Adroit, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensihle acts. (See adroit.) Wily is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a wily adversary is one who is full of such devices; a wily politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A crafty man has less ability than a subtle man, and works more by deception or knavery than the shrewd man; he is more active than the cunning man, and more steadily active than the sly man; he is on the moral level of the trickish man. Intriguing is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

13) A variant of cony.

14) The river-lamprey.

curl:

1) A disease of potatoes in which the shoots become curled up and deformed. It is attributed to chlorosis.

2) A disease of other plants in which the leaves curl up.—Leaf-curl. See leaf-curl.

3) A ringlet of hair.

4) Hence Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

5) Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.

6) A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, Taphrina deformans. See Taphrina.

7) In mathematics, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation i.d/dx + j.d/dy + k.d/dz on any vector function iX + jY + kZ.

8) To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

9) To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

10) To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

11) To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

12) Hence To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with up.

13) To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

14) To play at curling. See curling.

15) In cricket, to cause (the ball) to curve in the air: said of the bowler.

16) In cricket, to curve in the air: said of the ball.

curvature:

1) In projective geometry, susceptibility of being cut in two different points by a straight, independently of whether the construct possessing this property has any point at which two straights inclined to one another and lying in this construct might meet. In metric geometry curvature is often used for the measure of curvature or the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.

2) Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

3) Any curving or bending; a flexure.

4) Something which is curved or bent.

curve:

1) Bending; crooked; curved.

2) A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be conceived as described by a point moving along a line round which as axis turns a plane, while the line rotates in the plane round the point.

3) Anything continuously bent.

4) A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures.

5) In base-ball, the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the curves of the pitcher.

6) To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; inflect.

7) To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to curve inward.

curvilinead:

1) An instrument for delineating curves.

curvilinear:

1) Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a curvilinear figure.

curvita: None

cusp:

1) In astronomy, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon.

2) In astrology, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

3) In geometry, a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.

4) In architecture, an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of medieval tracery; also, the figure formed by the intersection of such arcs.

5) In zoöl. and anatomy:

6) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth.

7) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part.

8) In botany, a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.

9) One of the segments, with pointed tip, of a valve of the heart.

custos:

1) A keeper; a custodian.

2) In music, the sign or , at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.

cut-chundoo:

1) A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

cutra:

1) A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cycle:

1) An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

2) A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.

3) Any long period of years; an age.

4) Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in physics, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.

5) In literature, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

6) In botany: In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist.

7) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.

8) In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See septum.

9) As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine.

10) A bicycle or tricycle; a “wheel.”

11) To occur or recur in cycles.

12) [See cycle, n., 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle.

13) A false spelling of sickle. Fuller.

14) In electricity, the time of one complete wave, or double reversal, of alternating currents. Frequencies are usually denoted in cycles per second. See alternating.

15) In chem., same as ring, n. 18.

16) In mech., a succession of conditions, operations, or phases which follow each other in a determinate order; specifically, in gas or internal-combustion motors, the successive changes experienced by the mixture of fuel and air in the motor cylinder.

17) In mathematics: In geometry, a closed path in a multiply connected region.

18) In function-theory, the set of homologous corners of a given region (in substitution-groups).

19) In meteorology, the repetition of some general atmospheric phenomenon at approximately regular intervals.

cyclic:

1) Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

2) Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See cycle, 5.

3) In ancient metrics, delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or moræ instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a cyclic dactyl is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a cyclic anapest to an iambus.

4) A cyclic poem.

5) In chem., containing a cycle or ring.

6) In botany, arranged in whorls: said of the stamens, petals, etc., in a flower; also, having the parts so arranged: said of the flower; cyclical.

7) In geometry, having its vertices all on the same circle: thus, if a quadrilateral has its vortices concyclic it is cyclic.

cyclide:

1) In geometry, the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

cyclifying:

1) in geometry, reducing to a circular form.

cyclode:

1) In geometry, the nth involute of a circle.

cycloid:

1) Resembling a circle; having a circular form.

2) Specifically In ichthyology: More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under scale.

3) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the Cycloidei.

4) A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane.

5) In ichthyology, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the Cycloidei.

6) In chem., containing a cycle or ring of atoms: used especially of the structure of organic compounds.

cycloimber:

1) In geometry, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

cyclometer:

1) An instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.

2) A circle-squarer.

cyclometric:

1) In geometry, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

cyclometry:

1) The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

2) The theory of circular functions.

cyclotomic:

1) In geometry, pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.

2) Relating to or of the nature of cyclotomy.

Cygnus:

1) The typical genus of the subfamily Cygninæ, formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, Cygnus olor.

2) An ancient northern constellation representing a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

cylinder:

1) In geometry: A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a right cylinder.

2) In mech.: That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See steam-engine.

3) The barrel of an air-pump.

4) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines.

5) The bore of a gun.

6) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges.

7) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried

8) The body of a pump.

9) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis.

10) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See cut under carding-machine.

11) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass.

12) In ordnance, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun.

13) A garden- or field-roller.

14) In antiquity, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phenician imitations of them.

15) An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

16) [capitalized] In conchology, a genus of gastropods: same as Oliva.

17) To press under a cylinder or between cylinders.

cylindroid:

1) In anthropology, a cranium the norma vertical is of which is elongated, flattened at the forehead and occiput, and rounded at the sides.

2) In pathology, a body resembling a tube-cast, consisting usually only of mucus.

3) A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.

4) A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is z(x + y)—2 axy = 0.

5) Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cynic:

1) Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like: as, cynic spasm.

2) Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the cynic year.

3) Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

4) Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.

5) [capitalized] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 b. c.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was.

6) A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

cynicism:

1) The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or acerbity.

2) The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

Cyrenaic:

1) Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa.

2) Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates.

3) Also Cyrenian.

4) One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

daalder:

1) A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

dabitis:

1) The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative.

dactyl:

1) A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures.

2) In prosody, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short.

3) In anatomy: A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe.

4) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word digit is restricted to a finger.

5) In zoology, a dactylus.

6) The piddock, Pholas dactylus. See dactylus .—

7) To move nimbly; leap; bound.

8) In Greek antiquity, a mythological creature supposed to have the secrets of fire and of iron-working.

dactyle:

1) See dactyl.

dandiprat:

1) A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

2) A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

dandyprat:

1) See dandiprat.

darapti:

1) The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative.

darli: None

darriba:

1) A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

date-line: None

datisi:

1) The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative.

datum:

1) A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined.

2) A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.

3) A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

daubery:

1) A daubing.

2) A crudely artful device.

day:

1) To become day; dawn: same as daw.

2) To put off from day to day; adjourn. See daying.

3) The time during which the sun shines upon any specified point of the moon's surface: opposed to lunar night.

4) The interval between two successive transits of the moon across the meridian: sometimes called tidal day.

5) December 27. a festival observed in honor of St. John the evangelist and apostle.

6) Same as dey.

7) The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the artificial day.

8) Hence Light; sunshine.

9) The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or the space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun.

10) A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-day; bill-day.

11) Specifically— An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's day; a birthday; New Year's day.

12) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

13) Time. Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' day to do something; he was absent for a year's day.

14) Time to pay; credit.

15) Period of time.

16) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

17) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his day is over.

18) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone days; the days of our fathers.

19) A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

20) The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the day.

21) A long while; time of uncertain length.

22) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

23) Nautical, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

24) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

25) To-day: as, how are ye the day?

26) One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

day-house:

1) In astrology, the house ruled by a planet by day.

day-work:

1) Work by the day; day-labor.

2) Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.

3) An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

dean:

1) A small valley.

2) An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications.

3) In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a dean as essential to the existence of a faculty).

4) The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the dean of the diplomatic corps; the dean of the French Academy; the dean of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).

5) The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.

6) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.

deanthropomorphism:

1) The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

deanthropomorphization:

1) The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

deanthropomorphize:

1) To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

debility:

1) The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

2) Specifically In medicine, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.

3) In astrology, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a dignity.

decad:

1) The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number.

2) A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit.

3) Specifically A period of ten consecutive years.

4) In music, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation.

5) A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

6) Same as decad ring.

decade:

1) See decad.

decadianome:

1) In mathematics, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decagon:

1) In geometry, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular decagon.

decagonal:

1) Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram:

1) In the metric System, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32349 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also dekagram.

decagramme: None

decahedron:

1) In geometry, a solid having ten faces.

decaliter:

1) In the metric system, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2⅕ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also dekaliter.

decalitre: None

decameter:

1) In the metric system, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also dekameter.

decametre: None

decanate:

1) In astrology, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decastere:

1) In the metric system, a solid measure, ten times the stere or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled dekastere.

decency:

1) The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

2) That which is decent or becoming.

3) Synonyms Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

deci-: None

deciare:

1) In the metric system, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decigram:

1) In the metric system, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains troy.

decigramme: None

decil:

1) In mathematics, an object or term occupying a place whose ordinal corresponds to 10 or to a multiple of 10. Also decile.

2) An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

decile: None

deciliter:

1) In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decilitre: None

decillion:

1) According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.

2) According to the modern French notation, winch is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

decillionth:

1) Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

2) The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decimal:

1) Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.

2) Relating to tithes.

3) An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation.

4) Of an angle, one sixtieth of a right angle.

5) Of an arc, one two-hundred-and-fortieth of a circumference.

6) Of time, 0.01 of an hour; 0.6 of an ordinary minute.

decimeter:

1) In the metric system, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches.

decimo:

1) In Spanish reckoning: The tenth part of a peso or dollar.

2) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.

3) A silver coin of Chile, equivalent to 10 centavos.

4) A copper coin of La Plata, the tenth part of a medio.

declination:

1) A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the declination of the shore.

2) A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, declination in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

3) Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

4) Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a declination from duty.

5) Aversion; disinclination.

6) The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a declination of an office.

7) In astronomy, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body.

8) The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.

9) In dialing, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.

10) In grammar, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

declinational:

1) Of or pertaining to declination.

decliner:

1) One who declines.

2) Same as declining dial (which see, under dial).

decrement:

1) The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

2) The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in mathematics, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

3) In heraldry, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called detriment.

4) In crystallography, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.

decretist:

1) In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decuman:

1) In Rom. milit. antiq., an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

2) Large; immense: used especially of waves.

3) In astrology, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.

4) A large wave.

decumbiture:

1) The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease.

2) In astrology, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple:

1) Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

2) A number ten times repeated.

3) To increase tenfold.

dedo:

1) A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth.

deduce:

1) To lead forth or away; conduct.

2) To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

3) To draw; derive; trace.

4) To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See deduction, and deductive reasoning, under deductive.

5) To bring before a court of justice for decision.

6) To deduct.

deducement:

1) A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

deducibility:

1) The quality of being deducible; deducibleness.

deducible:

1) Capable of being brought down.

2) Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

deduct:

1) To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

2) To trace out; set forth.

3) To bring down; reduce.

4) To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to deduct losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits deduct the freight-charges.

5) Synonyms Deduct, Subtract. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. Deduct is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; subtract, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are deducted by being added together and their total subtracted from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are subtracted or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by deducting the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by subtracting the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductio:

1) Deduction; specifically, in music, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about a. d. 1024.

deduction:

1) A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

2) The act of deriving; derivation.

3) In logic, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded.

4) The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the deduction of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large deduction.

5) A payment; a statement of payments.

deductive:

1) Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

2) Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

defective:

1) Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

2) Specifically In grammar, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a defective noun or verb.

3) A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

deferent:

1) In mathematics, the locus of the centers of circles of which a bicircular quartic is drawn as the envelop.

2) Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in anatomy and physiology, efferent: opposed to afferent: as, the deferent duct of the testes.

3) That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

4) Specifically A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

5) (also called the orbit), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the epicycle, and carrying the body of the planet.

deficient:

1) Lacking; wanting; incomplete.

2) Defective; imperfect; inadequate: as, deficient strength.

3) Not having a full or adequate supply: as, the country is deficient in the means of carrying on war.

define:

1) To determine, declare, or mark the limit of; circumscribe; determine or indicate the bounds or outlines of with precision; mark or set out clearly: as, to define the extent of a kingdom or country.

2) To fix, establish, or prescribe authoritatively: as, to define the duties of an officer.

3) To state the signification of; explain what is expressed by (a word, a phrase, etc.); state the nature or essential properties of: as, to define virtue; define your meaning more clearly.

4) To determine; settle; decide.

5) To determine; decide; give judgment.

6) To state a definition.

definite:

1) Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, definite dimensions; definite measure.

2) Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

3) Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain precise: as, a definite word, term, or expression.

4) Fixed; determinate; exact.

5) In grammar, defining; limiting: applied to the article the and its correspondents in other languages.

6) In botany: Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens definite.

7) Limited in development: as, a definite inflorescence. See centrifugal inflorescence, under centrifugal.

8) A thing defined.

definition:

1) The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in optics, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details. This depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration.

2) The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

3) A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds.

definitional:

1) Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

2) Abounding in definitions.

definitive:

1) To make definite.

2) Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a definitive term.

3) Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to conditional, provisional, or interlocutory.

4) Specifically— In biology, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to primitive or formative: as, the definitive aorta; a definitive anus.

5) In logic, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

6) In metaphysics, having position without occupying space.

7) In grammar, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitum:

1) A thing defined. See definite, n.

deflection:

1) The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

2) Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

3) Specifically Nautical, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

4) In optics, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See diffraction.

5) In electricity, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.

6) In mathematics: The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line.

7) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.

8) In mech., the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.

9) In entomology: The state of being bent downward: as, a deflection of the side of the pronotum.

10) A deflected part or margin.

deform:

1) To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

2) Specifically To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

3) To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to deform the person by unbecoming dress; to deform the character by vicious conduct.

4) To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

5) Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

6) In geometry, to bend without stretching or tearing.

deformation:

1) The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

2) An altered form.

3) Deformity; disfigurement.

4) In geometry and mech., a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

5) In botany, any malformation or abnormal growth due to the attack of some parasite.

6) In geology, the process whereby, under the influence of strains (usually compressive), individual strata, masses of rock, or larger portions of the earth's crust suffer change of form, as when massive rocks become schistose, flat strata are folded, or mountain-ranges are upheaved.

degorder:

1) The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degrade:

1) In thermodynamics, to convert from a form of greater to one of less availability: said of certain transformations of energy.

2) To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically

3) To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to degrade a general officer.

4) To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness degrades a man to the level of a beast.

5) In biology: To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to degrade an order to the rank of a family.

6) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism degraded by parasitic habit.

7) In geology, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

8) In optics, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See fluorescence.

9) To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

10) Synonyms and Debase, Disgrace, etc. (see abase); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank. To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under debase.

11) In natural history, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.

12) To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

13) In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

degree:

1) A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

2) A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

3) Specifically In grammar, one of the three stages, namely, positive, comparative, and superlative, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See comparison, 5.

4) The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

5) In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach.

6) In geneal., a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth degree. See first extract, and forbidden degrees, below.

7) In algebra, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it.

8) One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time.

9) In arithmetic, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,360 consists of two degrees (more commonly called periods).

10) In music: One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D♮, and D♭; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D♭ and C♮, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation.

11) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above).

12) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from do to re, from mi to fa. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. See step, tone, interval, staff, scale. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms staff-degree and scale-degree are sometimes used.]

13) Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

14) In criminal law: One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the first degree, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the second degree.

15) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment.

16) To advance by a step or steps.

17) To place in a position or rank.

18) In physical chemistry, the number of conditions of a thermodynamic system which can be changed independently of each other, without destroying the system by suppressing one of its phases. For example, a system composed of water existing in the two phases, liquid and solid, and depending for equilibrium on the two conditions, temperature and pressure, has one degree of freedom and only one: any desired temperature may be given to it within certain limits, but the pressure is thereby fixed; and any pressure may be established within certain limits, but the temperature is determined in so doing.

deism:

1) The doctrine that God is distinct, and separated from the world. See deist, 1.

2) Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church.

deist:

1) One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church.

2) One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that, God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

3) Synonyms Atheist, Skeptic, etc. See infidel.

deistic:

1) Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a deistic writer; a deistic book.

dejection:

1) In geology, volcanic debris; a sediment of volcanic origin.

2) The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration.

3) Depression; diminution.

4) In medicine: Fecal discharge; evacuation.

5) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the dejections of cholera; watery dejections.

6) 4. The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

7) In astrology, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet.

dekass:

1) A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or 7. 7 grains troy.

Delian:

1) Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.

delicacy:

1) The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically

2) Exquisite agreeable-ness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, delicacy of flavor or of odor.

3) Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the delicacies of the table.

4) Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the delicacy of the skin or of a fabric; delicacy of contour; the delicacy of a thread or of a watch-spring.

5) That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

6) Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the delicacy of a point or question; the delicacy of a surgical operation.

7) Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, delicacy of touch or of observation; delicacy of wit.

8) Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

9) Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness. as, delicacy of behavior or feeling.

10) Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great delicacy in approaching such a subject.

11) Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

12) The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

13) Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

14) Synonyms Daintiness, savoriness. Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit. A delicacy is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with delicacies. Dainty is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A tidbit is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

Delphinus:

1) The typical genus of the family Delphinidæ, to which very different limits have been assigned,

2) One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

demideify:

1) To treat as a demigod.

demigod:

1) An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

demiurge:

1) A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being.

2) In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

Democritical: None

Democriteau: None

demonstrability:

1) Demonstrableness.

demonstrable:

1) Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

demonstrableness:

1) The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably:

1) In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

demonstrate:

1) To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

2) Specifically To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles.

3) To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

demonstration:

1) The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a demonstration of friendship or sympathy.

2) The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.

3) Milit., an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

4) A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession.

5) Proof, either a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or the propositions so Stated.

6) In Roman law, the formal statement of the plaintiff's claim in presenting his case to the court: somewhat analogous to the ‘declaration’ of the common law.

demonstrative:

1) Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a demonstrative figure in painting.

2) In rhetoric, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.

3) Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a demonstrative manner; a demonstrative person.

4) Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a demonstrative argument; demonstrative reasoning.

5) A demonstrative pronoun.

demonstrator:

1) One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in anatomy, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

2) One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

3) The index finger.

denarius:

1) The principal silver coin of the Ro-mans under the republic and the empire.

2) A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.

3) In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation d., the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6s. 8d. (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro:

1) An old Italian money of account; also, a weight.

denary:

1) Containing ten; tenfold.

2) A division by tens; a tithing: as, “tythings or denaries,”

3) A denarius.

denial:

1) The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

2) Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

3) Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.

4) In law, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense.

denomination:

1) The act of naming: as, Linnæus's denomination of plants.

2) A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

3) A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist denomination.

4) Synonyms Appellation, etc. See name, n.

5) In any system of reckoning, a class of units of one kind and having a specific name, as tens, hundreds, thousands, etc., in numbers; dollars or cents in values; pounds, hundredweights, tons, etc., in expressing quantity; inches, feet, yards, miles, etc., in measures of length, etc.: as, an issue of paper money of small denomination.

denominator:

1) One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

2) Specifically In math.: In arithmetic, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See fraction.

3) In algebra, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.

4) Same as denominant.

denotate:

1) To denote; signify.

denotation:

1) The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

2) That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See connotation.

denotative:

1) Having power to denote.

denotatively:

1) In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

denote:

1) To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character × denotes multiplication. See connote.

2) To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse denotes fever.

3) Synonyms Note, Denote, Connote. See the definitions of these words.

4) To betoken, imply.

density:

1) In photography, opacity of the developed film of a negative.

2) The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

3) The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk.

4) In electricity, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

denumerant:

1) The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

deny:

1) To say “no” or “nay” to; gainsay; contradict.

2) To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to deny an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to deny a, doctrine.

3) To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to deny bread to the hungry; to deny a request.

4) To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of.

5) To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he denied himself to visitors.

6) To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

7) To forbid.

8) To contradict; repel; disprove.

9) Synonyms To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

10) To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

11) Denial.

deontology:

1) The science of duty; ethics.

departure:

1) The act of separating or parting; separation.

2) The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his departure from home.

3) The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

4) Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

5) In navigation: The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called easting, and in the latter, westing. When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed

6) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.

7) In law, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different.

depend:

1) To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by from.

2) To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned.

3) To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still depending in court. See pending.

4) To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with on or upon: as, you may depend upon the accuracy of the report.

5) To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with on or upon: as, children depend upon their parents; to depend upon a foreign market for supplies; we depend on the newspapers for intelligence.

6) To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

7) To hang in suspense over; impend.

dependence:

1) The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself.

2) The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause.

3) The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, dependence is the natural condition of childhood; the dependence of life upon solar heat.

4) Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

5) In law: The quality of being conditional on something else. See dependent, 5. Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

dependent:

1) Hanging down; pendent: as, a dependent leaf.

2) Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the dependent condition of childhood; all men are largely dependent upon one another.

3) Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause.

4) Relative: as, dependent beauty (which see, under beauty).

5) In law, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be dependent on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually mutually dependent.

6) One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

7) That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

8) [As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spoiling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled dependant and the latter dependent.]

depression:

1) The difference between the low barometric pressure and the normal pressure for that locality; the departure of the pressure.

2) The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically

3) In astronomy:

4) In gunnery, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.

5) In surgery, a kind of couching.

6) In music, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♯.

7) A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and depressions; the depression of the skull.

8) Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the depression of pride.

9) A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, depression of the mind.

10) A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

11) A state of dullness or inactivity: as, depression of trade; commercial depression.

12) Humiliation, fall.

13) Melancholy, despondency.

depth:

1) Deepness; distance or extension, as measured

2) A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

3) The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the depth of winter or of night; in the depths of a jungle or a forest.

4) Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the depth of a science.

5) Immensity; infinity; intensity.

6) Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, depth of understanding; depth of skill.

7) In painting, darkness and richness of tone: as, great depth of color.

8) In logic, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

9) Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

derham:

1) An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram.

derivant:

1) In mathematics, a homogeneous and isobaric function of fi which is a covariant of f, where fi denotes

2) One who or that which is derived from another.

3) In medicine, same as derivative, n., 1.

4) Deriving; derivative.

5) In medicine, same as derivative, a., 3.

derivation:

1) A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted.

2) Specifically

3) The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the derivation of being; the derivation of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

4) In philology, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See etymology.

5) In mathematics: The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation.

6) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the tangent at the first point cuts the curve.

7) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word derivation, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

8) In biology, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the derivation of man; the doctrine of derivation—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under derivative).

9) In gunnery, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called drift.

10) The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction.

derivative:

1) In geology, derived from some other source; not native to the rock in which it is now found.

2) Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a derivative word; a derivative conveyance.

3) In biology, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the derivative theory.

4) In medicine, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

5) In medicine, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.

6) That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

7) Specifically A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, ‘verb,’ ‘verbal,’ ‘verbose’ are derivatives of the Latin verbum; ‘duke,’ ‘duct,’ ‘adduce,’ ‘conduce,’ ‘conduct,’ ‘conduit,’ etc., are derivatives of the Latin ducere; ‘feeder’ is a derivative of ‘feed,’ and ‘feed’ a derivative of ‘food.’ See derivation, 3.

8) In music: The root or generator from which a chord is derived.

9) Same as derivative chord (which see, above).

10) In mathematics: A derivative function; a differential coefficient.

11) The slope of a scalar function; a vector function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance

12) More generally, any function derived from another.

descension:

1) The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

2) A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

3) In old chemistry, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See distillation by descent, under descent.

4) In old astronomy, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below some horizon.

descensional:

1) Of or pertaining to descension or descent.

2) Specifically, in geology, noting the disaggregation of the antecedent rock, the separation of unlike particles, and their final aggregation in beds; noting the breaking down of complex silicates, the solution of certain original components, and a gathering of the modified and assorted product into stratified deposits.

descent:

1) The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

2) A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

3) A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

4) A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

5) In law, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line.

6) Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in biology, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

7) A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

8) Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

9) A rank; a step or degree.

10) The lowest place.

11) plural In fortification, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.

12) In music, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch.

13) In logic, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term.

14) Debasement.

15) Foray, raid.

16) Generation, parentage, derivation.

describe:

1) To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to describe a circle with the compasses.

2) To form or trace by motion: as, a star describes an ellipse in the heavens.

3) To write down; inscribe.

4) To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to describe a person or a scene; to describe a battle.

5) To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

6) Synonyms Describe, Narrate, portray, explain. Describe applies primarily to what exists—space, and by extension to what occurs—time, but narrate applies only to the latter: as, to describe a view, a race, or a siege; to narrate an experience or a history. Describe implies often the vividness of personal observation; narrate is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

7) To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent:

1) In geometry, the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer:

1) One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

description:

1) The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

2) The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a description of a house or of a battle.

3) The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

4) Synonyms Relation, Narrative, etc. (see account), delineation, portrayal, sketch.

5) Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive:

1) In geometry: Pertaining to the projective methods of Monge.

2) Not containing the idea of quantity or measurement.

3) Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing: as, a descriptive diagram; a descriptive narration.

4) Milit., a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government.

5) in geometry, usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably metrical, not descriptive.

design:

1) To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

2) To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

3) To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

4) To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

5) To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he designs to write an essay, or to study law.

6) To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

7) To signify.

8) To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.

9) To invent.

10) To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

11) A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.

12) A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in architecture, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

13) Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

14) The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

15) A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

16) Specifically An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with upon.

17) Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of design in a watch.

18) The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

19) Synonyms Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.

20) Project, Scheme, etc. (see plan, n.), intent, aim, mark, object.

21) Specifically, in music, either the melodic pattern, the harmonic process, or the rhythmic and metric form adopted in composition, by which a particular work or a class of works is made coherent and characteristic. In the evolution of artistic music the principles of design have been but slowly perceived and established.

dessiatine:

1) A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written desiatine, dessatine, and (Latinized) dessatina, and, improperly, deciatine.

dessyatine: None

destiny:

1) An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

2) That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

3) That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; lack: often in the plural.

4) [capitalized] plural In classical mythology, the Fates or Parcæ; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See fate.

5) Synonyms Destiny, Fate, Doom. Fate is stronger than destiny, and less the appointment of a personal being or other discernible cause; but the words are often used interchangeably. Doom is an unhappy destiny.

detached:

1) Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, detached rocks or portions of rock; a detached house; detached bodies of troops.

2) Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on detached service or duty; a detached mission.

determinance:

1) In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See determination, 12.

determinant:

1) In biology, in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, the material bearer of all the hereditary qualities of a cell, regarded as composed of as many biophores, or bearers of single hereditary qualities, as are to be possessed by the cell and its descendants.

2) Serving to determine; determinative.

3) That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

4) In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations.

5) In mathematics, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square.

6) of the r order, a function of r constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant.

determinantal:

1) In mathematics, of or pertaining to determinants.

determinate:

1) In Weismann's doctrine of determinants, any cell which has distinctive hereditary qualities.

2) Having defined limits; fixed; definite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a determinate quantity of matter.

3) Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a determinate rule or order.

4) Decisive; conclusive.

5) Determined upon; intended.

6) Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

7) To bring to an end; terminate.

determination:

1) An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the determination of an estate.

2) Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

3) A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

4) A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

5) The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

6) A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, determination to succeed in an enterprise; his determination was inflexible.

7) The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of determination.

8) In old medicine, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

9) Tendency or direction.

10) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, determination of blood to the head.

11) The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a determination of the length of the seconds-pendulum.

12) In logic: The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

13) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

14) In Oxford and other old universities: A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts.

15) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation.

16) A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

17) Synonyms Conclusion, settlement, termination.

18) Resolution, etc. (see decision), firmness.

19) In botany and zoology, the identification, classification, and naming of specimens of plants or animals.

determinative:

1) Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

2) Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, determinative tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); determinative signs in hieroglyphics; determinative ornaments or structures.

3) That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else.

4) In grammar, a determinative or demonstrative word.

determine:

1) In Oxford and other universities, to take part in a solemn disputation preparatory to graduation as master of arts. See determination, 12.

2) To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

3) To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill determines our view.

4) To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to determine the species of an animal or a plant; to determine the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

5) In logic, to explain or limit by adding differences.

6) To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

7) Specifically—6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court determined the cause.

8) To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

9) To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he determined to remain.

10) To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point.

11) To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance determined him to the study of law.

12) Synonyms To limit.

13) To ascertain, find out.

14) To decide, conclude.

15) To induce, influence, lead.

16) To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

17) To come to a close; end; terminate.

18) To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

determiner:

1) One who decides or determines.

2) A determinant bachelor in a university. See determinant, 2.

determinism:

1) A term invented, by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way.

2) In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

detriment:

1) Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great detriment from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no detriment at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no detriment; the detriment it has suffered is past remedy.

2) That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great detriment to his prosperity.

3) In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.

4) In astrol., the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his detriment; the detriment of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.

5) In heraldry:

6) To injure; do harm to; hurt.

detur:

1) A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

deuce:

1) The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, deuce take you! go to the deuce! the deuce you did!

2) In cards and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.

3) In lawn-tennis, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

develop:

1) To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or mate known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to develop the plan of his operations; to develop a plot; to develop an idea.

2) In photography, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the ease of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.

3) In biology, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from un embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

4) In mathematics:

5) To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in biology, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus develops in the womb; the seed develops into the plant.

6) To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes developed at length; specifically, in photography, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See development

7) In biology, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable:

1) Capable of developing or of being developed.

2) In geometry, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a torse, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.

3) In geometry, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a torse.

4) If, in the series given for a function by a development formula, the general expression for the error decreases indefinitely as we increase the number of terms, the sum will approach as its limit the value of the function, which is then said to be developable.

development:

1) The generation of a new living being considered inductively as a fact, without reference to the question whether it is to be regarded as evolution or unfolding, or as epigenesis or new formation; the subject-matter of the science of descriptive embryology or embryogeny.

2) Specifically, in music, the second section of a movement in sonata form or the central portion of a fugue, in which the thematic material in the subject or subjects is unfolded and variously treated. Also called the working-out or the development section.

3) In chess, the movements by which a player in the early part of the game places his pieces in position for future action.

4) A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.

5) The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the development of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the development of the principles of art or of civilization.

6) Specifically

7) In biology, the same as evolution: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

8) In math.: The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process.

9) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane.

10) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.

11) In photography, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light.

12) In music: The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata.

13) That part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.

14) In biology, the theory of evolution (which see, under evolution).

15) Synonyms Unraveling, disentanglement.

16) Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

deviation:

1) If the law of error be stated by the equation , more conveniently written , then is called by Pearson the standard deviation. The square root of the average of the squared departures from the mean in both directions is a measure of variability called the standard deviation.

2) The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

3) Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

4) In com., the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured.

5) In astronomy, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.

devil:

1) To do professional work (literary or legal) for another who receives all the credit, and sometimes also the remuneration or fee; act as a literary or legal devil.

2) A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

3) [This use of the original term διάβολος occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered devil in the English versions.]

4) In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular.

5) [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek δαιμόνιον and δαίμων, a spirit or demon: see demon.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon.

6) A false god; an idol.

7) A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very devil for reckless dash.

8) A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (little, poor, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd little devil; a poor devil (an unfortunate fellow).

9) As an expletive: The deuce: now always with the article the, but formerly sometimes with the article a, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like deuce and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust.

10) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, devil a bit (not a bit). Compare fiend, Scotch fient, in similar use.

11) An errand-boy in a printing-office. See printer's devil, below.

12) A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances.

13) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts ot lockets are placed for soldering.

14) Nautical, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase the devil to pay, etc. See below.

15) The Venus's-comb, Scandix Pecten, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.

16) over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury.” (Grose, Local Proverbs.)

17) A junior counsel who assists his superior, usually without financial reward.

18) In mathematics, a curve whose equation is y — x + ay + bx = o.

19) A ‘literary’ or professional ‘hack’; one who does professional work for another who gets all the credit.

20) Gunpowder moistened with water or alcohol so as to destroy the granulation and form a paste: used as a sort of firework by boys, and as a priming or fuse.

21) A moving whirlwind carrying up columns of sand, such as are common in India, Persia, and countries having dry seasons: sometimes called dancing-devil or desert devil, and known in upper India by the local name bagoola (Hind. bagū la).

22) A highly seasoned dish of crabs, chicken, eggs, or the like, cooked together.

23) The wheel-bug. Also called the devil's riding-horse.

24) The American or Virginia virgin's-bower, Clematis Virginiana, so named from its gossamer-like fruit.

25) To make devilish, or like a devil.

26) In cookery, to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

27) To bother; torment.

28) To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

dha:

1) A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

dhadium:

1) A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.

dhan:

1) A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.

2) In India, a general term for rice in the husk.

dharri:

1) An East Indian unit of weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called dhuddah.

diacaustic:

1) In mathematics, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction.

2) [In math. sense, from the adj. diacaustic, above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to caustic in its literal sense.]

3) In medicine, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize apart.

4) A diacaustic curve. See I.

diachylon:

1) In med.: Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

2) Now, another name for lead-plaster.

diachylum: None

diagonal:

1) In geometry, extending, as a line, from one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.

2) Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.

3) Marked by oblique lines: as, diagonal cloth.

4) .

5) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern.

6) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.

7) A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.

8) Any oblique line.

9) Specifically

10) In chess, checkers, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See chess.

11) Same as diagonal cloth, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.

diagram:

1) To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

2) In geometry, a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

3) An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

4) In old music, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.

5) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.

6) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.

diagrammatic:

1) Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

diagrammatically:

1) After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

dial:

1) To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

2) In mining, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings.

3) An abbreviation of dialect

4) of dialectal, dialectic, or dialectical.

5) An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see sun-dial; for portable dials, see ring-dial, poke-dial, and solarium.

6) The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

7) Hence A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch.

8) Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the dial of a steamgage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.

9) In telegraphy and horology, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.

10) The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.

11) A mariners' compass.

12) In mining, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.]

13) A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dot to which the gem is directly fixed.

14) The commercial name for the best grade of kaurigum.

dialect:

1) To make dialectal.

2) Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

3) One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes.

4) The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.

5) 4 Dialectic; logic.

dialectic:

1) Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

2) Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

3) Also dialectical.

4) [= French dialectique = Sp. dialéctica = Pg. dialectica = It. dialettica = G. Dan. Sw. dialektik, ⟨ L. dialectica, ⟨ Gr. διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of διαλεκτικός, belonging to disputation: see I.]

5) Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation.

6) Skill in disputation. Also dialectics.

dialectical:

1) Same as dialectic, 1.

2) Same as dialectic, 2.

dialectrician: None

dialing:

1) The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

dialling: None

diallelon:

1) In logic, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

diallelous:

1) In logic, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus:

1) In logic, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

dialogic:

1) Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic.

dialogical: None

dialogism:

1) In rhetoric:

2) A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

diameter:

1) In geometry, a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general

2) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel;

3) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel.

4) The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in diameter; a ball three inches in diameter.

5) The diameter (see def. 2) of the object observed, taken as a convenient measure of linear magnification used in micros-copy and in telescopic work.

diametral:

1) Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

2) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because 120 = 8 × 15 and 8 + 15 = 17.

3) A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrical:

1) Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral.

2) Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are diametrical opposites.

diamond:

1) Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

2) A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power.

3) A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card.

4) A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.

5) A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass.

6) In base-ball, the square space inclosed within the four bases.

7) In heraldry, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones.

8) The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

9) This line is printed in diamond.

10) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon.

11) Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a diamond luster; a diamond necklace; a diamond ring.

12) Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, diamond window-panes.

13) Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the diamond rattlesnake.

14) To set or decorate with diamonds.

dianodal:

1) In mathematics, passing through a node.

dianoetic:

1) Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

2) That part of logic winch treats of ratiocination.

dianoialogy:

1) That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties.

dianome:

1) In mathematics, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

diaulos:

1) An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under auletris.

2) In anc. Greek games, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

3) An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

dichotomy:

1) A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

2) Specifically — In logic, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

3) In astronomy, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

4) In botany, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be sympodial. If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is helicoid; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is scorpioid.

dicker:

1) To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

2) To barter; trade off; swap.

3) The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides.

4) Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted.

dictum:

1) A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

2) In law, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself.

3) In logic, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

4) Synonyms Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, etc. See aphorism.

difference:

1) The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

2) Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

3) A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

4) Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

5) An evidence or a mark of distinction.

6) The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

7) In mathematics: The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.

8) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity.

9) In heraldry, a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is cadency; another is the baston.

10) On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.

11) A part or division.

12) [Difference is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually between or among, or from, but sometimes also to (after the formula different to: see remarks under different).

13) In mathematics, the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.

14) .

15) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called individual, individuant, or singular difference.

16) Synonyms and Difference, Distinction, Diversity, Dissimilarity, Disparity, Disagreement, Variance, Discrimination, contrariety, dissimilitude, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; difference and distinction apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and discrimination to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See discernment.) Distinction applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. Difference is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. Distinction is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the distinction between two words that are almost synonymous. Diversity, by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. Dissimilarity is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. Disparity is inequality, generally in rank or age. Disagreement and variance are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

17) Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

18) To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

19) To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

20) In heraldry, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

21) In mathematics, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

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20) In heraldry, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

21) In mathematics, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine:

1) A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See calculating-machine.

difference-equation:

1) In mathematics, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See equation.

different:

1) Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

2) [When in the predicate, different is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very different; or followed by from: as, the two things are very different from each other; he is very different from his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of to instead of from. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

3) Synonyms Different, Distinct, Separate, Several. These words agree in being the opposite of same. Different applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very different. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of distinct or separate, ideas, colors, sounds, etc. Several is used chiefly of those things which are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three several bands.

differentia:

1) In logic, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under difference).

2) In Gregorian music, a cadence or trope. Also called distinctio.

differential:

1) Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

2) Having or exhibiting a difference.

3) In mathematics, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.

4) In math.: An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity.

5) A logarithmic tangent.

6) In boil., a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with equivalent.

7) In mech.: So constructed that the resulting motion is the algebraic sum of two unequal motions in opposite directions.

8) Having differing velocities, as automobile driving-shafts when rounding corners and curves, and rollers for grinding grain.

9) Selective; having different effects upon different kinds of material: as, differential weathering.

differentiant:

1) Of or pertaining to a discontinuous variation, sport, mutation, or inherited change in the type of a race or species.

2) In mathematics, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

3) where a, b, c, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where D is the differentiant.

differentiate:

1) To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin differentiates the races of men.

2) Specifically In biology, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

3) In logic, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.

4) In mathematics, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to differentiate an equation.

5) To acquire a distinct and separate character.

6) A differential coefficient.

7) In history and cytology, to reveal or resolve structures in (a cell, tissue, or organ) by treating with some stain or reagent.

differentiation:

1) In geology, the general process by which a parent mass of molten rock of intermediate composition, standing in a reservoir for long periods of time, breaks up or differentiates into several fractional derivatives both more acidic and more basic.

2) The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

3) Specifically Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in biology, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization.

4) In logic, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

5) In mathematics, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function.

differential:

1) Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

2) Having or exhibiting a difference.

3) In mathematics, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.

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8) Having differing velocities, as automobile driving-shafts when rounding corners and curves, and rollers for grinding grain.

9) Selective; having different effects upon different kinds of material: as, differential weathering.

diffraction:

1) In optics, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See interference.

2) Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called interference or diffraction spectra. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their true order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal with a concave surface (often called Rowland gratings, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

3) Hence In acoustics, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building.

diffractive:

1) Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffuse:

1) To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

2) To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

3) Synonyms To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

4) To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid.

5) Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

6) Specifically

7) In pathology, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a diffuse inflammation or suppuration: opposed to circumscribed.

8) In boto, spreading widely and loosely.

9) In embryology, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt.

10) In zoology, sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, in entomology, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

11) Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

12) Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

13) Synonyms Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.

diffusibili.ty: None

diffusible:

1) Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive.

diffusion:

1) The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused.

2) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

3) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

4) Diffuseness; prolixity.

5) Conduction of heat.

6) Synonyms Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

7) In psychology, the law, formulated by A. Bain, that “according as an impression is accompanied with feeling, the aroused currents diffuse themselves freely over the brain, leading to a general agitation of the moving organs, as well as affecting the viscera.”

digit:

1) To point at or out with the finger.

2) A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges.

3) A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm: a measure of length. The Roman digit was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See dactyl and fingerbreadth.

4) In astronomy, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six digits (one which hides one half of the diameter).

5) One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

dignity:

1) The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, dignity of sentiments.

2) Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in dignity to brutes.

3) Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native dignity; “dignity of attitude,”

4) Height; importance; rank.

5) An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

6) The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

7) One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

8) Any honor conferred; promotion.

9) In rhetoric, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.

10) In astrology, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

11) A self-evident truth; an axiom.

12) Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dihedral:

1) Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.

2) In geometry, a pair of consecutive faces of an angloid.

dilation:

1) Delay.

2) The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation

dilemma:

1) A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question.

2) A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

dilemmatic:

1) In logic, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma.

dimaris:

1) The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular.

dimatis:

1) See dimaris.

dime:

1) A tithe.

2) The number ten.

3) A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about pence English.

4) Sold for a dime.

dimension:

1) To measure the dimensions of; proportion.

2) Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness.

3) Hence A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs.

4) Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great dimensions.

5) That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

dimensional:

1) Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-dimensional, a surface a two- dimensional, and a solid a three-dimensional object.

2) Relating to dimension: as, a dimensional equation.

dimensionality:

1) The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensity:

1) Dimension; extent; capacity.

dimidation: None

diminute:

1) Reduced; small.

dinar:

1) The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins.

2) A money of account in Persia, equal to one ten thousandth of the tuman.

3) A current silver coin of Servia, equal to 100 paras or about 20 United States cents.

dinero:

1) A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

2) A Spanish coin, the denier.

dinner:

1) The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening.

2) An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

3) To take dinner; dine.

diorism:

1) Distinction; definition.

2) In mathematics, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dip:

1) To submerge (an animal, as sheep, except the head) in a warm decoction of sulphur, tobacco, or the like, for the destruction of injurious parasites and germs of skin-diseases.

2) In the manufacture of turpentine, to gather resin from boxes or cups.

3) In ceramics, a preparation of colored slip for decorating pottery. See dip-ware.

4) A small dumpling made of batter dropped into boiling water a spoonful at a time and boiled for about five minutes. Usually in the plural.

5) Vertical distance below a given level.

6) A depression or sink on the surface of the earth.

7) Crude turpentine.

8) Among stock-breeders, ‘tinge’ or ‘touch,’ that is, a slight strain, of another breed or variety.

9) The depth to which anything is submerged, as a floating vessel, the floats or buckets of a paddle-wheel, etc.

10) The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the dip of the oars; a dip in the sea.

11) That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

12) The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a dip from the bowl.

13) Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

14) Specifically— In geology, the angle which a stratum of rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the hade or underlay. See these words.

15) In mining: A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called dip-head. Rarely, a heading driven to the rise.

16) In telegraphy, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached

17) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

18) Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

19) Specifically— Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast.

20) A sauce served with puddings.

21) A pickpocket.

22) To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to dip a person in baptism; to dip a boat's oars; to dip one's hands into water.

23) To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to dip a flag in salutation; the falcon dipped his wings for flight; to dip a courtesy.

24) To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or scooping: as, to dip water out of a boat; to dip out soup with a ladle; to dip up sand with a bucket.

25) To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

26) To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage.

27) To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in.

28) To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

29) To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

30) To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with in or into: as, to dip into speculation.

31) To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle dips: specifically, in geology, said of strata which are not horizontal.

dip:

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31) To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle dips: specifically, in geology, said of strata which are not horizontal.

dipolar:

1) Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is dipolar.

2) Pertaining to two poles.

dipper:

1) One who or that which dips. Specifically

2) [capitalized] [Cf. dopper.] Same as Dunker.

3) In paper manufacturing, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.

4) One who dips snuff. See to dip snuff, under dip, v. t.

5) A bird of the genus Cinclus or family Cinclidœ: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water.

6) Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dab-chick, or didapper; especially, in the United States, the buffle, Bucephala albeola, which is also called spirit-duck for the same reason. See cut under buffle.

7) A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.

8) [capitalized] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under Ursa.

9) In photography, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.

10) A simple form of scoop-dredge. See dredging-machine.

11) In ceramics, a workman who dips ware in the glazing or coloring preparation: See dipped.

12) Any of the gastropod mollusks of the genus Bulla.

direct:

1) In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went direct to the point.

2) To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to direct an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to direct the eye; to direct a course or flight.

3) To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to direct a person to his destination; he directed his friend's attention to an improved method.

4) To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to direct the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

5) To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

6) In music, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.

7) To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to direct a letter or a package.

8) To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

9) In astrology, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promoter.

10) To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

11) In music, to act as director or conductor.

12) In mathematics, according to the natural order or correlation: in contradistinction to inverse.

13) Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a direct lino from one body or place to another; a direct course or aim; a direct ray of light; direct descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

14) In astronomy, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to retrograde: as, the motion of a planet is direct

15) Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a direct interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

16) In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recondite considerations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances.

17) Plain; express; not ambiguous; straight forward; positive: as, he made a direct acknowledgment.

18) Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

19) In logic, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.

20) In musicalnotation, the sign placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

directing:

1) Giving or affording direction; guiding.

direction:

1) Relative position considered without regard to linear distance.

2) The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the direction of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the direction of a tutor.

3) The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the direction of good works to a good end.

4) The end or object toward which something is directed.

5) An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

6) In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.

7) In music, the act or office of a conductor or director.

8) A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

9) A body or board of directors; a directorate.

10) In astrology, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.

11) In mech.: The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center.

12) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.

13) Synonyms Oversight, government, control.

directly:

1) In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim directly at the object; gravity tends directly to the center of the earth.

2) In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

3) Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us directly.

4) Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

5) Promptly, instantly, quickly.

6) Absolutely, unambiguously.

directrix:

1) A woman who governs or directs.

2) In mathematics, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface.

3) In gunnery, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. Tidball. See embrasure

4) The first line traced on the ground in laying out a fortification.

dirigent:

1) Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

2) In geometry, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

dirigo-motor:

1) Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

disablement:

1) Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment;disability.

disamis:

1) The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition.

disbelief:

1) Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

2) A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing.

3) Synonyms Disbelief, Unbelief, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. Disbelief is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. Unbelief may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

discern:

1) To distinguish; perceive the difference between(two or more things); discriminate.

2) To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

3) To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

4) To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

5) Synonyms and To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy, descry.

6) To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to discern between truth and falsehood.

7) To see; penetrate by the eye.

8) To have judicial cognizance: with of.

discernment:

1) The act of discerning.

2) Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment; also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

3) Synonyms Penetration, Discrimination, Discernment, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. Penetration, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. Discrimination marks the differences in what it finds. Discernment combines both these ideas.

discerpibility:

1) Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited.

discerpible:

1) That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence.

discharge:

1) To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to discharge a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

2) To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away.

3) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe discharges water; an ulcer discharges pus; this medicine will discharge bad humors from the blood; he discharged his fury upon the nearest object.

4) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to discharge a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

5) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to discharge a debt or an obligation.

6) To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for.

7) To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to discharge a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to discharge one's conscience of duty; to discharge the mind of business.

8) To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to discharge the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to discharge a trust.

9) To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

10) In dyeing, to free from the dye.

11) In calico-or other cloth-printing, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

12) To remove (the color). See discharge style, below.

13) In silk-manuf., to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.

14) To throw off a burden.

15) To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and discharged with great rapidity.

16) To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to discharge if gone over with a wash of water-color.

17) In law, to make an end of; annul; cancel: as, to discharge a rule to show cause.

18) The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the discharge of a ship.

19) Specifically The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

20) The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the discharge of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.

21) A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the discharge of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

22) The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the discharge of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

23) The rate of flowing out: as, the discharge is 100 gallons a minute.

24) That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous discharge; a purulent discharge.

25) Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the discharge of his duties.

26) In dyeing, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds.

discommon:

1) To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

2) To deprive of the right of a common.

3) To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

discontinuity:

1) The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See continuity.

2) In mathematics, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see infinite); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself.

discontinuous:

1) Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

2) Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

3) In mathematics See the extract.

discourse:

1) To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to discourse on the properties of the circle; the preacher discoursed on the nature and effect of faith.

2) To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

3) To narrate; give a relation; tell.

4) To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

5) To treat of; talk over; discuss.

6) To utter or give forth.

7) To talk or confer with.

8) A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

9) A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

10) A formal discussion or treatment of a subjeet; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the discourse of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent discourse.

11) Debate; contention; strife.

12) Intercourse; dealing; transaction.

13) That sort of mental operation, performed by one person or by several, in which a line of thought is followed out.

discover:

1) . To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

2) To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unin-tentionally); betray: as, to discover a generous spirit; he discovered great confusion.

3) To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

4) To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was discovered on the lee bow.

5) Hence To gain the first knowledgeof; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus discovered the new world; Newton discovered the law of gravitation; we often discover our mistakes when too late.

6) . To explore; bring to light by examination.

7) . To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

8) =Syn. 3.. To communicate, impart.

9) To descry, discern, behold.

10) Discover, invent, agree in signifying to find out; but we discover what already exists, though to us unknown; we invent what did not before exist: as, to discover the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to invent, the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See invention.) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

11) To uncover; unmask one's self.

12) To explore.

discovery:

1) The act of disclosing to view.

2) The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full discovery of his estate and effects.

3) The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the discovery of land after a voyage.

4) The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

5) That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important discovery.

6) In the drama, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.

7) In law, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control.

8) Exploration.

9) Synonyms Discovery, Invention. See invention.

discreet:

1) Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See discrete, the usual spelling in this sense.

2) Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

3) Civil; polite.

4) Synonyms See list under cautious.

discrete:

1) To separate; discontinue.

2) Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to concrete.

3) Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous.

4) In Med., opposed to confluent: as, discrete exanthemata.

5) In botany, not coalescent; distinct.

6) Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of “women, sailors, and idiots” is a discrete notion.

7) Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.

discretion:

1) Separation; disjunction.

2) The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

3) Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own discretion; it is at your discretion to go or to stay.

4) In law, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused.

5) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy Thus, to surrender at discretion is to surrender without terms.

6) Synonyms Prudence, Providence, etc. See wisdom and prudence.

discretive:

1) Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a discretive proposition. See below.

2) 2. Separate; distinct.

discriminant:

1) Discriminating.

2) In mathematics, the eliminant of the n differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of n variables.

3) Implying equal roots or a node.

discriminantal:

1) In mathematics, relating to a discriminant.

discriminate:

1) Discriminating-perceiving nice differences.

2) Distinctive; discriminated.

3) To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to discriminate true from false modesty; to discriminate animals by names.

4) To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to discriminate certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

5) To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to discriminate between degrees of guilt.

discursive:

1) Relating to the understanding, or the active facility of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to intuitive.

2) Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

3) Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

discursus:

1) Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

dish:

1) In mining: A small rough vessel used in diamond and gold washing: sometimes used attributively: as, he obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz.

2) To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with up: as, to dish up the dinner.

3) To cause to resemble a dish; make concave.

4) To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat.

5) To push or strike with the horns.

6) To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground dishes. See I., 2.

7) To form with a concave center, as a disk, a wheel, a running track, or a racing-track.

8) In trotting, to throw the feet outward, moving them forward with a circular motion instead of in a straight line. Also paddle.

9) Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals.

10) The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a dish of veal or venison; a cold dish.

11) In Eng. mining: A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured.

12) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter.

13) A discus.

14) The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the dish of a wheel.

disjunct:

1) Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically

2) In entomology, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.

disjunction:

1) In logic: a term consisting of two or more terms united by the conjunction or or its equivalent.

2) In biology, the separation or alternative inheritance of the parental characters in crosses between inbred varieties or strains of domesticated plants and animals. Called also the law of disjunction, or Mendel's law. See inheritance.

3) The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

4) Specifically In logic, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

disjunctive:

1) Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a disjunctive conjunction.

2) Incapable of joining or uniting.

3) Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

4) In music, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a disjunctive interval

5) In grammar, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as or, nor, neither.

6) In logic, a disjunctive proposition.

disk:

1) Same as discus, 1.

2) In the Gr. Ch., a paten.

3) 3. Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

4) Specifically In botany: The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin.

5) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper.

6) In the tubuliflorous Compositæ, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence

7) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil.

8) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymriosperms, as the pine.

9) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in Discomycetes.

10) In zoöl, and anatomy, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus.

11) In armor, same as roundel.

12) One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.

13) In agriculture, to cultivate with a disk-cultivator.

14) A small medicated gelatin tablet about of an inch thick, which contains a small amount of glycerin to prevent it from becoming hard and brittle: a simple means of applying accurately adjusted quantities of mydriatic, myotic, and anesthetic alkaloids such as atropin, physostigmine, and cocaïne to the eye.

disc:

1) See disk.

disparate:

1) Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus.

2) One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

3) In the psychology of sensation, belonging to or derived from different senses (said of sensations); appealing to different senses (said of stimuli).

disposition:

1) Specifically, in organ-building: the plan or specification in accordance with which the whole instrument is built

2) the arrangement of the visible parts of the instrument, as of the display-pipes, the case, the desk or console, the stops, etc.

3) A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the disposition of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the disposition of the trees in an orchard; the disposition of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the disposition of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

4) Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good disposition of his property; what disposition do you intend to make of this picture?

5) In architecture, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from distribution, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

6) Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the dispositions of the statute.

7) Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

8) Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable disposition.

9) In Scots law, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.

10) Health; bodily well-being.

11) Maintenance; allowance.

12) Synonyms and

13) Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.

14) 5 and Inclination, Tendency, etc. See bent.

disproof:

1) Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in disproof of an allegation.

disputation:

1) The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

2) An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college.

3) Augustine disputation. See Augustine.

disquiparancy:

1) The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be “relates of disquiparancy.”

disquiparance: None

dissentaneous:

1) Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

dissimilar:

1) In botany, having different forms in the same individual, as the anthers in the genus Cassia.

2) Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, dissimilar features; dissimilar dispositions.

dissimilation:

1) The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

2) Specifically— In philology, the change or substitution or a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin alienus for aliinus, Italian pelegrino from Latin peregrinus, English number (= German nummer) from Latin numerus, etc.

3) In biology, catabolism (which see): opposed to assimilation.

dissimilitude:

1) Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a dissimilitude of form or character.

2) In rhetoric, a comparison by contrast.

dissipative:

1) Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

2) Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See energy.

dissipativity:

1) In physics: Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system.

2) The function which expresses this half rate.

distance:

1) To place at a distance; situate remotely.

2) To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote.

3) In horse-racing, to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See distance, n., 3.

4) To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

5) The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the distance between New York and San Francisco; the distance of two events from each other; a distance of five miles; events only the distance of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

6) A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your distances.

7) In horse-racing, the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats.

8) In music, the interval or difference between two tones. See interval.

9) Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great distance; a light appeared in the distance.

10) Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the distance between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater distance between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.

11) Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

12) Dissension; strife; disturbance.

13) In psychology, extension in the third dimension; spatial depth.

14) In painting, remoteness of objects as indicated by increased delicacy and harmony of color.

distinct:

1) To make distinct; distinguish.

2) Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

3) Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a distinct view of an object; distinct articulation; to make a distinct mark or impression.

4) Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a distinct assertion, promise, or falsehood.

5) Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression.

6) Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, distinct vision; distinct perception of right and wrong.

7) Decorated; adorned.

8) Synonyms Separate, etc. See different.

9) 2 and Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See distinctly.

distinction:

1) The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

2) A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by between.

3) Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

4) Distinctness.

5) The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

6) The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

7) That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

8) The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

9) Synonyms Distinctness, Distinction. Distinctness has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; distinction has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

10) Diversity, etc. See difference.

11) Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinguish:

1) To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

2) To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

3) Hence To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

4) To discern critically; judge.

5) To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

6) To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by between.

7) To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

distortion:

1) The act of distorting.

2) In mathematics, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion.

3) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial distortions of a sufferer.

4) The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

5) A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

distraction:

1) In surgery, the act of pulling upon the segments of a limb so as to cause a separation of the opposing joint-surfaces.

2) The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

3) A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

4) A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the distraction caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

5) Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political distractions.

6) Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to distraction.

7) A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

8) A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the distractions of gayety or of business; labor is often a distraction from gloomy thoughts.

9) In Greek grammar, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, φόως for φῶς, ὁρόω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κρᾶτος,κληηδών for κληδών

10) In French-Canadian law, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

11) A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts.

12) Synonyms Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distribution:

1) The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the distribution of an estate among the heirs; the distribution of justice or of alms; the distribution of parts in a play.

2) That which is distributed or apportioned.

3) The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the distribution of printing-types into their boxes (see distribute, II., 2); the distribution of plants into genera and species.

4) The act of spreading out as over a surface; in printing, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table.

5) In rhetoric: Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic.

6) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called division.

7) In logic: The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from division, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts.

8) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals.

9) In architecture, the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc.—

10) In political economics, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it.—

11) In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.

12) Synonyms Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, grouping.

distributive:

1) That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

2) Specifically—2. In logic, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class.

3) Expressing separation or division: as, a distributive prefix: specifically, in grammar, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a distributive pronoun; a distributive numeral.

4) In mathematics, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole

5) F Φ (x, y, z, etc.) = Φ (Fx, Fy, Fz, etc.).

6) In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations f, F, Φ, are so related that in every case Φ F(x, y) = f (Φx, Φy).

7) In grammar, a word that divides or distributes, as each and every, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

distributively:

1) By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

distributiveness:

1) Desire of distributing; generosity.

2) In mathematics, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

disyntheme:

1) A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets.

dittany:

1) A common name in England for the plant Dictamnus albus.

2) In the United States, Cunila Mariana, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.

3) A labiate, Origanum Dictamnus, the so-called dittany of Crete.

ditty:

1) A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song.

2) The words of a song, as opposed to the tune or music.

3) A refrain; a saying often repeated.

4) Clamor; cry; noise.

5) To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

6) To sing.

diurnal:

1) Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to nocturnal: as, diurnal heat; diurnal hours; diurnal habits, as of an animal.

2) Daily; happening every day: as, a diurnal task.

3) Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

4) Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the diurnal revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.

5) Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime,

6) A day-book; a diary; a journal.

7) A daily newspaper.

8) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.

9) In ornithology, a diurnal bird of prey.

10) In entomology, one of the Diurna.

diverge:

1) To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to converge.

2) In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, diverging trains of thought; lives that diverge one from the other.

3) To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.

4) In mathematics, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without diverging. See divergent series, under divergent.

divergent:

1) Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to convergent.

2) In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

3) Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

4) In botany, gradually separating with growth. See divergence, 4.

diverse:

1) In different directions.

2) To make diverse; diversify.

3) To differ; be diverse.

4) To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

5) Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not diverse.

6) Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

7) Synonyms Divers, Diverse. See divers.

diversity:

1) The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the diversity in unity of the true church; the diversity of objects in a landscape.

2) That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, diversities of opinion.

3) Variegation; diversification.

4) Synonyms Dissimilarity, etc. See difference.

divide:

1) In billiards, to divide balls (mentally) into sixteenths, eighths, quarters, halves, and three quarters of their diameters, in order to insure certain deviations.

2) In physical geography, a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation.

3) The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair divide.

4) To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to divide an apple.

5) To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to divide soul and body; to divide an army.

6) In mathematics: To perform the operation of division on.

7) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, “7 divides 21.”

8) To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator divides the earth into two hemispheres.

9) To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to divide profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

10) To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to divide a sextant, a rule, etc.

11) To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

12) To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

13) In music, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

14) In logic: To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to divide a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

15) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species.

16) To expound; explain.

17) Synonyms To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.

18) To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

19) To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

20) To vote by division. See division, 1 .

21) To come to an issue; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them.

divided:

1) In phonology, applied to a consonant, as l, formed with the mouth-passage divided in the middle by the tongue pressed against the gum or palate.

2) Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a divided hoof; a divided estate.

dividend:

1) A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately.

2) The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

dividing-engine:

1) An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called dividing-machine and graduation-engine.

dividual:

1) Divided; participated in; shared in common with others.

2) In arithmetic and algebra, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

3) Divided; separate; distinct.

4) Divisible; capable of being divided into parts: as, “a dividual essence in Truth,”

divisibility:

1) The capacity of being divided or separated into parts.

2) In arithmetic, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.

divisible:

1) Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is divisible into an infinite number of points.

2) In arithmetic, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is divisible by 10.

3) That which is susceptible of division.

division:

1) The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the division of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the division of labor; the division of profits.

2) Specifically— [L. divisio(n-), tr. of Gr. διαίρεσις.] In logic, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as logical division. Division is mainly distinguished from classification in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

3) In heraldry, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called division bendwise, barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering.

4) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

5) In mathematics: The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend.

6) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long division.

7) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.

8) The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by division; divisions among Christians.

9) That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

10) A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the divisions of an orange; a division of mankind or of a country; the divisions of a book or of a discourse.

11) Specifically— A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

12) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the first, second, third, and fourth divisions; the powder division provide the guns with ammunition; the master's division steer the ship and work the sails; and the engineer's division manage the engines and the boilers.

13) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military Division of the Missouri consists of the department of Dakota, the department of the Platte, the department of the Missouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is divided for military purposes at the present time (1889) into three divisions—the divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific.

14) In natural history: In zoölogical classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division Gymnocerata of the Heteroptera. A section may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a series is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to subkingdom or series, as the phænogamous and cryptogamous divisions of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to class, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., divisions of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between tribe and order.

15) The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

16) In music, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

17) The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute.

18) See the extracts.

19) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the truncated remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.

20) The rule was derived from Arabian writers.

21) Synonyms Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.

22) Section, Portion, etc. (see part, n.), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.

23) Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

24) In biology, the breaking up of an organism, either naturally or artificially, into two or more parts which restore what is lacking and become new organisms of the typical form, as contrasted with reproduction by buds, which begin as small parts of the parent organism and gradually increase in size until they attain the typical form.

divisive:

1) Forming or expressing division or distribution.

2) Creating division or discord: as, divisive courses.

divisor:

1) In arithmetic: A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided.

2) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.

dobbeldaler:

1) A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about $1.12.

dobla:

1) A gold coin formerly used in Spain.

dobra:

1) A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 11s. 9½ d., or about $17.35.

doctor:

1) A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

2) In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a doctor in divinity.

3) Specifically A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

4) A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see crab-roller, drop-roller): as, a color-doctor; a cleaning-doctor; a lint-doctor, etc.

5) An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.

6) In wine-making: A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine.

7) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See shcrry, mosto, and must.

8) A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird Emberiza striolata. See the extract.

9) Same as doctor-fish.

10) plural False or doctored dice.

11) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated Ph. D. See above, 2.

12) In angling, a name applied to several artificial flies: as, the blue doctor, the silver doctor, etc.

13) A boiler feed-pump such as has been preferred on the western rivers of the United States.

14) The cook of a merchant vessel; also, the cook of a lumber-camp.

15) To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medicinally; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to doctor a disease; to doctor a patient.

16) To repair; mend; patch up.

17) To confer the degree of doctor upon.

18) To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to doctor wine or an account.

19) To practise physic.

20) To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to doctor for ague.

doctorate:

1) The degree of doctor.

2) To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. Also doctorize.

dodecahedron:

1) In geometry, a solid having twelve faces. Also duodecahedron.

dodecatemorion:

1) A twelfth part.

dodecatemory:

1) A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

dog-days: None

dog-hole: None

dogma:

1) A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.

2) A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

3) Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

4) In the Kantian philosophy, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding.

dogmatic:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, dogmatic theology.

2) Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

3) In the Kantian philosophy, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to critical.

4) Same as dogmatics.

5) A dogmatist.

dogmatism:

1) The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

2) In the Kantian philosophy, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

3) The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

dogmatist:

1) One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

2) [capitalized] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.

dollar:

1) The English name of the large silver German coin called thaler: also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated “Spanish dollar,” or peso, also called pillar dollar (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and piece of eight (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

2) The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 4s. 1⅓d. English.

domain:

1) In mathematics: A set of numbers when the sums, differences, products, and quotients of any numbers in the set (excluding only the quotients of division by 0) always yield as results numbers belonging to the set.

2) The space within which a given function is developable in a series in powers of z–a: termed the domain of the point, z = adjective

3) In function-theory, the region of the z-plane within a circle about a as center with any radius less than the distance from a to the nearest critical point: called the domain of its center a.

4) Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's domain by interference.

5) The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the domains of Great Britain.

6) An estate in land; landed property.

7) The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

8) In law, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with demain, demesne.

9) The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the domain of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial domain.

10) In logic, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.

11) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

dominant:

1) Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the dominant party or faction.

2) Hence Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

3) In music: The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes.

4) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

5) Having the crown free to light on all sides because of greater height. See crown \*class.

6) Characterized by or exhibiting dominance. See dominance, 2.

7) In biology, when the cross-bred offspring of parents with antagonistic or mutually exclusive characters visibly exhibits a character of one parent, while it does not visibly exhibit but is able to transmit to descendants the antagonistic character of the other parent, then the character which is manifested, and the cross-bred organism

8) which exhibits it, and

9) those of its descendants which exhibit it, and

10) the parental character, and

11) the parent that exhibits it, are all called dominants.

12) The greatest of a set of numbers without regard to sign.

13) In petrography, in the quantitative classification (see rock), a factor which dominates over another between the ratios and .

dominical:

1) Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

2) Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the dominical prayer.

3) The Lord's day; Sunday.

4) The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

5) A dominical letter.

6) A garment or veil for Sundays. See dominicale.

doppia:

1) A former Italian gold coin; a pistole.

doppietta:

1) A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth $1.90 in American gold.

Dorado: None

double:

1) In printing: Same as mackle.

2) In lawn-tennis, two successive faults in serving.

3) In base-ball, a play in which a fielder, either alone or with assistance, puts out two runners before the ball is returned to the pitcher for delivery.

4) In astronomy, two stars which seem one to the unaided eye, but which are seen separated through the telescope.

5) pl. Sheet-iron plates, from 0.020 to 0.035 of an inch thick, which are ready for tinning.

6) To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to double a sum of money; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double a task.

7) To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force doubles our own.

8) To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to double a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to double a blanket lengthwise or crosswise; to double up a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to double over a leaf in a book; to double down the corner of a page.

9) To clench, as the hand.

10) To repeat; duplicate: as, to double a stroke.

11) To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to double Cape Horn.

12) In music, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).

13) To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

14) To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

15) To put on more effort or speed.

16) Milit., to march at the double-quick.

17) To play tricks; practise deception.

18) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

19) In the manufacture of spirituous liquors, to distil a second time (the low wines or weak spirit obtained in the first distillation), thus producing a liquid of in creased alcoholic strength.

20) In ship-building, to cover (a surface, particularly part of a deck or of the exterior of a vessel), with two thicknesses of plating or planking.

21) Milit., to move with the double-quick step.

22) In printing: In type-setting, to repeat words or lines through negligence.

23) In presswork, to make a second impression over the first.

24) In billiards, to cause an object-ball, almost invariably the first, to go to and return from a cushion, either for pocketing or for caroming.

25) In base-ball, to put out two men on one play. See double, n., 17.

26) Twice; doubly.

27) Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a double leaf; a double chin.

28) Having a twofold character or relation;comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a double office; to play a double part on the stage or in society.

29) Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having double the capacity of another; a decoction of double strength; a double bed.

30) Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength:as, double ale; a double letter.

31) Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

32) In botany, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.

33) In entomology, geminate; being in pairs.

34) In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a double bassoon, a double open diapason stop, etc.

35) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from single action, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See double-acting.

36) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.

37) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.

38) A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

39) A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

40) Hence—3. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

41) A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

42) Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

43) Hence— A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.

44) A fold or plait; a doubling.

45) Milit., a contraction of double-quick (which see).

46) In music: A variation.

47) A repetition of words in a song.

48) A turn.

49) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency.

50) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the doubles drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops).

51) plural In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called grandsire.

52) A size of Tavistock roofslates, 13 × 16 inches.

53) Eccles., a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See feast, and to double an antiphon, under double, transitive verb

54) In short whist, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.

55) plural In lawn-tennis, games played by two on a side: opposed to singles, played by one on a side.

56) In printing, same as doublet.

57) plural Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.

double-bodied:

1) Having two bodies.

double-first:

1) In Oxford University: One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

2) The degree itself: as, he took a double-first at Oxford.

doubloon:

1) A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to $8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to $7.87.

doubt:

1) A redoubt.

2) To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

3) To be in fear; be afraid.

4) To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to doubt the truth of a story.

5) To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

6) To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to doubt one's ability to execute a task.

7) To fear; be afraid of.

8) To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

9) Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

10) A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

11) A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

12) Difficulty; danger.

13) Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

14) Synonyms Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

drachma:

1) The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks.

2) A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.

3) A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See drum.

Draco:

1) One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.

2) [lowercase] Aluminous exhalation from marshy grounds.

3) A genus of old-world acrodont lizards, of the family Agamidœ, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. Draco volans, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See dragon, 2.

dracontic:

1) Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the dragon's head and tail). Also draconitic.

dragon:

1) A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness.

2) In zoöl.: A lizard of the genus Draco, specifically called the flying-dragon.

3) Any one of the monitor-lizards.

4) In ornithology, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called dragoon.

5) A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

6) [capitalized] An ancient northern constellation, Draco.

7) A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore.

8) An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff.

9) A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to Arum maculatum; the brown dragon, Arisœma triphyllum; the green dragon, Dracunculus vulgaris, and in the United States Arisœma Dracontium; the female or water dragon, Calla palustris.

10) In Scotland, a paper kite.

11) See the extract.

12) Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

13) The larva of a European notodontid moth, Hybocampa millhauseri, having remarkably angular outlines and conspicuous corners and humps, so that it resembles an oak-leaf curled and eaten by a tortricid larva.

14) The hellgrammite fly, Corydalus cornutus.

dram:

1) To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

2) To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

3) To ascertain the fineness or size of by dram weight, as of a silk thread or yarn.

4) A unit of weight less than an ounce.

5) A small quantity.

6) As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a dram of brandy.

7) A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See crib, 13.

8) An abbreviation of dramatic and dramatist.

droop:

1) The act of drooping, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping position or state.

2) To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

3) To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

4) To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited: as, the courage droops; the spirits droop.

5) To tend gradually downward or toward a close.

6) To drip; be wet with water.

7) To let sink or hang\_down: as, to droop the head.

drumslade:

1) A drum.

2) A drummer.

Drusian: None

dry:

1) Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind: as, dry land; dry clothes; dry weather; a dry day; dry wood; dry bones.

2) Specifically

3) In geology and mining, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water: as, dry diggings; dry separation.

4) Not giving milk: as, a dry cow.

5) Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

6) Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion: as, a dry style; a dry subject; a dry discussion.

7) Severe; hard: as, a dry blow.

8) Lacking in cordiality; cold: as, his answer was very short and dry.

9) Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; slily witty or caustic: as, a dry remark or repartee.

10) In painting, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

11) In sculpture, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.

12) Free from sweetness and fruity flavor: said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like.

13) In metallurgy, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment.

14) In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors: opposed to wet: as, a dry town, county, or State.

15) A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

16) In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.

17) In masonry, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

18) To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate: as, to dry the eyes; to dry hay; wind dries the earth; to dry a meadow or a swamp.

19) To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of: as, to dry out the water from a wet garment.

20) To wither; parch.

21) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of: as, the fierce heat dried up all the streams.

22) To lose moisture; become free from moisture.

23) To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity: as, water dries away rapidly; blood dries quickly on exposure to the air.

24) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow.

25) To wither, as a limb

26) To cease talking; be silent.

27) In pathology, not attended with suppuration, a fluid discharge or exudation, or hemorrhage.

28) Dry land: as, to execute a piece of engineering work in the dry (that is, not under water).

dualism:

1) Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

2) In philosophy, in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to monism.

3) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

4) In theol.: The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems.

5) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.

6) In chem., a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified.

7) In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles

dualist:

1) One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both of spirit and of matter.

dualistic:

1) In chem., pertaining to the dualistic system.

2) Consisting of two; characterized by duality.

3) Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

duality:

1) The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

dubiety:

1) Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

dubious:

1) Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

2) Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling: as, a dubious question; a dubious light.

3) Of uncertain event or issue: as, a dubious undertaking.

4) Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of dubious character; a dubious transaction; his morals or his methods are dubious. Synonyms Unsettled, undetermined.

5) Doubtful, Ambiguous, etc. (see obscure, a.); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiousness:

1) The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtfulness.

2) Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the dubiousness of a problem.

dubitation:

1) The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation.

ducat:

1) A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries.

2) An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

3) plural Money; cash.

4) An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.

duck:

1) A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family Anatidœ and subfamily Anatinœ or Fuligulinœ (which see).

2) The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or drake (which see).

3) Some webfooted bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl duck (that is, the avoset).

4) One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.

5) The velvet scoter.

6) The surf-scoter.

7) The ruddy duck.

8) The female mallard.

9) The female pintail.

10) The harlequin.

11) The hooded merganser. Also called water-pheasant.

12) Specifically— The wood-duck (which see). See Aix.

13) The garganey or summer tcal, Querquedula circia.

14) Hence— To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion: with with or of.

15) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees.

16) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees.

17) To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

18) To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

19) Hence To give way; yield; cringe.

20) To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to duck a witch or a scold.

21) To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to duck the head.

22) A diving inclination of the head.

23) In bridge, to lead a suit from the dealer or the dummy hand, and make no attempt to win the trick third hand, even when able to do so. See underplay.

24) A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for men's wear. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.

25) A cotton fabric sometimes considered the second grade, for strength and durability, after double-warp (which see, under warp).

26) In cricket, no score; zero: short for duck's-egg (which see).

27) A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a duck of a bonnet.

dulcify:

1) To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

2) To render more agreeable in any sense.

dunce:

1) [capitalized] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a Dunce-man; a Scotist.

2) Hence A caviling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

3) A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignoramus.

Dunce-man: None

Duns-man: None

duodecimal:

1) Reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, duodecimal multiplication.

2) One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.

3) plural An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches.

duplicate:

1) In whist and bridge, to play the same cards over again, as nearly as possible under the same conditions, each side getting the hands originally held by its opponents.

2) Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, duplicate spines in an insect; duplicate examples of an ancient coin; duplicate proportion.

3) Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

4) Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many duplicate copies of this picture; a duplicate action or proceeding.

5) One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

6) Specifically, in law and com.

7) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

8) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

9) One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy: as, a duplicate of a bust.

10) In botany, folded.

11) To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

12) In physiology, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some in-fusorians duplicate themselves.

13) To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See duplication.

duplication:

1) The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

2) In arithmetic, the multiplication of a number by two.

3) A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as”, the duplication of a membrane.

4) In physiology, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

5) In music, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See double, n. and verb

6) In botany, same as chorisis.

7) In admiralty law, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication.

8) Eccles., the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day.

duration:

1) Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the duration of life or of a partnership; the duration of a tone or note in music; the duration of an eclipse.

dryad:

1) In mythology, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See hamadryad.

2) In zoology, a kind of dormouse, Myoxus dryas.

dyadic:

1) Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a dyadic metal.

2) In Gr. pros.:

3) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a dyadic epiploce.

4) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a dyadic poem.

5) Also dyad, duadic.

6) In mathematics, a sum of dyads.

7) The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two.

dygogram:

1) A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit.

2) A diagram that shows both the horizontal directive magnetic force of the compass-needle on board ship under local influences and its deviation from the meridian for any latitude and sailing-course; specifically, the dygogram of Captain Colongue (1870) and of A. Smith, from which Paugger obtained the idea of his mechanical dromoscope of 1872.

dynam:

1) A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.

2) A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled dyname.

dynamic:

1) Sthenic; functional, not organic: as, a dynamic disease.

2) In botany, capable of strongly swelling on one side: applied to tissue.

3) Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to static.

4) Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension

5) Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

6) In the Kantian philosophy, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.

7) The doctrine that some other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe

8) A moral force; an efficient incentive.

9) The science which teaches how to calculate motions in accordance with the laws of force: same as dynamics.

dynamics:

1) The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptation), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

2) The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

dynamism:

1) The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle — a force in some sense — is required to explain the phenomena of nature.

2) The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

dynamist:

1) A believer in dynamism.

dynamistic:

1) Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

dysis:

1) In astrology, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyslogistic:

1) Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

eagle:

1) Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family Falconidæ and genus Aquila (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere.

2) A member of the genus Haliaëtus, which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white-or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, H. leucocephalus, the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, H. albicilla; the pelagic eagle, H. pelagicus, etc.

3) A name of many raptorial birds lager than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc.

4) [capitalized] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair.

5) A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle.

6) A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

7) A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1s. 1d. sterling.

8) In architecture, a name for a pediment.

9) In the game of roulette, a spot, outside the regular 36 numbers, upon which is the picture of an eagle.

10) The young of the bald eagle, Haliaėtus leucocephalus.

11) A base foreign coin which circulated in England in the reign of Edward I.

eaglestone:

1) A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head.

earth:

1) To hide in or as in the earth.

2) To put underground; bury; inter.

3) To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth.

4) In electricity, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

5) To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

6) The terraqueous globe which we inhabit.

7) One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word earth in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—

8) The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the earth.

9) The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay.

10) The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

11) Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

12) The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

13) In chem., a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances which are metallic oxids, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies.

14) In electricity: The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground.

15) The act of plowing; a plowing.

16) A day's plowing.

earwitness:

1) One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

2) A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others.

Easter:

1) A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

2) Of or pertaining to Easter.

3) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.

4) Eastern; easterly.

5) To change toward the east, as the wind; move toward the east, as the head of a vessel.

eccentric:

1) Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be eccentric.

2) In medicine, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, eccentric irritation; eccentric convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation).

3) Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in geometry, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to concentric, having a common center.

4) Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

5) Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, eccentric conduct; an eccentric person.

6) Of or pertaining to an eccentric: as, the eccentric anomaly of a planet; the eccentric rod of a steam-engine.

7) In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written excentric.

8) In ancient astronomy, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

9) In mod. astron., a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.

10) In mech., a device for converting a regular circular motion into an irregular reciprocating rectilinear motion.

11) One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of eccentric habits.

12) In astronomy, noting orbital motion which is not in a circle around the center of attraction; as applied to curves generally, deviating from circularity, as the ellipse and hyperbola.

eclectic:

1) Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

2) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

3) One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another.

4) Specifically— A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy.

5) In the early church, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel.

6) In medicine, a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclecticism:

1) The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

eclimeter:

1) An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse:

1) To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon eclipses the sun.

2) To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

3) To suffer an eclipse.

4) In astronomy, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination.

5) Figuratively, any state of obscuration; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an eclipse.

ecliptic:

1) Pertaining to an eclipse.

2) Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, ecliptic constellations.

3) In astronomy, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars.

4) A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics.

eddy:

1) A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid.

2) Synonyms See stream.

3) To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

4) To cause to move in an eddy; collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl.

educate:

1) To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

2) Synonyms To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education:

1) The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners.

2) The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures.

educe:

1) To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

2) To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

educt:

1) That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance.

2) Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference.

3) In mathematics, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

effect:

1) In art, an accidental or unusual combination of colors, lights, or forms which especially excite the interest of a painter and form a suitable motive or key in painting or etching.

2) That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the effect of heat.

3) Power to produce consequnces or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no effect.

4) Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that effect; his speech was to the effect that, etc.

5) A state or course of accomplishment or fulfilment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into effect; the medicine soon took effect.

6) Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by in.

7) Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the effect of a view, or of a picture.

8) pl. [After F. effets, effects, chattels, effets mobiliers, movable property; cf. effect, a bill, bill of exchange, effets publics, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate.

9) The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

10) Goods, Chattels, etc. See property.

11) To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about; make actual; achieve: as, to effect a political revolution, or a change of government.

12) To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to effect a purpose, or one's desires.

13) Synonyms To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; Affect, Effect. See affect.

14) Execute, Accomplish, etc. See perform.

effection:

1) The act of effecting; creation; production.

2) In geometry, the construction of a proposition.

effictive: None

effectual:

1) Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were effectual.

2) True; veracious.

effectuous:

1) Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective.

effeminant: None

efficiency:

1) Angström's method. Another method of measuring the radiant efficiency of a source of light is due to Knut Ångström. An opaque screen is mounted in such a position as to cut off all rays lying beyond the red end of the visible spectrum, and the remaining radiation is assembled upon the face of a bolometer by means of a cylindrical lens. The ratio of this quantity to the total radiation, measured by the same instrument, gives the radiant efficiency of the source of light. The radiant efficiency of such sources of light as have been measured by the two methods thus described is given in the following table. The values obtained by the integration of the energy-curves and by Ångström's method are marked respectively L and A.

2) While other sources of light have not as yet been measured by these methods, their relative efficiencies are approximately known, and by comparison with the above data we know that the radiant efficiency of ordinary oil- and gas-flames is about .01, that of the glow-lamp from .01 to .03, and that of the electric arc from .04 to .08. Gross efficiency. The term efficiency is likewise used to express the ratio of the energy in light-giving form developed in unit time by a source to the energy of combustion of the fuel which it is necessary to consume in order to maintain the source during that time. The efficiency thus defined takes into account the total heat-losses in the production of light. In the case of the flames of candles and of oil-lamps the heat lost by convection and conduction is very large compared with the total radiation from the flame. In the case of gas-flames the heat of combustion of the coal necessary to produce the gas to maintain the flame, as compared with the luminous energy emitted by the flame, gives the gross efficiency. In computing the gross efficiency of electric lights the heat of combustion of the fuel used to generate the current supplied to the lamps or the equivalent amount of energy, whatever be its source, is to be taken. In the case of a steam-plant for electric lighting the losses by dissipation of heat in the boiler, engine, dynamo, and lead-wires, together with the loss by convection and conduction in the electric lamp itself, all enter into the computation of the gross efficiency. Whatever process for the production of light may be employed, the amount of energy dissipated for the purpose of obtaining luminous radiation is very great, and the gross efficiency of luminous flames used in lighting ranges from .001 to .002, while the gross efficiency of electric lamps under the best existing conditions for the production of power is little if any above these figures. Electric efficiency. It is convenient in the case of the electric light to express the efficiency in watts per candle—a method not comparable with the energy-ratio defined above, but useful for the comparison of the various types of lamp used in electric lighting. The electric efficiency of the ordinary lamp ranges between four watts per candle and three watts per candle, according to the temperature of the filament, that of the arc-light from two watts per candle to one watt per candle (mean spherical candle-power), while the efficiency of the Nernst lamp is intermediate between that of the arc and the glow-lamp.

3) The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

4) Specifically— The state of being able or competent; the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession, or duty: as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of efficiency.

5) In mech., the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended. Synonyms Efficacy, etc. See effectiveness.

efficient:

1) Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

2) Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an efficient workman, director, or commander.

3) Synonyms Efficacious, Effectual, etc. (see effective); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

4) An efficient cause (see above).

5) One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitation grant paid by government.

6) In mathematics, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an efficient; a factor.

effluent:

1) Flowing out; emanating.

2) That which flows out or issues forth.

3) Specifically, in geography, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an effluent of the Mississippi river.

4) In mathematics, a covariant of a quantic of degree mn in i variables, the covariant being of degree m and in p variables, where p is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing n into i parts.

efflux:

1) To flow out or away.

2) The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effiuence; flow: as, an efflux of matter from an ulcer.

3) That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

effluxion:

1) The act of flowing out.

2) That which flows out; an emanation.

effort:

1) Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of “gathering the strength” or coördination of the powers.

2) The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

3) In mech., a force upon a body due to a definite cause.

4) To strengthen; reinforce.

egg-nog: None

ego:

1) The “I”; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's “self,” considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

ego-altruistic:

1) Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

egoism:

1) The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

2) In ethics, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to altruism. In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with egotism.

3) In metaphysics, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion.

egoist:

1) One who is characterized by egoism; a selfish or self-centered person.

2) In metaphysics, one holding the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic:

1) Characterized by the vice of egoism; absorbed in self.

2) In ethics, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egoism: opposed to altruistic.

3) In metaphysics, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

egoistical: None

egoity:

1) The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

egotism:

1) The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

2) Hence An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

3) Synonyms Pride, Egotism, Vanity, Conceit, Self-conceit, Self-consciousness. Pride and egotism imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. Pride is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. Vanity is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. Pride rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, pride of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual pride. Vanity rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have pride and another vanity. One may be too proud to be vain. Conceit, or self-conceit, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments: it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. Egotism is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from conceit chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. Conceit becomes egotism when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. Self-consciousness is often confounded with egotism, conceit, or vanity, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

4) Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you … begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning …. But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your self-consciousness will change into pity and humility.

egress:

1) To go out; depart; leave.

2) The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

3) Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

4) In astronomy, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egrimony:

1) Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow.

2) An obsolete form of agrimony.

Egyptian:

1) Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the northeastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.

2) Gipsy. See II., 2.

3) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples.

4) Roofs and covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of lintel-construction.

5) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide-spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower.

6) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves.

7) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see cavo-rilievo), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-façades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See mastaba, obelisk, pylon, pyramid, syrinx, 2, etc.

8) A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers.

9) A gipsy.

10) One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

eighteen:

1) Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

2) The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.

3) A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenth:

1) Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

2) The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.

3) In music, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eighth:

1) Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.

2) The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.

3) In music: The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave.

4) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale.

5) An eighth-note.

6) In early English law, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eightieth:

1) Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

2) The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eighty:

1) Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

2) The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.

3) A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

eikosarion:

1) A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. Finlay, Greece under the Romans.

eimer:

1) A German liquid measure, having a capacity of from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons.

eject:

1) To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

2) Specifically To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to eject an unfaithful officer; to eject a tenant.

3) Synonyms To emit, extrude.

4) To oust, dislodge.

5) In projective geometry, the figure composed of straights and planes made in projecting the. original.

6) That which is ejected; specifically, in philosophy, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an eject to the consciousness of any other.

elaborative:

1) Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of completion or perfection.

elastic:

1) Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

2) Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression.

3) Figuratively Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an elastic conscience; elastic principles.

4) Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, elastic spirits.

5) A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elasticity:

1) The property of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves work, which for small strains is proportional to the square of the amount of the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

elate:

1) Raised; lifted up.

2) Exalted in feeling; elated.

3) Synonyms Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

4) To raise; exalt; elevate.

5) To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

elater:

1) Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

2) [NL.] In botany: One of the four clubshaped filaments of Equisetaceæ, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore.

3) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of Hepaticæ having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion.

4) One of the similar free filaments of Myxomycetes forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.

5) [NL.] In entomology: [capitalized] The typical genus of the family Elateridæ, founded by Linnæus in 1767.

6) One of the Elateridæ; a click-beetle.

7) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the Poduridæ. A. S. Packard. See spring.

8) One who or that which elates.

elaterist:

1) One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

2) One who holds a particular theory of elasticity: used by Boyle with reference to his law. See quotation under elastic, a., 2.

elderberry:

1) The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, Sambucus nigra and S. Canadensis, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

election:

1) A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

2) The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors.

3) The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special election; American elections are generally held in autumn.

4) Hence By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an election on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U.S.]

5) Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

6) In theology: The choice by God of particular individuals either to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or to be commissioned for a particular work.

7) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

8) In astrology, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See root, n.

9) In mathematics, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects.

Electic: None

Eleaticism: None

elect:

1) An abbreviation of electric and electricity.

2) An abbreviation of electrical;

3) of the Latin electuarium, electuary.

4) To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in theology, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See election, 6.

5) Hence To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method: as, to elect a representative or a senator; to elect a president or mayor.

6) To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

7) Synonyms Select, Prefer, etc. See choose.

8) Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in theology, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

9) Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor electricity

10) Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

11) A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

12) Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

Electra:

1) One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.

2) [NL.] In zoology: A genus of polyps.

3) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

4) A genus of dipterous insects.

5) A genus of mollusks.

electrochronographic: None

electrum:

1) A word used by Greek (η%27λεκτρον) and Latin (electrum) authors with various meanings at various times.

2) Native argentiferous gold in which the silver amounts to one third or more.

element:

1) That of which anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

2) Specifically— An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

3) plural The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's “Elements” (Gr. στοιχει%148α), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry.

4) In geometry, one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. “Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes” (Cremona, Geom., tr. by Leuesdorff, § 31).

5) In mathematics, one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant.

6) In astronomy, one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet (perhaps because the planets were called elements). They are six, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at any epoch, and the eccentricity.

7) A datum required for the solution of any problem.

8) plural The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called communion elements.

9) In biology, one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal elements or rings, the epicranium is formed of several elements or pieces which are soldered together, etc.

10) In electricity, a voltaic cell. See cell.

11) One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed.

12) A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds.

13) There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not yet been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

14) The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his element.

15) To compound of elements or first principles.

16) To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

elench:

1) In logic, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also elenchus.

elenchic:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical.

elenchical: None

elevation:

1) In old music, a grace or embellishment consisting of a short upward run connecting two notes separated by a skip.

2) The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

3) The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

4) Hence A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness.

5) That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

6) Altitude.

7) In architecture, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.

8) Eccles., the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people.

9) In the Rom. Cath. liturgy, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.

10) Synonyms Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.

11) Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

eleven:

1) One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, eleven men.

2) The number which is the sum of ten and one.

3) A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI., or xi.

4) A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia eleven; there were two strong elevens matched.

eleventh:

1) Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

2) Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the eleventh part of fifty-five is five.

3) One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five elevenths of fifty-five are twenty-five.

4) In early English law, an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

5) In music:

elf-shot:

1) Shot by an elf.

2) Same as elf-bolt.

3) A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves.

Eliac: None

elicitation:

1) The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

eligible:

1) Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an eligible tenant.

2) Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

3) One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an eligible person.

eliminant:

1) In mathematics, a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another.

2) In medicine, an agent which stimulates excretion.

eliminate:

1) To go beyond the limit or limits of.

2) To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

3) In mathematics, to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations.

elimination:

1) A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

2) In law, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.

3) In mathematics, the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.

elixation:

1) The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

elixir:

1) To give the character of an elixir to.

2) In alchemy, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life.

3) In medicine, formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances.

4) The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification.

Elixir of vitriol: None

ell:

1) A long measure, chiefly used for cloth.

2) The name of the letter L, l. It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.

3) An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter L.

4) A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellipse:

1) In geometry, a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal.

ellipsis:

1) In grammar, omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, “the heroic virtues I admire,” for “the heroic virtues which I admire”; “prythee, peace,” for “I pray thee, hold thy peace.”

2) In printing, a mark or marks, as—,\* \* \*, …, denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in k—g for king) or of words.

3) In geometry, an ellipse.

ellipsograph:

1) An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also elliptograph.

ellipsoid:

1) In geometry, a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

2) In anthropology, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has an ellipsoidal form.

elliptic:

1) Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse.

2) Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

3) In entomology, elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base: applied especially to the abdomen, as in many Hymenoptera.

4) In mathematics, having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an elliptic involution.

5) See space.

elliptical: None

ellipticity:

1) The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the ellipticity of the earth is .

elliptois:

1) A curve defined by the equation aym + n = bxm (a-xn), where m and n are both greater than 1. Also called infinite ellipse.

elliptoid:

1) Somewhat like an ellipse.

2) Same as elliptois.

ellwand:

1) An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

2) [capitalized] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the Girdle or Belt of Orion. Also called Our Lady's Ellwand.

elwand:

1) See ellwand.

emanation:

1) Specifically, in radioactivity, an unstable gaseous disintegration-product spontaneously produced from a radioactive substance.

2) The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.

3) In philosophy: Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of emanation. Hence — The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence.

4) That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; effiux; effiuvium: as, the odor of a flower is an emanation of its particles.

5) In algebra, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantic.

emanative:

1) Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

emerge:

1) To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to emerge from the water or from the ocean; the sun emerges from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to emerge from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

2) To issue; proceed.

3) To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

4) To immerge; sink.

emergent year: None

emersion:

1) The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with immersion, etc.

2) In astron.: The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the emersion of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the emersion of a star from behind the moon.

3) The heliacal rising of a star—that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun.

empirema:

1) In logic, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled empeirema.

empiric:

1) Same as empirical.

2) Versed in physical experimentation: as, an empiric alchemist.

3) Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

4) One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

5) An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

6) In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

7) = Syn.2. Mountebank, etc. See quack, n.

empirical:

1) Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

2) as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

3) Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

empiricism:

1) The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

2) In medicine, the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

3) The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

empiricist:

1) One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

2) A medical empiric.

empty:

1) Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an empty house or room; an empty chest or purse; an empty chair or saddle.

2) Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

3) Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, empty words; empty compliments.

4) Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an empty coxcomb.

5) Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

6) Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, empty air; empty dreams; empty pleasures.

7) Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an empty horse.

8) Not supplied; without provision.

9) Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

10) Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

11) Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

12) Synonyms Void, etc. (see vacant); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.

13) Weak, silly, senseless.

14) Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

15) An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freightcar, etc.: as, returned empties.

16) To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with of before the thing removed: as, to empty a well or a cistern; to empty a pitcher or a purse; to empty a house of its occupants.

17) To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with out: as, to empty out the water from a pitcher.

18) To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river empties itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not emptied by its flow into the ocean.]

19) To lay waste; make destitute or desolate.

20) To become empty.

21) To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean.

empyrean:

1) Empyreal; celestially refined.

2) The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

encounter:

1) To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

2) To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

3) To oppose; oppugn.

4) To befall; betide.

5) Synonyms To confront, struggle with, contend against.

6) To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

7) To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

8) A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

9) Specifically In physics, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body.

10) A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

11) Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

12) Synonyms Encounter, Rencounter, Skirmish, Brush, colision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under battle. An encounter is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. Rencounter is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A skirmish is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A brush is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See strife.

end:

1) One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the end of a house or of a table; the end of the street; each end of a chain or rope.

2) One of the extreme or furthermost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the ends of the earth; the southern end of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the end of the garden.

3) The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of beginning: as, the end of time; the end of a controversy or of a book; the end of the year or of the season.

4) Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

5) A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the end of me.

6) A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-ends.

7) That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, “the end justifies the means.”

8) A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in logic, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

9) In archery, the number of arrows shot from one end of the range, before proceeding to shoot from the other.

10) Nautical, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.

11) In coal-mining, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to face on.

12) Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely.

13) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log on end.

14) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

15) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to get the better end of a bargain.

16) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with of.

17) Confess them … to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same.

18) Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

19) Synonyms See extremity.

20) To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

21) Specifically To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

22) To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to end a cane with an iron ferrule.

23) To set on end; set upright.

24) To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage ends with the return of a ship.

25) Specifically, to die.

26) One length of a piece of woven woolen or cotton goods.

27) In mining, that one of two vertical sets of joints in coal which shows the rougher surface.

energy:

1) The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

2) Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

3) The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative energy; the energies of mind and body.

4) In the Aristotelian philos., actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse: opposed to power, potency, or potentiality.

5) A fact of acting or actually being.

6) In rhetoric, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

7) In physics: Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See vis viva.

8) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see work) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities.

9) of water in motion, or in an elevated position;

10) of air in motion, as the wind;

11) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun.

engine:

1) To contrive.

2) To assault with engines of war.

3) To torture by means of an engine; rack.

4) To furnish with an engine or engines: as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and engined at Greenwich.

5) A locomotive which has two or more pairs of driving-wheels coupled together by side or parallel rods.

6) A form of engine in which the crank is driven by the pressure on two rectangular pistons, the second of which traverses in a suitable recess in the first This double motion enables the pistons to follow the angular displacement of the crank without the use of connecting-rods, and gives a square section to the case inclosing the two pistons.

7) Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

8) An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

9) An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

10) An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance: used in a very general way.

11) Specifically— A snare, gin, or trap.

12) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, engines of war or of torture.

13) More particulary— A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic engine for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam-, gas-, or air-engine, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-engine; stationary or locomotive engines. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive engine. See these words.

engyscope:

1) A kind of reflecting microscope.

enlightenment:

1) The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light; used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

2) [Tr. G. aufklärung.] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

ennead:

1) The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in mathematics, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves.

2) One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

ens:

1) An abbreviation of ensign.

2) That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

3) The same as first ens (which see, below).

ensemble:

1) Together; all at once; simultaneously.

2) In music, same as concerted: as, an ensemble passage or work.

3) The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.

4) In music, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.

5) In mathematics, a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite.

entelechy:

1) Realization: opposed to power or potentiality, and nearly the same as energy or act (actuality).

enthusiasm:

1) An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned.

2) In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success.

3) An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his enthusiasms were now all extinguished; the enthusiasm of impassioned oratory.

4) Synonyms Earnestness, Zeal, etc. (see eagerness); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthymematical:

1) Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme:

1) In Aristotle's logic, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

2) A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed.

entire:

1) Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your entire loving brother.

2) Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left entire.

3) In botany, without toothing or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.

4) in heraldry, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.

5) Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an entire horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).

6) Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the entire command of the army; to have one's entire confidence.

7) Essential; real; true.

8) Interior; internal.

9) The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety.

10) A kind of malt liquor known also as porter or Stout.

entitative:

1) Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to objective in the old sense of the latter word.

entitatively:

1) Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entity:

1) Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete ens.

2) An independent ens; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera.

3) An individual fact or conception, having in itself all that is needed to constitute a characteristic whole.

enumerable:

1) Capable of being enumerated; numerable.

enumerate:

1) To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to enumerate the stars in a constellation.

enumeration:

1) The act of enumerating.

2) An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

3) In rhetoric, a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument.

4) In logic, abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

enumerator:

1) One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

enunciation:

1) The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance: pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

2) The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

3) In logic, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

enunciative:

1) Declaring something as true; declarative.

envelop:

1) A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the envelop of a seed. Specifically

2) A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed.

3) In fortification, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.

4) In astronomy, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch.

5) In geometry, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces.

6) To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

7) To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

8) To line; cover on the inside.

9) Synonyms To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelope: None

envy:

1) A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied: usually followed by of.

2) Hatred; ill will; malice.

3) Public odium; ill repute.

4) An object of envy.

5) Synonyms Jealousy, Envy. Jealousy is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. Envy is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. Jealousy is enmity prompted by fear; envy is enmity prompted by covetousness.

6) To challenge (in a game).

7) To vie with; emulate.

8) To strive; contend; vie.

9) A challenge (in a game); a vying; a vie.

10) A contention; an attempt; an attack.

11) Emulation.

12) To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or without, a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects.

13) To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

14) To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

15) To do harm to; injure.

16) To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing: formerly often followed by at.

eon:

1) The largest divisionof geologic-time: used by J. D. Dana especially in dividing the archœan into astral and archæozoic eons.

2) A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to age, era, or cycle, and sometimes to eternity.

3) In Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity.

aeon:

1) etc. See eon, eonian, etc.

epact:

1) The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style.

epagote: None

epagomenal:

1) Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.

epanthem:

1) A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.

ephah:

1) A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a bath (which see).

epha: None

ephemeris:

1) A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular.

2) In astronomy, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator.

3) Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

epichirema:

1) In logic:

2) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt.

3) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a prosyllogism), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. “For it is a transgression of the law” is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that “covetousness is sin.”

Epictetian: None

epicure:

1) [cap. or lowercase] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

2) Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gormand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

3) Synonyms Epicure, Gourmet, and Gormand agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The epicure selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The gourmet is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The gormand differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

4) To live like an epicure; epicurize.

Epicurean: None

epicycle:

1) A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See epicyclic train, under epicyclic.

2) In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

3) In mod. astron., sometimes used for the geocentric path of a planet, or its path relative to the earth regarded as fixed.

epicycloid:

1) In geometry, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674.

epithymetical:

1) Belonging to the desires and appetites.

epitomator:

1) An epitomizer.

epitome:

1) An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

2) Hence Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

3) Synonyms Compendium, Compend, etc. See abridgment.

epitrochoid:

1) In geometry, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle.

epoch:

1) A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

2) Hence A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

3) In geology, specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time.

4) In astronomy, an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given.

5) See the adjectives.

6) See equivalent phrases under era.

7) Synonyms Epoch, Era, Period, Age. Epoch and era should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. “An era is a succession of time: an epoch is a point of time. An era commonly begins at an epoch. We live in the Christian era, in the Protestant era, in the era of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an epoch: the period of the dawn of the Reformation was an epoch” (A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 365). Period may be the opposite of epoch, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of age is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person: as, the age of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a period of some length: as, the bronze age; the golden age; this is an age of investigation.

8) In the mechanics of vibration, a term introduced into the equation for a simple harmonic motion in cases where time is not reckoned from the instant when the vibrating particle has reached its greatest positive elongation.

equal:

1) Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence.

2) Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an equal mind.

3) Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

4) Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are equal; equal laws.

5) Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

6) Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with to: as, the army was not equal to the contest; we are not equal to the undertaking.

7) Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all equal in the sight of God.

8) In botany, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.

9) In entomology, same as equate.

10) Synonyms Equable, regular, unvarying.

11) Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.

12) Fair, even-handed.

13) Fit, competent.

14) One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

15) The state of being equal; equality.

16) Equally; in a manner equal (to).

17) To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share equals mine; no other dramatist equals Shakspere.

18) To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

19) To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

20) To be equal; match.

equality:

1) The state of being equal; identity in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with regard to the thing or things compared.

2) Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; equableness: as, equality of surface; an equality of temper or constitution.

3) In other cases, to indicate equality or equivalence of sense: as, Latin gratias = thanks.

4) In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form: as, English two = Latin duo = Greek δύο = Sanskrit dva.

equant:

1) Having equal arcs described in equal times; figuratively, regulating. See II.

2) In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle about whose center the center of the epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe equal angles in equal times. Also called eccentric equator.

equation:

1) A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

2) In mathematics, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; x = b + m − r.

3) In astronomy, the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; also, in a more general sense, the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever.

4) In chem., a collection of symbols used to indicate that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, having been brought within the sphere of chemical action, a reaction will take place, and new bodies be produced.

5) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid, namely, where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the impressed forces, q the velocity, and C a constant for each stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational motion a constant for all space.

6) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution;

7) with older writers, any solution not general. A singular solution is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The complete integral of a partial differential equation is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions.

8) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light.

9) In modern astron., the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (Gauss, Theoria Motus, I. 7.)

10) The equation of the argument. (Kepler, De Motibus Martis, I. iv.)

11) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables: so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coordinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrauge.

12) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his “Méchanique Analitique,” though invented by Euler.

13) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if U = 0, V = 0, W = 0, represent the equations of three circles, UV = W is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic

14) In the calculus, an equation which contains no differentials.

equator:

1) In astronomy, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth.

2) In geography, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth.

3) Hence A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.

equatorial:

1) In crystallog., of or pertaining to the horizontal or lateral plane.

2) Of or pertaining to the equator: as, equatorial climates; the equatorial diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.

3) An astronomical instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion.

equiangular:

1) In geometry, having all the angles equal.

equianharmonic:

1) Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically:

1) In an equianharmonic situation.

equiconvex:

1) Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent:

1) Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural:

1) Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

equicrure:

1) Same as equicrural.

equidistant:

1) Equally distant.

2) Same as equidistantial.

equilateral:

1) In geometry, having all the sides equal: as, an equilateral triangle.

2) In zoology: Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line.

3) Having all the sides equal.

4) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.

5) A figure having all its sides equal.

equilibrant:

1) In physics, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

equilibrate:

1) To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

equilibration:

1) Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

equilibrism:

1) A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrium:

1) Indifferent or neutral equilibrium, when the vertical gradient of temperature in still air is exactly equal to the adiabatic rate in moving air, and a disturbed mass stays in its new location.

2) Unstable equilibrium, when the vertical gradient of temperature in still air is greater than the adiabatic rate in moving air. In this ease the mass of air when once started in vertical motion continues to rise or fall as the case may be, because the thermodynamic change in its own temperature is less than the change actually existing in the surrounding atmosphere. A thunder-storm, with its ascending currents and formation of tall cumuli, illustrates unstable equilibrium.

3) In chem.: An assumed condition of a mass consisting of the same or of different kinds of matter, in which apparently no chemical change is going on, but in which it is imagined that individual atoms are exchanging places with others of exactly similar character, so that in a given (perhaps extremely short) time many molecules may be decomposed and precisely as many molecules, of absolutely similar character, formed.

4) The equilibrium of a liquid cooled, out of contact with its solid phase, below the temperature of equilibrium between the liquid and the solid; or of a liquid heated, out of contact with its vapor, above the temperature of equilibrium between the liquid and the vapor having a pressure equal to the actual pressure on the liquid. Water, free from ice, may be cooled many degrees below its usual freezing-point; when brought into contact with a fragment of ice, sometimes when disturbed mechanically, part of the water instantly freezes, and the temperature rises, from that of the labile equilibrium of water alone, to that of the stable equilibrium between water and ice.

5) Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes.

6) The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

7) A state of just poise; a position of due balance.

8) In the fine arts: The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

9) Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

equimomental:

1) In physics, having equal moments of inertia about, parallel axes, or axes which may be brought, into parallelism, all at once.

equimultiple:

1) Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

2) In arithmetic and geometry, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, mA, mB are equimultiples of A and B.

equinoctial:

1) Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the equinoctial line, or equator.

2) Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, equinoctial heat; an equinoctial sun; equinoctial wind.

3) Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an equinoctial storm.

4) In astronomy, the celestial equator: so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

5) A gale or storm occurring at or near the time of an equinox.

equinox:

1) The moment when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making the day and night everywhere of equal length (whence the name). There are two annual equinoxes, the vernal, which falls in the spring, namely, on the 21st of March according to the Gregorian calendar, and the autumnal, which falls in the autumn, namely, on the 22d of September. The term equinox is also loosely applied to the equinoctial points (which see, under equinoctial).

2) An equinoctial gale or storm; an equinoctial.

3) Anything equal; an equal measure.

equiparance:

1) Identity of reciprocal relations. Thus, cousins are said to be in a relation of equiparance, because if A is cousin to B, then B is equally cousin to A.

equiparancy: None

equiparant:

1) Anything whose relation to another thing is that of equiparance.

2) Identically reciprocal.

equipollence:

1) Equality of power or force.

2) In logic, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

3) In mathematics, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollency: None

equipollent:

1) Having equal power or force; equivalent.

2) In logic, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.

3) In mathematics, equal and parallel.

equiponderant:

1) Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

2) Of equal weight, force, or influence.

equipotential:

1) In physics, connected with a single value of the potential. See potential.

equisegmental:

1) In mathematics, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.

equivalence:

1) The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal equivalence of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact equivalence between different words is rare. Also equivalency.

2) To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

3) In chem., capability of mutual replacement, in chemical combination, of definite quantities of different substances: thus, there is equivalence between approximately 18.07 parts of aluminium, 40.1 of calcium, 46.1 of sodium, and 55.9 of (ferrous) iron in combining with the same fixed quantity of oxygen.

equivalent:

1) In geometry: Said of two polygons if they can be cut into a finite number of triangles congruent in pairs.

2) In chem., applied to the respective quantities of different substances which are capable of replacing each other in combination with a fixed quantity of some particular substance. These mutually replaceable quantities of such substances are said to be equivalent to each other. See equiralence. 2.

3) See equivalence, 2.

4) Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost equivalent to full proof.

5) In geology, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the equivalent strata of different countries. See II., 2.

6) In geometry, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.

7) In biology, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.

8) That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

9) In geology, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the equivalent of the English Bath oölite.

10) To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize.

eauivocal: None

equivocate:

1) Having a double signification.

2) To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

3) To render equivocal; render false or lying.

equivocation:

1) In logic, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from amphibology, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

2) Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

3) Synonyms Prevarication, etc. (see evasion); shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.

equivoke:

1) One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

2) An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

3) Equivocation.

equivoque: None

Equuleus:

1) An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also Equiculus.

2) [lowercase] In Roman antiquity, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.

era:

1) A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

2) A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the era of good feeling (see below).

3) Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the era of Christ's appearance.

4) A Cæsarean era beginning 48 b. c., Oct. 1st.

5) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria.

6) In geology, a division of geologic time which, according to the recommendation of the International Congress of Geologists, is to be regarded as of highest rank, corresponding to the stratigraphic term group. See group, 3 .

erect:

1) To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to erect a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

2) To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to erect a house or a temple; to erect a fort.

3) To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to erect a kingdom or commonwealth; to erect a new system or theory.

4) To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

5) To animate; encourage.

6) To advance or set forth; propound.

7) To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to erect a horoscope; to erect a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to erect a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

8) 2 and Construct, build, institute, establish, plant.

9) 1 and Elevate. See raise.

10) To take an upright position; rise.

11) Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

12) Specifically— In heraldry, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a boar's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be erect.

13) In botany, vertical throughout; not spreading or declined; upright: as, an erect stem; an erect leaf or ovule.

14) In entomology, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from perpendicular or vertical.

15) Hence Upright and firm; bold.

16) Intent; alert.

Eretrian: None

erg:

1) In physics, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system—that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter.

ergo:

1) Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

ergometer:

1) An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called electro-ergometer.

ergotism:

1) A logical inference; a conclusion.

2) Logical reasoning; ratiocination.

3) The spur of rye; ergot.

4) The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished.

Eridanus:

1) The ancient southern constellation of the River.

eristic:

1) Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

2) One given to disputation; a controversialist.

3) An art of logical criticism practised by the Megarics and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

erotematic:

1) Proceeding by means of questions.

error:

1) In base-ball, a failure by one of the fielders to put out an opponent when he has the opportunity; a misplay by which a runner secures a base.

2) In law, upon an appeal, to reverse the judgment or other determination of the court below, on account of error in its proceedings.

3) A wandering; a devious and uncertain course.

4) A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

5) An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical error (which see, below).

6) A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

7) The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the true error.

8) In law, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party.

9) Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

escribe:

1) To draw so as to touch the one side of a triangle outside of the triangle, and the other two sides produced: as, an escribed circle.

escuage:

1) In later feudal law, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; scutage.

escudo:

1) A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

2) A gold coin of Chile, of the value of five pesos, equal to $1.825.

esoteric:

1) Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

2) In embryology, endoblastic. See the extract.

3) An esoteric doctrine.

4) A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esotery:

1) Mystery; secrecy.

essence:

1) To perfume; scent.

2) The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything.

3) Hence The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term: as, the essence of a miser's character is avarice.

4) That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the essence of the book.

5) Existence; being.

6) An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncompounded: as, the fifth essence (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See quintessence.

7) Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial.

8) Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, essence of peppermint.

9) Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

10) Importance; moment; essentiality.

11) The French designation for oil of cajeput.

Essenes: None

essential:

1) In geology, noting those minerals of any species of rock which establish its character and which must be mentioned in its definition: contrasted with accessory.

2) Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an essential character; an essential quality.

3) Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an essential feature of Shakspere's style.

4) Specifically, in medicine, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely.

5) Pertaining to or proceeding from an essence; of the nature of an essence or extract.

6) Existence; being.

7) A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

essentiality:

1) The quality of being essential.

essentially:

1) By reason of natural constitution; in essence: as, minerals and plants are essentially different.

2) In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ essentially.

establishment:

1) The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the establishment of a factory; the establishment of a claim.

2) A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

3) Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

4) Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

5) That which has been established or set up for any purpose.

6) The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church: especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See established church, under church.

7) The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace establishment.

estadal:

1) A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English.

estimation:

1) The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

2) Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an estimation of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

3) In chem., the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.

4) Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

5) Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

6) Synonyms Appraisement, valuation.

7) Estimate, Regard, etc. (see esteem); admiration, reverence, veneration.

Etamin: None

et cetera:

1) And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, etcetera.

etcetera: None

eteopolymorphism:

1) True polymorphism.

eternity:

1) The condition or quality of being eternal.

2) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

3) Existence outside of the relations of time.

4) The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

5) Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an eternity of suspense; the great desert with its eternity of sand.

ethical:

1) In a special sense, relating to medical ethics or in accord with the code of rules which guides physicians in their relations to one another and to their patients.

2) Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

ethics:

1) The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others.

2) The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence.

3) A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social ethics; medical ethics.

etiquette:

1) A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history.

2) Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

Euclidean:

1) Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 b. c.), the author of the “Elements of Geometry,” which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England.

2) Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Arch on Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 b. c.

3) Also spelled Eukleidean.

Eulerian:

1) Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707–83).

euthymia:

1) Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

euthytatic:

1) In physics, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress.

evaluate:

1) To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in mathematics, to ascertain the numerical value of.

evaluation:

1) Careful valuation or appraisement; specifically, in mathematics, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the evaluation of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

evanesce:

1) To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, evanescing colors or vapors.

2) To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane.

evanscible: None

evaporation:

1) The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization.

2) The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor.

3) In algebra, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations x—ky = a and x—y = b, which disappears when k = 1, is said to pass off by evaporation.

evectant:

1) In mathematics, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evection:

1) The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

2) In astronomy: The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy.

3) The moon's libration.

evectional:

1) Relating or belonging to the evection.

evector:

1) In mathematics, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic a, nb, ½n(n—1)c, etc., by d/da, d/db, d/dc, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

even:

1) Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities, irregularities, or obstructions: as, even ground; an even surface.

2) Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an even temper; to hold an even course.

3) Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; consentaneous; accordant: followed by with.

4) On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are even; an even chance; an even bargain; letters of even date; to get even with an antagonist.

5) Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

6) Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an even mile; an even pound or quart; an even hundred or thousand.

7) Divisible, as a number, by 2: thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are even numbers: opposed to odd, as 1, 3, etc. See evenly even, unevenly even, below.

8) Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

9) In entomology, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [Even was formerly used in composition with the sense of fellow-or co-. See even-Christian, even-bishop, even-servant.]

10) In the Pythagorean philos., that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

11) Evening: the earlier word for evening, but now archaic or poetical.

12) Same as eve, 2.

13) Often contracted e'en.

14) In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run even.

15) Straightway; directly.

16) Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied even then; even this was not enough. In verse often contracted e'en.

17) To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

18) To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

19) To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be evened to me.

20) To act up to; keep pace with.

21) To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by with.

evening:

1) The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

2) Hence The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the evening of life; the evening of his power.

3) The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight.

4) The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant.

5) Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the evening sacrifice.

everlasting:

1) Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

2) Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

3) Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these everlasting disputes.

4) 2 and Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable.

5) Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

6) A strong woolen cloth, now used especially for the tops of boots. Also called lasting and prunella, and formerly durance (which see).

7) A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered.

8) Very; exceedingly: as, everlasting mean.

9) Same as large-flowered everlasting.

every:

1) An obsolete form of ivory. Wright

2) Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated.

3) each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody.

4) Each of any number of persons or things; every one.

evidence:

1) The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See mediate and immediate evidence, etc., below.

2) The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

3) Specifically, in law: A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident: as, evidences of title (that is, title-deeds); evidences of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).

4) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase “turning state's (or queen's) evidence.”

5) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered evidence of good character.

6) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as judicial evidence: as, that is not evidence, my lord; the age of the accused is not in evidence. In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the proofs.

7) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on evidence; professor of pleading and evidence.

8) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phraseadopted from the French en evidence.

9) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from negative evidence, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.

10) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.

11) To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

12) To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

evolute:

1) Evolved; developed: as, an evolute curve.

2) In mathematics, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.

evolution:

1) In ancestral development or phylogeny, the doctrine or opinion that the specific constitution or architecture which a germ-cell is held to possess at the beginning of its development, and to which the organization of the being that is generated from it is attributed, preexisted in the germ-cells of preceding generations. In the extreme form in which it was held by the embryologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is the doctrine that since individual development is and always has been the unfolding of preexisting structure, each successive organism has existed, as such, from the beginning, in the germ-cells of its first ancestor, and in those of all successive ancestors, so that it is not the actual modem organism, but only its visibility or perceptibility by sense that is new. The modifications of this doctrine by more modern embryologists, who have sought to make it consistent with the progress of biological science, are too subtile and refined for concise statement.

2) In biology, the doctrine or opinion, accepted as an established truth by all recent biologists, that all living beings have come into existence, in course of nature, by uninterrupted descent, without break of continuity, from a few ancient and simple forms of life, or from one.

3) The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

4) Hence The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the evolution of history or of a dramatic plot.

5) Specifically— In biology: The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state: as, the evolution of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the evolution of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the evolution of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the evolution of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine.

6) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the evolution of spores from an encysted animalcule; the evolution of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

7) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this evolution is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preëxists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. (See ovulist, spermatist.) This view is now generally abandoned, the current opinion being that each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose evolution results from the union of such elements. See epigenesis.

8) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent, with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See Darwinism.) In this sense, evolution is opposed to creationism, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See natural selection, under selection.

9) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution.

10) Continuous succession; serial development.

11) In mathematics: In geometry, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent.

12) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of involution (which see).

13) A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvering, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

14) That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolvent:

1) In geometry, a curve considered as correlative to its evolute; an involute.

exact:

1) To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

2) To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

3) To claim; require.

4) Synonyms Exact, Extort, Enforce. Extort is much stronger than exact, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. Exact and extort apply to something to be got; enforce to something to be done. Enforce expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than extort.

5) To practise exaction.

6) In English law, to call (a party) in court to answer.

7) Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

8) Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the exact sum or amount; the exact time; those were his exact words. A statement is exact which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under accurate.

9) Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man exact in keeping appointments; an exact thinker.

10) Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an exact demonstration; the exact sciences.

11) Steady; even; well-balanced.

exactly:

1) In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon exactly fitted to the mortise.

examination:

1) The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, examination of a ship or a machine; examination of the books of a firm; examination of one's mental condition; examination of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

2) In legal proceedings: An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the examination of a witness.

3) In criminal law, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged.

4) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

5) A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the examination of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical examination of a school.

6) Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.

7) Synonyms Examínation, Inquiry, Investigation, Inquisition, Scrutiny, Search, Research, Inspection; overhauling, probing, canvassing. Examination is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching examination into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. Inquiry is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or investigation: as, an inquiry into the value of circumstantial evidence. An investigation is an examination long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An inquisition is something still more thorough and searching than an investigation, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. Scrutiny is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the scrutiny of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination by the mind: as, the careful scrutiny of evidence. Search is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the search for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. Research is search only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge: as, archæological research. Inspection, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to examination; but more often it implies an official examination: as, an inspection of work done under contract; the sanitary inspection of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

examination paper: None

examine:

1) Examination.

2) To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to examine a ship (to learn whether she is sea-worthy); to examine a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

3) To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to examine a witness or a suspected or accused person.

4) To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to examine the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to examine applicants for office or employment.

5) To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to examine minerals or chemical compounds.

6) To interrogate, catechize.

examiner:

1) One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

2) A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the examiners in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service examiners.

3) In the English chancery, an officer of court who examines on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves.

4) In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent.

5) A custom house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an inspector in the United States customs service.

example:

1) To furnish with examples; give examples of.

2) To justify by the authority of an example.

3) To set or make an example of; present as an example.

4) To give an example.

5) One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

6) An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth.

7) A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

8) An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

9) In zoology, a prepared specimen.

10) In mathematics, an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an example in addition; an example in quadratics.

11) Synonyms Example, Pattern, Model, Precedent, Ideal, Instance; archetype, prototype; exemplification. Example is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An example is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. Pattern and model express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's model; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a pattern of sobriety; a model of virtue. Perhaps model suggests the more complete example, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A precedent is an example set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a precedent for indulgence. An ideal is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An example is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of instance with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by examples; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by instances or examples.

exception:

1) The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the exception of five.

2) That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its exceptions.

3) An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with to, sometimes with against.

4) Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with at or against, but more commonly with to, and generally used with take: as, to take exception at a severe remark; to take exception to what was said.

5) In law: In conveyancing, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass.

6) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld.

7) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper.

8) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See bill of exceptions, below.

exceptious:

1) Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

exceptive:

1) Making or constituting an exception.

2) Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.

excircle:

1) An escribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

exclusion:

1) The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

2) Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

3) In logic, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of exclusion, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.

4) The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

5) That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

6) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Frenicle de Bessy, and now forgotten.

exclusive:

1) Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, exclusive regulations; to make exclusive provision for one's self or one's friends.

2) Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an exclusive right or privilege; exclusive jurisdiction.

3) Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by of, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, exclusive of interest; from 10 to 21 exclusive.

4) Prone to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an exclusive clique.

5) That which excludes or rejects.

6) One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

excursion:

1) The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

2) Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursus.

3) A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure excursion; a scientific excursion.

4) A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

5) In physics, a movement of a moving or vibrating body from a mean position: as, the excursion of a planet from the ecliptic, of a satellite from the apparent position of its primary, or of the prong of a tuning-fork.

6) In machinery, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the excursion of a pistonrod.

7) 7. A projecting addition to a building.

8) To make an excursion.

exegesis:

1) The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See exegetical theology, under exegetical.

2) A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.

3) In mathematics, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegetic:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of exegesis; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also exegetical.

2) Exegetical theology; exegeties; exegesis.

3) That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exemplar:

1) A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

2) A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

3) Serving as an example; exemplary.

4) Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

5) Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.

exercise:

1) To put in practice; carry out in action; perform the functions or duties of: as, to exercise authority or power; to exercise an office.

2) To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to exercise the body, the voice, etc.; to exercise the reason or judgment; exercise your skill in this work.

3) To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to exercise one's self in music; to exercise troops.

4) To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is exercised about his spiritual state.

5) To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

6) Synonyms To apply.

7) To drill.

8) To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

9) To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to exercise for health or amusement.

10) To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

11) A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfilment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the exercise of an art, a trade, or an office; the exercise of religion, of patience, etc.

12) Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take exercise in the open air; corporeal or spiritual exercise; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful exercise.

13) A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an exercise in horsemanship; exercises of the memory; outdoor exercises.

14) A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school exercises; an exercise in composition or music; exercises for the piano or violin.

15) A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the exercises of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating exercises.

16) A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

17) Specifically— Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

18) Family worship. [Scotch.]

19) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren.

20) Formerly, also, the presbytery.

21) A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

exhaustion:

1) The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

2) The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

3) Specifically In geometry, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas.

4) In logic, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.

5) In physics, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

6) In chem., the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

exhaustive:

1) Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

exhibition:

1) The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

2) The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in Scots law, an action for compelling delivery of writings.

3) That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal exhibition (of productions and manufactures); a school exhibition; an athletic or dramatic exhibition.

4) In medicine, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the exhibition of stimulants.

5) An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

6) Hence A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities, not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a bursary.

7) Synonyms Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Exposé; manifestation. Exhibition is more general than exhibit, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with exposition, exhibition deals more often with visible things and exposition with things mental: as, an exhibition of machinery; an exposition of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use exposition for a show. This new and French use of exposition, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international exhibition, a “world's fair.” Exposure expresses a laying open (as exposure to the sun, or a southern exposure), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. Exposé is not far from being synonymous with exhibit, being a formal exhibition of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an exposé of certain tricks of the trade.

exhibitioner:

1) In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

exigent:

1) Urgently requiring: exacting.

2) An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

3) End; extremity.

4) In English law, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of non est inventus on former writs.

existence:

1) Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See being.

2) Hence Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

3) That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

4) Reality; fact; truth.

5) In logic, presence in the universe, system, or total collection of individual objects considered.

existential:

1) Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

2) Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

3) Pertaining to external and accidental characters.

existible:

1) Capable of existing or of existence.

exoterical:

1) Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

exotery:

1) That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric.

exotic:

1) Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an exotic plant; an exotic term or word.

2) Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

expanse:

1) To expand; stretch out.

2) Expanded; spread out.

3) Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.

4) Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

5) Specifically In zoology, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called alar expanse or extent.

6) Enlargement; extension; expansion.

7) Synonyms See extent.

expansion:

1) The act of expanding.

2) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

3) The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

4) Specifically The increase in bulk of steam in the cylinder of an engine when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.

5) A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in entomology, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal expansion covering the base of the antennæ.

6) Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

7) In mathematics, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle.

8) In ship-building, a drawing in which a curved or warped surface, as a ship's outside plating or a longitudinal, is laid out or expanded on a plane surface by conventional methods to show approximately the true relations and dimensions of the parts.

expectation:

1) The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

2) The act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

3) That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

4) Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

5) A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

6) In medicine, same as expectant method (which see, under expectant).

7) In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.

expectatorium:

1) In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expense:

1) To charge or debit with an item of incurred expense to be collected from the proper party and accounted for by the chargee: used chiefly in dealings between express or railway companies or their agencies.

2) A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

3) Specifically Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

4) That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his expenses by his income.

5) Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by at: as, he did this at the expense of his character.

experience:

1) The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long experience; experience teaches even fools.

2) In philosophy, knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered.

3) Specifically That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

4) An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

5) An experiment.

6) A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

7) Synonyms Experience, Experiment, Observation. Experience is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while experiment is that which one actively undertakes. Observation is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by observation, and quite another to know of it or them by experience. To know of a man's goodness by experiment would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. Bee practice.

8) To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all experience pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we experience good and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

9) To practise or drill; exercise.

experiential:

1) Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

experiment:

1) To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

2) To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

3) To know or perceive by experience; experience.

4) A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

5) A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

experimental:

1) Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, experimental knowledge or philosophy; an experimental philosopher.

2) Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

3) Of the nature of an experiment; characterized by experimentation; tentative: as, the experimental stage in the production of an invention, when it is being tested or examined to discover its uses and its behavior under commercial conditions or usage; an experimental scale, a limited or small scale.

explain:

1) To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

2) To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

3) To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

4) Synonyms Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate. Explain is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. Expound is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to expound a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To interpret is to explain, as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to interpret Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To elucidate is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like expound, a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See translate.

5) To give explanations.

explanation:

1) The act of explaining.

2) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

3) That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

4) An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reëstablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance.

5) Synonyms Explication, elucidation, description.

explement:

1) In geometry, the amount by which an angle falls short of four right angles.

explicand:

1) A fact or speech to be explained.

explication:

1) The act of unfolding or opening.

2) Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

explicative:

1) Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also explicatory.

explicit:

1) Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to implicit: as, explicit instructions.

2) Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was explicit in his terms.

3) It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as finis. See etymology.

4) The concluding words of a book or section of a book. See the quotation under incipit.

explosion:

1) The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the explosion of powder; an explosion of fire-damp.

2) A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the explosion of a steam-boiler.

3) A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

4) The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

exponent:

1) Exemplifying; explicating.

2) One who expounds or explains.

3) One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the exponent of its principles.

4) In algebra, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former.

5) A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.

exponential:

1) Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.

2) The function expressed by the infinite series 1 + x + ½x + ⅙x +, etc., or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, ex = exp. x is the exponential of x.

exponible:

1) That can be explained.

2) Admitting or requiring exposition.

exposition:

1) In music: The act, process, or result of presenting or enunciating the themes or subjects of a composition.

2) Specifically, the opening section of a fugue or a sonata, in which the subject or subjects are first set forth: often called the exposition section.

3) That sort of setting forth of a purpose or general idea which consists in showing how the purpose or idea will apply to particular cases.

4) The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

5) An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

6) The act of exposing to danger; exposure.

7) The act of expounding; an extended explication, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

8) In logic, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek ε%148κθεσις as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

9) Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

expository:

1) Serving to explain; tending to expound.

2) Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in logic, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an expository syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

express:

1) To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to express the juice of grapes or of apples.

2) To extort; elicit.

3) To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

4) Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to express one's self properly.

5) To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble.

6) To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture.

7) To denote; designate.

8) To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to express a letter, a package, or merchandise.

9) In mathematics, to give or represent by means of a figure, graph, symbol, or function.

10) Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

11) Specially; for a particular purpose.

12) As an express—that is, with special swiftness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel express.

13) Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, express terms; an express interference.

14) Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

15) Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made express provision for my comfort.

16) Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, express haste; an express messenger.

17) A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

18) A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

19) A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

20) Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European Express; to travel by express.

21) The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876.

expression:

1) The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

2) The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an expression of the public will.

3) Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

4) Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks expression, or the faculty of expression.

5) The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce expression (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar expression.

6) That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon expression.

7) In rhetoric, the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

8) In art and music, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

9) In algebra, any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as (x + y) z.

10) In obstetrics: Credé's method, compression of the flaccid uterus by the hand externally applied in order to express the placenta after the birth of the child.

11) Kristeller's method, pressure and friction of the uterus made by the hand on the abdominal wall, in order to hasten the birth of the child.

expurgation:

1) The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

2) In astronomy, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See eclipse.

extended:

1) Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

2) In heraldry, same as displayed.

extension:

1) The act of extending; a stretching or expanding.

2) The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

3) In physics and metaphysics, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

4) The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

5) In logic, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable.

6) A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day.

7) That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building: as, a dining-room extension.

extensity:

1) That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed.

extensive:

1) In agriculture, noting that method of farming or husbandry in which relatively small crops or returns of any kind are taken from large areas with a minimum of labor and expense.

2) That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

3) Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an extensive farm; an extensive sphere of operations; extensive benevolence.

4) Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

5) Pertaining to logical extension.

6) Logical extension.

extent:

1) Extended.

2) To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment.

3) To be assessed; be rated for assessment.

4) The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the extent of a line; a great extent of country or of body; the utmost extent of one's ability.

5) Communication; distribution; bestowal.

6) In law: Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

7) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt.

8) Logical extension or breadth.

9) A violent attack.

10) The length and the breadth (of power, greatness, duty, or the like).

exterior:

1) Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the exterior relations or possessions of a country; an exterior boundary or line of fortification.

2) Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

3) Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

4) Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the exterior decorations of a church.

5) In botany, on the side away from the axis: same as anterior.

6) The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the exterior of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his exterior.

7) Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the exteriors of religion.

exterminate:

1) To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel.

2) To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

3) In algebra, to take away; eliminate: as, to exterminate surds or unknown quantities.

extermination:

1) The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation: as, the extermination of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

2) In algebra, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

external:

1) Situated on or pertaining to the outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

2) Outer or outermost; specifically, in zoology, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the external side of an insect's leg; the external edge of the carapace; external border, etc.

3) Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, external evidence; specifically, in metaphysics, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

4) Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, external constraint.

5) Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

6) Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, external culture.

7) Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, external trade or commerce; the external relations of a state or kingdom.

8) An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

9) An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the externals of religion.

extraconstellary:

1) Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extract:

1) To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

2) To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to extract spirit from cane-juice, or salt from sea-water.

3) Hence Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to extract pleasure from a quiet life; to extract instruction from adversity.

4) To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

5) That which is extracted or drawn out.

6) Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture.

7) Hence A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

8) In chem., a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the extractive principle.

9) In lit., a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

10) Extraction; descent; origin.

11) In Scots law, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the principal has been preserved in a public record.

12) Shoddy or loose wool fiber, obtained by tearing apart old cloth, from which the cotton or other vegetable fiber has been removed by means of acids and heat.

extraction:

1) The act of extracting.

2) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.

3) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book.

4) In arithmetic and algebra, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See root.

5) That which is extracted; extract; essence.

6) Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.

7) The production of segregated descendants by Mendelian hybrids.

extralogical:

1) Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings.

extralogically:

1) In an extralogical manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

extramundane space: None

extraneous factor: None

extraordinary:

1) Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies.

2) Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence; exceptional; special: as, an extraordinary courier or messenger; an ambassador extraordinary; the extraordinary jurisdiction of a court; a gazette extraordinary.

3) In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not recognized by the university as of the first rank of importance.

4) Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the extraordinary genius of Shakspere; an edifice of extraordinary grandeur.

5) Synonyms Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

6) Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method.

7) An express messenger or courier.

8) Extra expense or indulgence.

9) In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

10) Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

extrapolation:

1) The approximate calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based.

extreme:

1) Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the extreme verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the extreme limit or hour of life.

2) Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, extreme pain or grief; extreme joy or pleasure; an extreme case.

3) Exacting or severe to the utmost.

4) In music, superfluous or augmented: thus, the extreme sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.

5) Synonyms Uttermost, most distant, most remote, terminal.

6) Final, ultimate, utter.

7) The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

8) The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the extremes of heat and cold; avoid extremes.

9) Extremity; utmost need or distress.

10) In logic, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion.

11) In mathematics: Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the square of the mean.

12) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

13) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean.

14) Synonyms See extremity.

15) Extremely; excessively; exceedingly.

extrinsic:

1) Outward; external: not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

2) Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

3) In anatomy, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.

4) In Scots law, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.

5) Synonyms See exterior.

fabricate:

1) To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to fabricate a bridge or a ship; to fabricate woolens.

2) To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to fabricate a lie or a story; to fabricate a report.

face:

1) See the extract.

2) In geometry, the angle of two consecutive edges of an angloid.

3) In architecture, the outer and generally vertical surface of any part of a building, whether a single stone or course of stones, or a whole side, front, or rear.

4) In turpentine orcharding, the surface of wood exposed on the side of the trunk of the pine to cause the resin to flow. There may be two or three faces to a tree. A crop consists of about 10,500 faces.

5) In fortification, the outer side of a bastion or lunette: in contradistinction to the inner side or flank.

6) In mech.: A smooth or polished surface.

7) The side of a slide-valve which slides on the seat; the seat or surface on which a slide-valve travels.

8) The contact-surface of a valve which lifts from its seat to open the passage through.

9) An obsolete form of fesse.

10) In post-office usage, to arrange (letters) with their faces in one direction: as, to face the stamped and paid letters.

11) To give a false face or surface to; cause to imitate something else, fraudulently; specifically, to color (tea or coffee) so as to give a false impression of superior quality.

12) In horticulture, to place a layer of apples (usually with the stem ends uppermost or outermost) next the head of (the barrel), so that the fruit will have a uniform and attractive appearance when the barrel is opened.

13) To deface.

14) To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

15) To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to face an audience; the house faces the sea; we are facing important events.

16) Hence To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to face the consequences.

17) To cover or partly cover with something in front.

18) Specifically— Of buildings: as, a house faced with marble.

19) In tailoring, dressmaking, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See revers and facing.

20) To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.

21) To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.

22) Hence— To face it out by sheer audacity.

23) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, she faced it out.

24) To appear.

25) To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

26) To brag; rail; vaunt; boast.

27) To turn the face; especially, in military tactics, to turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right face, left face, or right about face.

28) The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

29) Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his face against it.

30) An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See to make a face, below.

31) Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

32) Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

33) Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases before the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.

34) In anatomy, technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or facies, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See facial.

35) In entomology, the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes.

36) In botany, the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the back.

37) The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the face of the earth or of the waters; the face of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

38) A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the face of an arrowhead. Thus, a cube or die has six faces; an octahedron has eight faces.

39) That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.

40) The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.

41) That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat.

42) In mining, but chiefly in coalmining: Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the working-face.

43) Sometimes, improperly, same as back or cleat.

44) The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

45) In astrology, one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts.

46) The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically— the express terms;

47) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the face of a draft.

48) In arch., same as band, 2 .

49) In bookbinding, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

facient:

1) A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

2) In mathematics, a variable of a quantic.

fact:

1) Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat.

2) A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition.

3) In law, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases matter of fact, question of fact, the facts of the case, as distinguished from matter of law, question of law, the law of the case.

factor:

1) One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in com., a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale.

2) In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

3) An agent or a deputy generally.

4) In American law, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.

5) In mathematics, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are factors of 18.

6) One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

7) See the adjectives.

8) In electricity, in alternating current-waves, a constant which characterizes the shape of the wave: usually defined as the ratio of the effective value of the wave to the effective value of a sine wave of equal mean value.

9) Specifically, in an engine, the ratio of the difference between the maximum and mean turning moments to the mean turning moment. This factor determines the weight of the fly-wheel necessary to make the engine run steadily, the function of the fly-wheel being the storing up of energy at the time of the maximum turning moment, or when it is greater than the mean, and the giving up of that energy when the turning moment is less than the mean.

10) To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to factor property.

11) In mathematics, to resolve into factors: as, x—y is factored into (x + y) (x—y).

12) To act as factor.

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factorial:

1) Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

2) In mathematics, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

3) In mathematics, a continued product of the form Fx, F(x+1), F(x+2), F(x+3), … F(x+n), in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factory-maund:

1) An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities.

facula:

1) In astronomy, one of the small spots often seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

facultative:

1) Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling.

2) Hence Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.

3) Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare obligate.

faculty:

1) A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the faculty of perception or of speech; a faculty for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the faculty of a wedge; the faculty of simples. See theory of faculties, below.

2) A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way.

3) A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (the faculty), the medical profession: as, the learned faculty of the law; the faculty of a college; the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh.

4) Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs.

5) In colonial New England, a trade or profession.

6) In the law of divorce (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.

7) See the adjectives.

8) In algebra, the product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression, a(a + b) … (a + (m — 1)b).

fadge:

1) To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another.

2) To agree; live in amity.

3) To succeed; turn out well.

4) A fat, clumsy person.

5) To beat or thrash.

6) A bundle; a fagot.

7) A covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather.

8) A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes.

fag:

1) The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope.

2) The end; fag-end.

3) A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

4) A laborious drudge.

5) In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

6) A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

7) To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness.

8) To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

9) To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

10) To tire by labor; exhaust: often with out.

11) To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

12) To beat.

13) To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with out.

14) Long, coarse grass.

15) A mink.

fagot:

1) To ornament (a fabric) by drawing out a number of threads and tying together in the middle a series of the cross-threads. See fagoting.

2) A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under fascine.

3) The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

4) A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.

5) A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full.

6) A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped.

7) A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.

8) To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

9) Specifically In metallurgy, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into “fagots,” “piles,” or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars.

faggot:

1) See fagot, fagoting.

fair-book:

1) A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

fairing:

1) A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

2) Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift.

faisceau:

1) In mathematics, a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the n order passing through 1/2 (n + 3n—2) fixed points.

faith: None

faitor:

1) A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

faitour: None

falcated:

1) Same as falcate: the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

fall:

1) To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors fall to the earth; water falls over a dam; the mantle fell from his shoulders; the blow fell with crushing force.

2) To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is falling (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer falls (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and falls (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew falls (according to popular belief).

3) To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have fallen; the city fell into bankruptcy; to fall into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to fall from grace or favor; to fall from allegiance; to fall into bad company.

4) To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

5) To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to fall heir to an estate; to fall a victim; to fall asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to fall calm, as the wind; to fall into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops fell into line.

6) To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone falls into the Mediterranean; the Ohio falls into the Mississippi.

7) To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle falls to his brother; misfortune fell to his lot; the subject falls under this head.

8) To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

9) To come by chance or unexpectedly.

10) To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

11) To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

12) To be fit or meet.

13) To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion.

14) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

15) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

16) To have recourse: followed by upon, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

17) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.

18) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

19) Nautical, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

20) In ship carpentry, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as to tumble home (which see, under tumble).

21) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which falls in when the annuitant dies.

22) To bend or sink inward.

23) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have fallen in.

24) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to fall in with one's assertions; the measure falls in with popular demands.

25) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom fell off.

26) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions fall off; the public interest is falling off.

27) Nautical, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

28) To begin an attack.

29) [On, prep.] To assault; assail.

30) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

31) To light upon; come upon; discover.

32) To happen; befall; chance.

33) Nautical, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of to fall home.

34) To become overturned: as, the wall fell over.

35) [Over, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball fell over the line.

36) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

37) [To, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they fell to blows.

38) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

39) Synonyms Attack, Set upon, Fall upon, etc. See assail.

40) To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

41) To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider.

42) To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to fall a tree.

43) To sink; depress.

44) To diminish; lessen or lower.

45) To bring forth: as, to fall lambs.

46) An apron, attached to the front edge of a carriage-seat, suspended between the point of attachment and the bottom of the carriage-body.

47) The capture or surrender (of a besieged city or fortress): as, the fall of Port Arthur.

48) In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

49) Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the fall of a meteor or of a leaf; a fall from a horse or a ladder; a fall on the ice; the rise and fall of a piston.

50) Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a fall of ground toward a river; a fall of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a fall of ten feet in a mile; the fall, or slope, of a hand-rail.

51) Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade; a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc.; a decline: as, a fall in stocks or rents; a fall of the wind or of volume of sound; a fall from power or honor; the fall of Adam (see the fall of man, below).

52) Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

53) A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe fall at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara falls; Trenton falls.

54) The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

55) Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the fall of the year: in antithesis to spring. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

56) That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the fall of snow was soon melted; a fall of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down).

57) The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

58) 10. In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.

59) 11. In wrestling, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

60) Same as falling-band.

61) What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

62) Lot in life; fortune; condition.

63) The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.

64) In astrology, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.

65) In botany, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus Iris, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.

66) In music: A cadence or conclusion.

67) A lowering of the voice.

68) A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

69) A covey: a hawking term.

70) plural The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. Hamersly, Naval Encyc.

71) In whale-fishing, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the main-mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called cutting-fall.

72) Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, fall crops; a fall dress.

73) In Scots law, to lose; forfeit; be deprived of: as, to fall from a right or estate.

74) A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]

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1) To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors fall to the earth; water falls over a dam; the mantle fell from his shoulders; the blow fell with crushing force.

2) To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is falling (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer falls (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and falls (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew falls (according to popular belief).

3) To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have fallen; the city fell into bankruptcy; to fall into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to fall from grace or favor; to fall from allegiance; to fall into bad company.

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17) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.

18) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

19) Nautical, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

20) In ship carpentry, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as to tumble home (which see, under tumble).

21) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which falls in when the annuitant dies.

22) To bend or sink inward.

23) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have fallen in.

24) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to fall in with one's assertions; the measure falls in with popular demands.

25) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom fell off.

26) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions fall off; the public interest is falling off.

27) Nautical, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

28) To begin an attack.

29) [On, prep.] To assault; assail.

30) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

31) To light upon; come upon; discover.

32) To happen; befall; chance.

33) Nautical, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of to fall home.

34) To become overturned: as, the wall fell over.

35) [Over, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball fell over the line.

36) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

37) [To, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they fell to blows.

38) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

39) Synonyms Attack, Set upon, Fall upon, etc. See assail.

40) To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

41) To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider.

42) To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to fall a tree.

43) To sink; depress.

44) To diminish; lessen or lower.

45) To bring forth: as, to fall lambs.

46) An apron, attached to the front edge of a carriage-seat, suspended between the point of attachment and the bottom of the carriage-body.

47) The capture or surrender (of a besieged city or fortress): as, the fall of Port Arthur.

48) In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

49) Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the fall of a meteor or of a leaf; a fall from a horse or a ladder; a fall on the ice; the rise and fall of a piston.

50) Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a fall of ground toward a river; a fall of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a fall of ten feet in a mile; the fall, or slope, of a hand-rail.

51) Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade; a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc.; a decline: as, a fall in stocks or rents; a fall of the wind or of volume of sound; a fall from power or honor; the fall of Adam (see the fall of man, below).

52) Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

53) A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe fall at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara falls; Trenton falls.

54) The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

55) Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the fall of the year: in antithesis to spring. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

56) That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the fall of snow was soon melted; a fall of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down).

57) The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

58) 10. In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.

59) 11. In wrestling, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

60) Same as falling-band.

61) What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

62) Lot in life; fortune; condition.

63) The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.

64) In astrology, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.

65) In botany, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus Iris, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.

66) In music: A cadence or conclusion.

67) A lowering of the voice.

68) A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

69) A covey: a hawking term.

70) plural The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. Hamersly, Naval Encyc.

71) In whale-fishing, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the main-mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called cutting-fall.

72) Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, fall crops; a fall dress.

73) In Scots law, to lose; forfeit; be deprived of: as, to fall from a right or estate.

74) A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]

fallacet: None

fallacious:

1) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

2) Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

3) Synonyms Fallacious, Delusive, Deceptive; deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. Deceptive may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in delusive and fallacious the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a fallacious argument; a delusive hope. See deceptive.

fallacy:

1) Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

2) Specifically— A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it.

3) The fallacy of accident, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject.

4) The fallacy of speech respective and speech absolute, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion.

5) The fallacy of irrelevant conclusion, or ignoration of the elench, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality.

6) The fallacy of the consequent, or non sequitur, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument.

7) Begging the question, or the petitio principii, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit.

8) The fallacy of false cause, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced.

9) The fallacy of many interrogations in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, “Have you lost your horns?” a question which implies that you had horns.

fallax:

1) A fallacy.

fallible:

1) Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

2) Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

falling-from:

1) A falling away; desertion.

falling-star: None

fan:

1) To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

2) To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

3) To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

4) To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

5) Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this fanned the flame of his love; he fanned the embers of rebellion.

6) To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.

7) To assume a fanlike shape.

8) One who is very enthusiastic on the subject of athletic sports, especially base-ball; one who haunts base-ball grounds and base-ball games; a base-ball ‘fiend.’

9) The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane.

10) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

11) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind.

12) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

13) An apparatus, also called the fan-governor, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine.

14) In soapmanuf., a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

15) Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

16) In geology, an accumulation of debris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

17) . A quintain.

18) Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a fan to rebellion; a fan to love.

19) In Arthropoda, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of Mysis, which may contain an auditory organ.

20) A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.

21) The flukes of a whale: a whalers'term.

22) To “cool with a club”; club, as policemen sometimes club refractory prisoners.

23) To strike at something (as a base-ball) without hitting it; fan the air.

24) To strike out, as in base-ball.

25) In projective geometry, one of the flat pencils which are determined by the sides of a polygram.

fancy:

1) To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

2) To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he fancies that he is ill; I fancy you will fail.

3) To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

4) To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier.

5) To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

6) To love.

7) The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See imagination.

8) The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing fancy or conceit.

9) An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of something untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere fancy.

10) Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

11) Inclination; liking; fondness: as, that which suits your fancy.

12) Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

13) A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

14) One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century.

15) A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

16) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively.

17) Synonyms Fantasy, etc. See fantasy and imagination.

18) Conceit.

19) Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsey.

20) Involving fancy; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a fancy portrait; fancy prices; fancy strokes or touches.

21) Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, fancy stationery; fancy flour.

22) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design.

fapesmo:

1) In logic, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the “Summulæ Logicales” of that author.

fardingdeal:

1) A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

farthing:

1) An English piece of money equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account.

2) A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

3) Anything very small; a small quantity.

4) [In the New Testament farthing is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the assarius, worth one and a half cents, and the quadrans, a quarter of an assarius.]

fashionably:

1) In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress fashionably.

fatalism:

1) The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination.

2) A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

fatality:

1) The quality of being fatal; fatalness: as, the fatality of an event.

2) A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

3) Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

4) A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the fatality.

fate:

1) Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See fatality.

2) That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his fate to be betrayed by his party.

3) Final event; death; destruction.

4) A cause of death and destruction.

5) [capitalized] [L. Fatum, usually in pl. Fata; Gr. Μοῖρα, pl. Μοῖραι.] In Greek and Roman mythology, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, Parcæ.

6) Synonyms 1 and 2. Doom, etc. See destiny.

father:

1) To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

2) To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

3) To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

4) To give a father to; furnish with a father.

5) To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with on or upon.

6) He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

7) A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the father of the Bedouins of the desert.

8) One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather.

9) One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

10) [capitalized] The Supreme Being.

11) [capitalized] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.

12) A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, Father Abraham.

13) A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

14) A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, Fathers of the Oratory, etc.

15) The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See conscript fathers, under conscript.

16) The eldest member of any profession, or of any body: as, father of the bar (the oldest practitioner of law); father of the House of Representatives or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

17) In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college.

18) One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the father of printing; the fathers of the church (which see, below); the pilgrim fathers (see pilgrim); the fathers of the American Constitution.

19) In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, “the boy is father of the man.”

20) The Sultan of Turkey.

fathom:

1) Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

2) Hence Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

3) To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

4) To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

5) Hence To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

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feeling:

1) Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a feeling friend or advocate.

2) Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a feeling look or gesture; he spoke with feeling eloquence.

3) Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized; affecting.

4) Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

5) The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically

6) A sensation. Specifically

7) The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all activity of thought; the pure sense-element in consciousness; in a loose use, any element of consciousness not recognizable as thought or will.

8) In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

9) Hence An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which is one of its elements; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion: as, a feeling of sympathy; a feeling of pride in the history of one's country. See emotion, 2.

10) Specifically Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of feeling: sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's feelings.

11) Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a feeling of the truth of this statement.

12) Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

13) In the fine arts, the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

14) Synonyms Thought, etc. See sentiment.

feeze:

1) To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

2) To drive; compel; urge.

3) To beat; whip; chastise.

4) To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb.

5) To do for; settle or finish.

6) To fret; be in a fume; worry: as, she frets and feezes.

7) A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

8) Vexation; worry; fret.

9) To sneeze.

10) To dawdle; loiter.

11) To screw; twist; tighten by screwing.

12) To untwist the end of (anything made of threads or fibers); ravel out.

13) To untwist; ravel out.

feaze:

1) See feeze.

felapton:

1) In logic, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has both the premises universal and one of them negative.

felicity:

1) Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

2) That which produces or promotes happiness; a felicitous circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

3) A skilful or happy faculty or turn; felicitous adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare felicity of phrase.

4) An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

5) In astrology, a favorable aspect.

6) Synonyms Blessedness, Bliss, etc. (see happiness); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune.

7) Aptness.

fellow:

1) A companion; comrade; mate.

2) One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

3) One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

4) A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

5) In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition: often with the epithet good.

6) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

7) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of ‘a person’: in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a fellow a chance; don't be hard on a fellow.

8) A person of trivial or disreputable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

9) In England, a graduate member of a college who shares its revenues. See fellowship, 5 .

10) A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

11) In the United States:

12) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges.

13) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship.

14) To make one's fellow; companion with.

15) To suit with; pair with; match.

fellowship:

1) To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

2) To be joined in fellowship.

3) The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the fellowship of the saints; church fellowship.

4) The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, fellowship in loss.

5) A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the fellowship of civil engineers.

6) In arithmetic, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock.

7) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a fellow) to a share in their revenues.

8) In colleges and universities of the United States, a scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

feria:

1) In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive—that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as,feria secunda, tertia, etc.

ferison:

1) The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative.

fermatian:

1) Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65).

Acetic ferment: None

festino:

1) The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular.

fiddling:

1) The act or practice of playing on the fiddle.

2) Trifling; useless or unimportant doings; fidgeting with the fingers or hands.

3) Tri fling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

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figment:

1) Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

2) In metaphysics, the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figural:

1) Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

2) In music, same as figurate, 3.

figurate number: None

figuration:

1) Formation as to figure or outline; external conformation; determination to a certain form: as, the figuration of crystals.

2) The act or process of figuring; a shaping into form, or a marking or impressing with a figure or figures.

3) In music: In strict composition, such as fugue-writing, the introduction of passing-notes into the counterpoint

4) In general composition, the process, act, or result of rhythmically, melodically, or contrapuntally varying or elaborating a theme by adding passing-notes or accompaniment figures, or even by transforming single tones into florid passages

5) The preparation of a figured bass (which see. under bass).

6) In phillol., change in the form of words without change of sense.

7) Figurative representation; prefiguration.

figure:

1) To make a figure, image, likeness, or picture of; represent artificially in any way: as, to figure a plant, shell, etc.

2) To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate: as, to figure velvet or muslin.

3) To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

4) To imagine; image in the mind.

5) To prefigure; foreshow.

6) To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically: as, to figure the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to figure the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

7) To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of: as, to figure, figure up, or figure out costs, profits, or losses.

8) In music: To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated.

9) See del. 6, and figured bass, under bass.

10) To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

11) To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation: as, to figure at a problem; to figure upon a proposed bargain.

12) In ornamental woodwork, the grain of the wood, especially such grain when of unusual richness and when used with special care as a part of the design.

13) plural The highest division of the lowest grade in the classical course in a Jesuit school.

14) A line, or a collection of connected straight or curved lines or surfaces, having a definite shape; specifically, in geometry, any combination of lines, surfaces, or solids formed under given conditions.

15) In general, the visible or tangible form of anything; the shape of the outline or exterior surface; form; shape; fashion: as, a beautiful female figure; the grotesque figure of a satyr; the figure of the earth.

16) Hence A body; a visible object or shape; especially, a human form as a whole; a person regarded simply as a body; an appearance representing a body.

17) The artificial representation of a form, as in sculpture, drawing or painting, embroidery, etc.; especially, the human body represented by art of any kind.

18) A cut or diagram inserted in printed text, or one of a number of representations on the same plate. Abbreviated fig.

19) A personage or personality; a character; especially, a person of standing or consideration: as, he is a figure, or a conspicuous figure, in the society of the place.

20) Appearance or manifestation; show; display; standing; position: used of the comparative prominence, consideration, or estimation of a person or thing, and in an absolute sense to signify marked prominence, importance, or distinction.

21) Outward manifestation; the state of being set out in regular order.

22) In logic, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.

23) In astrology, a diagram which represents the heavens at any time; a scheme; a horoscope; also, a diagram used in the practice of geomancy.

24) A movement of a dance; one of the regular divisions of a dance, comprising a special set of evolutions, and separated from the next movement by a slight pause.

25) In music: A short theme or motive having a distinct rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic individuality, which is often the germ of extended movements; usually, the shortest complete idea or form into which a phrase can be divided without being reduced to separate tones.

26) A numeral subjoined to a written bass to indicate briefly the nature of the unwritten harmony. see figured bass, under bass.

27) Any significant written or printed character other than a letter; specifically, an arithmetical character, especially one of the Arabic figures, the nine digits and the cipher: sometimes used of a digit, as distinguished from a cipher: as, a full figure.

28) Value, as expressed in numbers; price: as, the goods were sold at a high figure.

29) A mystical type; an antecedent symbol or emblem; that which prefigures or represents a coming reality.

30) In rhetoric, a peculiar or special use of words; employment of words in forms, combinations, or meanings different from those properly or ordinarily assigned to them; use of certain forms of speech to produce a special effect.

31) An image; a fancy; a product of the imagination.

figured:

1) Depicted; represented by figures.

2) Adorned with figures: said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which are intended for surface-decoration or which themselves are decorated superficially: as, figured silk; figured muslin; a figured wall-paper.

3) Figurative.

4) In music, same as figurate, 3.

5) In heraldry, bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon.

finesse:

1) To use artifice or fine stratagem.

2) In whist-playing, to attempt to take a trick by finesse.

3) In whist-playing, to practise or perform a finesse with: as, to finesse a king, a knave, etc.

4) In the fine arts, subtlety and delicacy in color or form.

5) Artifice; delicate stratagem; subtlety of contrivance; also, that quality of mind or character which leads to subtle actions.

6) In whist, the play (usually by the third hand, but occasionally by the second) of a card (say C) of the suit led, lower than another (A) in the hand, in the hope that an unplayed card (B) of intermediate value, whose position is still unknown, may be found to lie to the right, so that the trick may be taken by the card C while A is reserved to take B.

7) Fineness of perception.

8) Synonyms Artifice, Manæuver, etc. (see artifice); skill, artfulness, adroitness, craft, subterfuge.

finger:

1) In a mechanical piano-player, a lever that strikes or depresses a key. See piano-player.

2) A projecting pin or rod, straight, or slightly curved; specifically, a projecting curved wire which carries an electric current into the clearance-volume of an internal-combustion motor, so that at the proper time a spark may pass between its tip and another terminal and fire the charge of explosive mixture. See internal-combustion engine, under engine.

3) In flax manuf., a small lot of fiber that has been treated at one operation in the scutching process.

4) To touch with the fingers; handle: as, to finger money.

5) To toy or meddle with.

6) To touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; secure by manipulation with the fingers.

7) In music: To play, as an instrument requiring the use of individual fingers.

8) To play, as a particular passage involving a choice among different possible modes of execution.

9) To do or perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, etc.

10) To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

11) A digit of the fore limb; any one of the terminal or distal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, any digit of the hand except the innermost or thumb.

12) Something like or likened to a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

13) Specifically— In zoology, one of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other.

14) In machinery, any small wood or metal projection on a machine, for parting materials or arresting motion, as the tooth of a rake, the gripper in printing-presses, or the wires of a stop-motion: as, the fingers of a harvester, in and between which the knives play.

15) A measure of length, a finger-breadth, commonly a natural finger-breadth.

16) A finger's length, commonly that of the middle finger.

17) In music, execution, especially on a keyed instrument; method of fingering: as, she has a good finger.

fingerbreadth:

1) The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm.

finger-counting:

1) Counting upon the fingers.

finite:

1) Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal.

2) The following are the special significations of the word: As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted: this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example: “Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot.” If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill one of his children, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. Reasoning by transposed quantity is indispensable in the higher arithmetic and algebra; and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important.

3) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number divided by the unit of measurement.

4) In grammar, limited by person; personal; strictly verbal; not infinitival nor participial.

5) Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a finite being; finite existence or duration.

6) Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, finite passions or interests.

7) In mathematics, an integral is said to be expressed in finite terms when it is expressed without resort to an infinite series, although it may be expressed by means of exponential, elliptic, or Abelian functions which are synonymous with infinite series; but frequently expressions involving higher kinds of functions than the exponential and trigonometric are excluded.

8) That which is finite; finite things collectively: used only with the definite article.

9) To limit; fix the limits of.

fire:

1) The visible heat, or light, evolved by the action of a high temperature on certain bodies, which are in consequence styled inflammable or combustible; combustion, or the heat and light evolved during the process of combustion.

2) Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or the ground, or in a grate, stove, or furnace; a burning mass of material lighted for the sake of warmth or for the utilization of the heat or light from it.

3) The burning of any large collection of material, as a building, town, forest, etc.; a conflagration: as, the great fire of London or of Chicago; a forest or a prairie fire.

4) A spark or sparks; specifically, a spark, as from red-hot iron, or from flint or other stones when struck.

5) Flashing light; vivid luster; splendor.

6) In precious stones, the quality of refracting and dispersing light, and the brilliancy of effect that comes from this quality.

7) A luminous body; a star.

8) A sensation of internal heat arising from either a physical or a mental cause; an inflammatory process or effect.

9) Ardor; burning desire; passionate love for something.

10) Consuming violence, as of temper; fierceness; vehemence: as, the fire of love or of enmity.

11) Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardor and zeal; animation; vivacity.

12) Subjection to evil effects of any kind; especially, overwhelming trouble; severe trial: used with reference to the old or savage practice of trial or torture by fire, and especially to the passing through the fire to Moloch mentioned in the Bible: as, to pass through or be subjected to the fires of affliction.

13) [⟨ fire, v. t., 6.] The firing or discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under fire; to silence the enemy's fire; enfilade and ricochet fire, etc.

14) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction; a false or misleading beacon.

15) A fire burning chiefly in the interior of the mass of fuel, so as to avoid waste of the coal by combustion on the outside, where it is not in contact with the metal. For the common blacksmith's fire semi-bituminous coal is preferred.

16) Figuratively, to make fiery; inflame; excite violently.

17) Figuratively, to become inflamed; be violently excited or aroused.

18) In geology, to break out in flames or incandescent gases: said of volcanoes.

19) To set on fire; enkindle: as, to fire a house or a chimney; to fire a pile.

20) To expose to the action of fire; prepare by the application of heat; bake: as, to fire pottery; to fire a slack of bricks.

21) To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to fire one with anger or revenge.

22) To animate; give life or spirit to.

23) To drive out or away by fire.

24) To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to fire a gun or pistol; to fire a cannon-ball or a shell; to fire a blast or a mine.

25) To throw as a missile.

26) In veterinary surgery, to cauterize.

27) To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

28) To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with out. See to fire out

29) below.

30) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily; discharge from employment; bounce: in allusion to the discharge of a cannon-ball.

31) To take fire; be kindled.

32) To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet fire easily in walking.

33) To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See to fire up , below.

34) To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they fired on the town.

35) To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.

36) To ring all the bells in a peal at once.

37) To become irritated or angry; fly into a passion.

firesmo:

1) A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called festino. The name firesmo implies that the premises are transposed.

firkin:

1) A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel, and varying in magnitude with the barrel.

2) A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity, used chiefly for butter, tallow, soap, etc.

firlot:

1) The principal dry measure of the old Scottish system.

first:

1) Being before all others; being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank: the ordinal of one.

2) Foremost in time; preceding all others of the kind in order of time: as, Adam was the first man; I was the first guest to arrive.

3) Foremost in place; before all others from the point of view or consideration: as, the first man in a rank or line.

4) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality, or degree: as, Demosthenes was the first orator of Greece; the part of first villain in a play; wheat of the first grade; specifically, in music, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class: as, first alto; first horn.

5) Synonyms Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See comparison under primary.

6) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

7) That which is first; the beginning. or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

8) In music: The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers.

9) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See unison and prime.

10) Same as first base (which see, above).

11) The highest rank in an examination for honors: as, he got a first in mathematics. See double-first.

12) Immediately.

13) Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

14) Hence Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some act or result: as, I will not do it, I will die first.

15) Time; time granted; respite: same as frist.

fishy:

1) Abounding in fish; inhabited by fish: as, the fishy flood.

2) Like fish; having a fish-like quality: as, a fishy taste or smell.

3) Extravagant, as a story; dubious or incredible, like many stories told about fishing and fishes. Compare fish-story.

4) Dull and expressionless, like the eye of a fish.

5) Equivocal, unsafe, or unsound, as a speculation or a course of conduct: as, a fishy venture.

6) Plucky; brave; sturdy and enduring; thorough and faithful in duty: as, fishy to the backbone; a fishy man.

fist:

1) To break wind.

2) In printing, the index sign , included by type-founders among the marks of reference.

3) To strike with the fist.

4) To grip with the fist.

5) Same as fise and fise-dog.

6) The act of breaking wind: same as fise.

7) A puffball.

8) The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

9) Used to translate German faust, hand-breadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches.

fit:

1) A foot; a step.

2) A song, ballad, or story; a division of a song, ballad, or story.

3) Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

4) Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

5) In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, fit to die.

6) Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not fit, and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health.

7) Expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, apposite, adequate. Apt, Fit. See a pt.

8) A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as. the fit of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact fit.

9) A fitting out; preparation: as, a good fit for college.

10) The part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced.

11) One's equal, like. or match.

12) [⟨ fit, verb] In soap-making, the liquid soap, before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. See fitting, n., 2.

13) In optics, a periodic phase through which Newton, in his emission theory of light, assumed the luminous corpuscles to pass, and which enabled them to be alternately reflected or transmitted at the surface of a refracting medium. This assumption formed the basis of the so-called theory of fits.

14) To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

15) A struggle; a short period of active physical exertion.

16) An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

17) The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition: as, a fit of the gout; a fit of colic, of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot fit in intermittent fever.

18) A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger), grief, laughter, laziness, etc.; usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a “spell.”

19) A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the fit is on him; to have a fit of work.

20) A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

21) A stroke.

22) To kick.

23) To tread.

24) Great; long: as, a fit time; a fit deal of trouble.

25) A dialectal preterit and past participle of fight.

26) To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to fit a coat or gown to the figure; to fit a key to a lock; to fit the mind to one's circumstances.

27) To accommodate with anything suitable; furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to fit one with a coat or a pair of shoes.

28) To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to fit a ship for a long voyage; to fit one's self for a journey; to fit a student for college.

29) To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly fits you; he fits his place well.

30) To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

31) Synonyms To adjust.

32) To equip, provide.

33) To be fit, suitable, becoming, seemly, or proper.

34) To be properly adjusted; be adapted or made suitable.

five-square:

1) Having five corners or angles.

fixed:

1) Firm; fast; stable; permanent; of a determinate or unfluctuating character; hence, appointed; settled; established: as, fixed laws; a fixed sum; fixed prices; a fixed time; fixed habits or opinions.

2) Permanently placed or situated; established as to position or relation: as, the planets have fixed orbits; the fixed stars (so called from their always appearing to occupy the same place).

3) In heraldry, same as firme.

4) In zoology, not free or locomotory; rooted or otherwise attached to some object.

5) In com., without grace or days of grace: said of drafts and other commercial papers payable on a specified date without grace.

flashy:

1) Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

2) Like a flash: characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery.

3) Showy; dazzling for a moment, but not lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

4) Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdry: as, a flashy dress.

flat:

1) Flatly; so as to be flat or level.

2) Plainly; positively.

3) In music, below the true pitch.

4) To dash or throw.

5) To dash; rush.

6) In leather manufacturing, to shave or smooth on the flesh side.

7) To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

8) To level with the ground; overthrow.

9) To make vapid or tasteless.

10) In music, to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also flatten.

11) To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

12) To become flat; fall to an even surface.

13) To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

14) In music, to sing or play below the true pitch. Also flatten.

15) A floor or story of a building. Hence, in recent general use

16) A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare apartment-house.

17) A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.

18) In cotton-shipping, not compressed; not hard packed.

19) In printing, said of the proof or print of a plate or engraving in relief which has received the flat impression of the press without the overlay used to develop light, shade, and perspective.

20) In golf, said of the lie of a club, when the head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

21) Not distinguished by a characteristic termination: as, a flat adjective (a noun that occupies an adjectival position before another noun and becomes an adjective without inflection or modification of form: as, a stone wall; garden flowers); a flat adverb (see adverb).

22) In ship-building: A platform, deck, or floor which is of restricted area and does not form an important part of the vessel's structure.

23) A narrow bar of iron or wood, covered with card-clothing, surmounting the main cylinder of a cotton-carding machine.

24) In horticulture, a shallow box, usually 2 to 4 inches deep, used by gardeners to start seeds and cuttings, and also to serve as a tray on which to carry pots.

25) To flatter.

26) A blow.

27) Lying all in one plane; without rotundity, curvature, or other variation or inequality; plane; specifically, in mathematics, having no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus of infinitely distant points linear: applied to space of any number of dimensions. In the common use of the word, levelness or horizontalness is often implied.

28) Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined.

29) Having little or no relief; deficient in prominence or roundness of figure or feature; lacking contrast in appearance, whether physical or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as, flat tints; a flat painting; a flat face, nose, or head; flat cheeks.

30) Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

31) Having little or no interest or attractive quality; without briskness or animation; lacking activity; stupid; dull.

32) Not relieved, broken, or softened by qualifications or conditions; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

33) Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a flat sound or accent.

34) In music: Of tones, below a given or intended pitch.

35) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a flat fifth.

36) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the signature: as, the key of F is a flat key.

37) In grammar, voiced or sonant: said of consonants, such as b, d, g, z, v: opposed to sharp (that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as p, t, k, s, f.

38) On the stock exchange, without interest: applied to stocks when no interest is allowed by a lender of them on the sum deposited with him as security for their return when the purpose for which the stock was borrowed has been accomplished: such stock is said to be borrowed flat.

39) Synonyms Level, Flat. See level.

40) A flat surface; a surface without curvature or inequality; especially, a level plain; a field.

41) A level ground near water or covered by shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifically, in the United States, a low alluvial plain near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey (United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

42) The flat part or side of anything, as the extended palm and fingers of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a panel included by the beading or molding, etc.: as, to strike with the flat of the hand, or of a sword.

43) Something broad and flat in form, or presenting a broad flat surface as a characteristic feature.

44) A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull.

45) In architecture: See flat.

46) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.

47) In music: A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the flat of B—that is, B flat.

48) On the pianoforte, with reference to any-given key, the key next below or to the left.

49) In musical notation, the character b, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See B rotundum, under B.

50) In ship-building, formerly, one of the midship timbers.

51) In theaters, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the center.

52) In mining, in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses.

53) A surface of size put over gilding.

54) A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.

55) Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.

56) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key.

57) The character bb, which when attached to a note or to a staff'-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

flatus:

1) A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

2) Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

3) Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor.

flaw:

1) A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

2) A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

3) A sudden commotion of mind.

4) Synonyms Gust, etc. See wind, n.

5) A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

6) A thin cake, as of ice.

7) A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

8) Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault: as, a flaw in a will, a deed, or a statute.

9) In weaving, a bore, tangle, or skip.

10) A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails.

11) To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

12) To violate; invalidate.

13) An obsolete or dialectal variant of flay.

flecnodal:

1) Pertaining to a flecnode.

flecnode:

1) A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

fleflecnodal:

1) Pertaining to or having a fleflecnode.

fleflecnode:

1) A biflecnode; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

flexure:

1) In geology, the folding or bending of strata under compression.

2) The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bending; specifically, in mech., a strain in which certain planes are deformed into cylindrical or conical surfaces.

3) The part bent; a bend; a fold.

4) Obsequious bowing or cringing.

flocculent:

1) Like a flock of wool; fleecy; woolly.

2) Specifically Coalescing and adhering in locks or flocks.

3) In ornithology, like or pertaining to the floccus. See floccus, 2 . Also floccose.

4) In entomology, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many Homoptera.

flock-bed:

1) A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called flock.

Florentine:

1) Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy.

2) A native or an inhabitant of Florence.

3) [lowercase] A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel.

4) Same as florence, 2.

5) [lowercase] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

6) [lowercase] Same as fanchonnette.

flotation:

1) The act or state of floating.

2) The science of floating bodies.

3) The act of launching, or ‘floating,’ a new enterprise, a loan, a new issue of stocks or bonds, or the like.

fluent:

1) Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion, or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

2) Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a fluent speaker or writer.

3) Proceeding from a facility of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, fluent utterance; a fluent style.

4) A stream; a current of water.

5) In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing; an integral. See fluxion.

6) In fluxions, enlarging (or diminishing) continuously, that is, by infinitesimal increments (+ or —).

fluid:

1) Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

2) Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; fluent.

3) A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size.

4) Some hypothetical supersensible substance conceived as analogous to known fluids. See fluidism.

5) See the adjectives.

flunk:

1) A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination.

2) To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear: often with out: as, to flunk in a school recitation or examination; to flunk out from a contest.

3) To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination.

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fluorescence:

1) The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See phosphorescence.

flux:

1) Continuous motion.

2) In enameling, a colorless vitreous base, composed of silica mixed with minium or red lead and potash or carbonate of soda. See fondant, 2.

3) In botany, the slimy exudation from wounds in the bark of various trees.

4) The act of flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

5) Hence Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist.

6) In pathology, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal vessels or viscera: as, the bloody flux (dysentery).

7) Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

8) A flowing together; concourse; confluence.

9) Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat.

10) In metallurgy, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar.

11) In mathematics, a vector which is referred to a unit of area.

12) Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

13) To flood; overflow.

14) In medicine, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

15) To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

16) To melt; fuse; make fluid.

17) To flow or change.

fluxion:

1) The act of flowing; fluxation; change.

2) That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

3) Specifically— In medicine: An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain; active hyperemia. A catarrh.

4) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion.

5) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies.

6) In mathematics, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time.

fluxional:

1) Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant.

2) In mathematics, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions.

fluxionist:

1) One skilled in fluxions.

focal:

1) Of or pertaining to a focus: as, a focal point.

2) In optics, of a mirror or lens, the distance (also called the focal length) from its center to the principal focus (see focus); of a telescope, the distance between the focal plane and the object-glass.

focaloid:

1) In mathematics, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

focus:

1) To bring or adjust to a focus; cause to be in focus; focalize; collect in one point; concentrate.

2) In pathology, a center of morbid action; one of the primary or principal lesions.

3) In optics, a point at which rays of light that originally diverged from one point meet again, or a point from which they appear to proceed.

4) In geometry, a point from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a syzygetic relation.

5) In the theory of perspective, with reference to two planes in perspective, one of four points—two, F1 and F2, on one plane, and two, f1 and f2, on the other—such that the angles between two points on the first plane measured at F1 are equal to the angles between the corresponding points on the other plane measured at f1, and so with the pair of foci F2 and f2.

6) Figuratively (with a consciousness of the classical Latin meaning), a central or gathering point, like the fire or hearth of a household; the point at or about which anything is concentrated; a center of interest or attraction.

foin:

1) A thrust; a push.

2) A name of the beech-marten, Mustela foina.

3) The dressed fur of the same animal.

4) To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; lot drive.

5) To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

folium:

1) A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

2) In geometry, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.

foot:

1) To go on foot; walk.

2) To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.

3) In falconry, to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

4) To amount to; sum up: as, their purchases footed up pretty high.

5) To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking: as, to foot the green; to foot the whole distance.

6) To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.

7) To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

8) To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

9) To add or make a foot to: as, to foot a stocking or boot.

10) To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot: generally with up: as, to foot up an account.

11) To pay; liquidate: as, to foot the bill.

12) To dance.

13) Nautical: The lower edge of a sail.

14) The part of a mast near the deck.

15) In botany, one of various organs of attachment.

16) In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

17) In man the feet are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands or the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle-joint or tibiotarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsus or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemii and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb: thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under perissodactyl); but in popular language foot is restricted to the phalangeal part of foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibiotarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the tarsometatarsus and toes; but it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs, the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb, as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the pes.

18) In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot.

19) Milit., soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry: used collectively for foot-soldiers: as, a regiment of foot; the Tenth (regiment of) foot.

20) Something which bears a resemblance to an animal's foot in shape, or in its office as a support or base, or in its position as a terminus or lowest part.

21) Specifically— The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.

22) A mechanical contrivance acting like the foot of a man in the propulsion of automatic machines.

23) The lower part of the leg of a chair or any other support or shaft.

24) The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series: as, the foot of a mountain, of a column, or of a class.

25) A blow with the foot.

26) The concluding refrain or burden of a song.

27) Footing; basis; principle: used only in the singular.

28) Regular or normal value or price; par.

29) A unit of length, originally the length of a man's foot. Abbreviated ft.

30) A foot of grindstone was formerly 8 inches.

31) [In this sense foot was formerly, and still is dialectally, often used for the plural, as well as in idiomatic combinations like a three-foot reflector, an 8-foot stop.

32) In prosody, a group of syllables, of which one is distinguished above the others, which are relatively less marked in enunciation; a section of a rhythmical series consisting of a thesis and an arsis.

33) In music:

34) A drone-bass.

35) A chorus or refrain; a burden.

36) In organ-building: The part of a pipe below its mouth. A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops.

37) The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural.

38) One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called nose.

39) Sediment: same as foots.

40) In Crustacea, the swimming-feet or abdominal appendages.

41) In health or activity; able to go about.

42) In progress; going on.

43) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best.

foot-breadth: None

foot-pound:

1) A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot.

footpoundal: None

force:

1) To act effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.

2) To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

3) To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means: as, to force the passage of a river against an enemy; to force a jest.

4) To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions.

5) To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with on or upon: as, to force one's company or views on another; to force conviction on the mind.

6) To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

7) To put in force; make binding; enforce.

8) In card-playing: In whist, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent: as, to force one's partner.

9) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand.

10) To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

11) In Roman law, one obliged to accept a succession, however involved the estate might be.

12) Hence — To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

13) Synonyms and To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

14) To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

15) To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

16) To care; hesitate; scruple.

17) In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

18) Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property.

19) Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the force of an argument.

20) Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

21) Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the force of your remark.

22) Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare no force, below.

23) A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a force of workmen; a police force; the military and naval forces of a country; the party rallied its forces for the election.

24) In physics: Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body.

25) Loosely— Any mechanical cause or element.

26) Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital forces; social forces; economic forces; developmental forces.

27) In billiards, a stroke on the cue-ba11 somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball.

28) The upper die in a stamping-press.

29) In an erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word.

30) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense . With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the statical effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different.

31) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense may be regarded as that in sense transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies.

32) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870.

33) A bill similar to , but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871.

34) See motive, a.

35) To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular

36) To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat.

37) To stuff; farce.

38) A waterfall.

force-function:

1) In mathematics, a function expressing work in terms of position.

forejudgement: None

foreknowledge:

1) Knowledge that precedes the existence of the thing or the happening of the event known; prescience.

foresight:

1) The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

2) Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

3) In surveying, a forward sight or reading of a leveling-staff; any bearing taken by a compass forward.

4) The sight on the muzzle of a gun.

form:

1) A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning ‘-like, -shaped, in the form of’: as, ensiform, sword-like, sword-shaped; falciform, sickle-shaped; vermiform, worm-like; oviform, in the form of an egg.

2) A flower-bud of the cotton-plant.

3) To give form to; Shape; mold, To give a figure to; make a figure of; constitute as a figure: as, to form a statue; to form a triangle.

4) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

5) Specifically— To arrange; combine in any particular manner; as, he formed his troops into a hollow square.

6) To model by Instruction and discipline; mold; train.

7) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create: as, to form opinions from sound premises; to form an image in the mind.

8) In grammar, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

9) To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of: as, duplicity forms no part of his character; these facts form a safe foundation for our conclusions.

10) To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

11) To persuade; bring to do.

12) To provide with a form, as a hare.

13) Synonyms To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.

14) To constitute, compose, make up.

15) To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops formed in columns; ice forms at a temperature of 32°F.

16) To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

17) The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure: as, it was in the form of a circle; a triangular form; the form of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly form.

18) Specifically, in crystallography, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol.

19) Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty.

20) A costume; a special dress: as, a blue silk form.

21) A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned: as, a hatters' or a milliners' form; a form for jelly.

22) In printing, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing.

23) In milit. engine., same as gabion-form. See gabion.

24) In general, arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves: opposed to matter, but not properly to substance (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter).

25) A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

26) Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind: as, water in the form of steam or of ice; electricity is a form of energy; English is a form of German speech; varioloid is a mild form of smallpox; life in all its forms.

27) Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either generals or particulars; system or formula: as, the forms of civilized society; a form of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to form; a document in due form.

28) Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

29) Formality, or a formality: ceremony.

30) Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety: chiefly in the phrases good form, bad form.

31) Mere appearance; semblance.

32) High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

33) In algebra, a quantic in which the variables are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quantic, and apart from any signification.

34) In grammar, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office.

35) In music: The general theory or science of so arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and correlation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition.

36) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the sonata-form, the rondo-form, etc.

37) A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a form for a deed, lease, or contract.

38) A long seat; a bench.

39) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school.

40) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

41) Hence— A class or rank in society.

42) The seat or bed of a hare.

43) The hares (Lepus Americanus) were very familiar. One had her form under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring.

44) A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoölogical group.

45) In printing, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.

46) In electricity, to change (the surface of the plates of a secondary or storage-cell) by repeated charge and discharge, so that they are in condition for use.

47) In electricity, to convert the active material of the positive plate of a storage-cell into lead monoxid or that of the negative plate into spongy lead, either by the action of the charging current or by direct chemical means.

formal:

1) Implicit; not active; latent; virtual.

2) According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

3) Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

4) Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise: exact to affectation; punctilious.

5) Regular or methodical in action.

6) Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

7) Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward: as, a formal defect; formal duty; formal worship.

8) Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old moralities. See iniquity and vice.

9) Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

10) Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to materiȧl; essential; express. See phrases below.

11) Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.

12) A trade-name for formaldehyde.

formalism:

1) The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial formalism; formalism in art; the formalism of pedantry or of court life; cold formalism in public worship.

2) In philos.: The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism.

3) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist:

1) One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

2) In philosophy, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formality:

1) The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of forms or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionality.

2) The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

3) An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method: as, the formalities of judicial process; formalities of law.

4) Validity; binding force.

5) Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

6) In philosophy, external appearance; formal part.

7) In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode.

8) The character of the formal in the Kantian sense: universality and necessity.

formally:

1) In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

2) [In the Scotist philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or “identically.”

formula:

1) In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

2) Specifically Eccles., a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See creed, and confession of faith, under confession, 3.

3) In mathematics, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.

4) In chem., an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See chemical formula, under chemical.

5) See the qualifying words.

6) See the adjectives.

7) various algebraic formulæ devised by the authors whose names are given, to express the quantity of flow of water in term's of length, depth, etc., in a measuring-device.

8) where , and of any triangle.

9) The phalangeal formula is 2, 3, 4, 5, 4.

10) Osborn, The Reptilian Subclasses Diapsida and Synapsida.

Fornax:

1) A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

2) [NL. (Castelnau, 1835).] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them F. calceatus.

forpet:

1) The fourth part of a peck, or one sixteenth of a firlot. Otherwise called lippie.

forthcomingness:

1) Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

fortitude:

1) Strength; force; power to attack or to resist attack.

2) Mental power of endurance; patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or suffering.

3) In astrology, any circumstance which strengthens the effect of a planet, or of the part of fortune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dignity, such as being in the ascendant, in the seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth, or third house, being in hayz, having direct motion, having swift motion, being free from combustion, being in cazimi, etc.

4) Synonyms Endurance, etc. (see patience), resolution, resoluteness, nerve.

fortuitous:

1) Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring without any cause, or without any general cause; random.

fortune:

1) Chance; hap; luck; fate.

2) Chance personified; the events or circumstances of life antecedent to some result attributed to their working, more or less consciously personified and regarded as a divinity which metes out happiness and unhappiness, and distributes arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life.

3) That which falls to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding; the course of events as affecting condition or state; circumstances; lot: often in the plural: as, good or bad fortune; to share one's fortunes.

4) Specifically, good luck; prosperity; success.

5) Estate; possessions; especially, when used absolutely, large estate; wealth: as, he married a lady of fortune.

6) A person of wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress.

7) In astrology, one of the fortunate planets: namely, Jupiter, Venus, the sun, the moon, and Mercury.

8) To determine the fate or chance of; fix or control the lot or fortune of; dispose of.

9) To foretell the fortune or lot of; presage.

10) To endow with wealth or fortune.

11) To befall; fall out; happen; chance; come to pass casually.

12) To come by chance.

fother:

1) A wagon-load; a cart-load.

2) A load; weight; burden; mass.

3) An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A fother of lead varies from 19 1/2 to 22 1/2 hundredweight, each hundredweight being usually 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Néwcastle in England a fother is a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

4) To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fathering a leak, rope-yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly stitched on the sail or tarpaulin.

fotmal:

1) A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It was legalized by a statute of Edward I.

foundation:

1) In ship-building, any part of a ship's structure which is built up or specially reinforced to support heavy weights, as engines and boilers, turrets, guns, boat-cranes, etc.

2) The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

3) The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

4) Hence The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

5) A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

6) That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

7) In crochet, knitting, etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.

8) Same as foundation-muslin and -net.

9) In apiculture, a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.

fraction:

1) The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture.

2) Specifically (ecclesiastical), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host.

3) A fragment; a separated portion; a disconnected part.

4) In mathematics: In arithmetic, a part, or a number of aliquot parts, of unity.

5) In algebra, a ration of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.

6) Same as fractionate.

7) In mathematics: In geometry, any multiple of any submultiple of a magnitude.

8) In chem., one of the parts into which a substance is separated in the process of fractional distillation. See fractionation.

free:

1) Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, free thought; a free conscience; free will or choice; the prisoner was set free; he was free to go or to stay.

2) Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm free; the free motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.

3) Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a free state or people; a free church.

4) Based on the principles of civil liberty; not arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a free constitution or government.

5) Characterized by liberty of action or expression; unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.: often with the implication of undue liberty.

6) Loose; at liberty; wild: often used in old English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without special significance.

7) Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

8) Clear of obstruction or impediment; not hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, free motion; the water has a free passage or channel; a free field of action.

9) Clear or exempt (from something); having immunity: with from, or sometimes of: as, free from disease, or from faults; a grove free from underbrush.

10) Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible or available; not appropriated; unrestricted: as, air and water are free; the ocean is a free highway for all nations; a free library.

11) Specifically, not encumbered with taxes or customs-duties.

12) Gratuitous; without compensation or reward; clear of equivalent or reciprocation: as, free schools or education; a free table; a free gift or service.

13) Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving or using, or disposed to give or use, generously or abundantly: as, he is very free with his money; a free patron of art.

14) Invested with the rights or immunities (of); having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or use (of): with of: as, a man free of the city of London.

15) Ready; eager; not dull; acting without compulsion.

16) Not holding strictly to rule or form or to an original: as, a free drawing; a free translation; a free fugue.

17) Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or able to do so; detached from some support: as, the free larval form of an animal afterward becoming fixed.

18) Specifically

19) In chem., not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape: as, free carbonic-acid gas.

20) In botany, not adnate to other organs: as, a free ovary (that is, one not united with the calyx); a free placenta (one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is sometimes used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to adjacent organs of the same kind.

21) In entomology, unrestrained in articulate movement; movable at the point of contact.

22) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the common integument of the body.

23) Noble.

24) To use liberties with; use, or make use of, with undue freedom.

25) A person of free or noble birth; often, in early poetry, a lady.

26) In horticulture, abundantly blooming or fruiting; also, of profuse and rapid growth.

27) To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to free prisoners or slaves.

28) To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage: with from or of: as, to free a man from debt, or the feet from fetters; to free the lungs of morbid matter; to free a ship from water by pumping it out.

29) To remove.

30) To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

31) To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

32) To make free; take liberties: followed by with.

33) In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

freedom:

1) The state or character of being free.

2) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

3) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

4) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

5) License; improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

6) The state of being clear or exempt (from something): as, freedom from sickness; freedom from care

7) Ease or facility (of doing anything): as, he speaks or acts with freedom.

8) Generosity; liberality; open-handedness.

9) The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the freedom of a city or of a corporation.

10) A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise.

11) In mathematics, capability of displacement in space.

freeness:

1) The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality: gratuitousness.

free-thinker: None

free-thinking:

1) Holding the principles of a free-thinker; untrammeled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

2) The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief: especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

freewill:

1) See free will, under will.

2) Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

3) Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the freewill controversy. See will.

freezing-point: None

fremd:

1) Strange; foreign.

2) Not akin; unrelated.

3) Strange; singular; queer.

4) Wild; undomesticated.

5) A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

frequency:

1) A crowd; a throng.

2) The quality of being frequent; often occurrence; the happening often in the ordinary course of things.

3) The ratio of the number of times that an event occurs in the ordinary course of events to the number of occasions on which it might occur; with a few recent writers on physics, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time.

4) In electricity, see alternating.

freshman:

1) A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

2) A student of the first year in a college or university.

3) Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class composed of freshmen, in a college.

fresison:

1) The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called frisesomorum (which see).

friarly:

1) Like a friar; pertaining to friars; monkish.

friction:

1) The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; frication.

2) In mech., the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or rolling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case sliding, in the latter rolling friction.

3) Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

frigid:

1) Cold in temperature; wanting heat or warmth; icy; wintry: as, the frigid zone.

2) Cold in temperament or feeling; wanting warmth of affection or of zeal; chilly in manner; impassive.

3) Marked by or manifesting mental coldness; coldly formal or precise; lifeless; torpid; chilling; as, frigid devotions or services; frigid politeness or manners.

4) Wanting generative heat or vigor; impotent.

frisesomorum:

1) The mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism.

front:

1) To meet face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

2) To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

3) To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

4) To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in front: as, to front a house with granite.

5) To have the face or front toward some point of the compass or some object; be in a confronting or opposed position.

6) To stand foremost.

7) To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

8) In theat, language: That part of a theater which, from the actor's point of view, lies in front of the curtain; the auditorium or audience part; hence, the audience itself: as, to be in the front.

9) Everybody engaged to work before the curtain.

10) Milit., the entire system of defenses constructed along one side of the polygon inclosing the site to be fortified: as, a bastion or polygonal front.

11) The forehead-piece of a bridle, generally of leather with metal trimmings.

12) The exterior surface of a lock mortised into a door; the portion of a lock that is visible and through which the bolt, passes; in a rim-lock, the end facing the doorframe.

13) In entomology, practically the forehead; the part of the face between the eyes and between the vertex and the clypeus.

14) In phonology, modified in utterance by the configuration of the central portion of the front or upper side of the tongue.

15) In phonology, to pronounce with the front of the tongue, or as a ‘front’ sound. See front, II. adjective 3.

16) The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

17) The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

18) Hence Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser: as, to put on a bold front; to await the enemy with a calm front. Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

19) The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface: as, the front of a house; the front of an army.

20) Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases in front and in front of: as, right in front of them stood a lion.

21) Specifically, in a theater and the like— The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats in front.

22) The part before the actors or speakers; the auditorium: as, the stage manager was in front (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

23) A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a false front.

24) Same as shirt-front and dicky, 3.

25) One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the side, which is the surface formed of a single valve.

26) Eccles., same as frontal, 5 .

27) Relating to the front or face; frontal.

28) Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the front steps.

F.R.S.: None

fruitful:

1) Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a, fruitful country or soil; a fruitful season; fruitful showers.

2) Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren.

3) Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a fruitful enterprise or journey; fruitful investigations or thoughts; fruitful in expedients or in crimes.

4) Plenteous; copious; bountiful.

frustration:

1) The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

2) Specifically, in astrology, the cutting off or preventing, by one aspect, of anything shown by another.

fuga contrarii:

1) A general tendency of things to repel qualities the opposite of their own, and to behave in a manner conformable to habit. Some physicists of the seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory to this effect.

fulminate:

1) To lighten; flash with detonation.

2) Hence To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

3) Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

4) In refining, to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

5) To cause to explode.

6) Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

7) A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid.

8) An explosion; a sudden and explosive action.

funambulo:

1) Same as funambulist.

function:

1) To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in physiology, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

2) See graph.

3) A function differing from that just defined by log/r.

4) Fulfilment or discharge of a set duty or requirement; exercise of a faculty or office.

5) Activity in general; action of any kind; behavior.

6) Power of acting; faculty; that power of acting in a specific way which appertains to a thing by virtue of its special constitution; that mode of action or operation which is proper to any organ, faculty, office, structure, etc.

7) That which one is bound or which is one's business to do; business; office; duty; employment.

8) An official ceremony.

9) Any important occasion marked by elaborate ceremonial: extended in recent use to cover social entertainments, as operas, balls, and receptions.

10) In mathematics, a mathematical quantity whose value depends upon the values of other quantities, called the arguments or independent variables of the function; a mathematical quantity whose changes of value depend on those of other quantities called its variables.

11) Hence, anything which is dependent for its value, significance, etc., upon something else.

12) See the adjectives.

13) see the adjectives.

14) One of several functions related to in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to , being merely transformed elliptic functions.

15) a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part.

16) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear.

17) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same.

18) which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited.

functional:

1) Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

2) Pertaining to an algebraical operation: as, a functional symbol.

3) Having the function usual to the part or organ: as, functional wings of an insect (that is, those used for flying).

fundamental:

1) Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary: as, a fundamental truth or principle; a. fundamental law.

2) See fundamental, n., 2.

3) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called fundamental note.

4) A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part: as, the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

5) In music: The root of a chord.

6) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called fundamental bass, note, or tone.

funicular:

1) Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.

2) In anatomy, relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the funicular process of the peritoneum.

3) The funicular polygon.

4) In anatomy: Resembling a cord or rope: a term used in describing the arrangement of muscle- or nerve-fibers.

funiculus:

1) A small rope or cord.

2) In early German land-law, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.

3) In old physics, a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.

4) In botany, same as funicle, 4.

5) In anat.: The navel-string or umbilical cord, connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also funis and funicle.

6) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See nerve.

7) In Polyzoa, the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary eanal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under Plumatella.

8) In Myriapoda, a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.

9) In entomology, that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle: used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also funicule.

10) In Protozoa, specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nuclear masses in such infusorians as Loxodes and Loxophyllum. Saville Kent.

11) Same as Funiculina

furlong:

1) A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters.

furmentv: None

furmety: None

furmity: None

galactic:

1) Of or pertaining to milk; obtained from milk; lactic.

2) In astronomy, pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

Galilean:

1) Of or pertaining to Galileo, a great Italian mathematician and natural philosopher (1564-1642), who laid the foundations of the science of dynamics.

2) Pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying north of Samaria.

3) A native or an inhabitant of Galilee.

4) One of a class among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans about the time of the emperor Augustus.

5) A Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called the Galilean: used by the ancient Jews in contempt.

gallon:

1) An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid substances, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts.

2) A measure of land. A gallon of land is supposed to have been the amount of land proper to sow a gallon of grain in.

3) The butter-bur or butterdock, Petasites Petasites.

gamic:

1) Having a sexual character; sexual: opposed to agamic: said specifically of an ovum.

2) A gamic edge.

gas:

1) A substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion.

2) Specifically In coal-mining, any explosive mixture of fire-damp with common air.

3) In popular language, a compound of various gases, used for illuminating and heating purposes.

4) A gas-light: as, the gas is dim; turn down the gas.

5) Empty or idle talk; frothy speech; rant.

6) Specifically, nitrous-oxid gas when used to produce anæsthesia, most commonly by dentists.

7) To treat with a gas or expose to the action of a gas, as is done with slaked lime in the manufacture of bleaching-powder.

8) To overcome or poison by means of the inhalation of gas.

9) To remove loose filaments from (net, lace, etc.) by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.

10) To talk nonsense or falsehood to; impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech.

11) To indulge in “gas” or empty talk; talk nonsense.

gauche:

1) Left-handed; awkward; clumsy.

2) In mathematics, skew.

Gaussian: None

gematria:

1) A cabalistic system of Hebrew Biblical interpretation, consisting in the substitution for a word of any other the numerical values of whose letters gave the same sum.

Gemini:

1) A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac, lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way.

2) (jem′ i-ni, according to the older E. pronunciation of Latin; also, corruptly, jim′ i-ni). [Also written geminy, gemony, jiminy; in the phrase O Gemini, or simply Gemini, i.e., by the Twins, i. e., Castor and Pollux; in E. orig. as an imitation of classical use, to swear by Castor and Pollux being a favorite oath of the Romans.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

3) [Also spelled geminy, and sometimes used as a sing. noun.] A pair; specifically, a pair of eyes.

genderlike:

1) Of the same gender or genus.

general:

1) Same as generally.

2) Pertaining or applicable to or predicable of all objects of a given class, or all of a number of resembling individuals; universal within the limits of the class or group of things considered: as, a general law of nature; a statute general in its application; a general principle; a general idea; the general interest or safety of a nation; to labor for the general good.

3) Pertaining or applicable to, or predicable or true of, many or most of a class indefinitely, but by implication not to every member of it without exception; common to the majority or an indefinite number, or to a large but indefinite extent; prevalent; usual; common: as, a general custom; to differ from the general opinion; hence, indefinite; vague; not precise: as, to evade a point by general statements.

4) Comprising or pertaining to the whole; collective: opposed to partial: as, a general settlement of accounts; a general departure of guests; a general involucre (that is, one which subtends the whole inflorescence); also, pertaining to, predicable of, or occupied with a great variety of different objects having common characters.

5) Pertaining to the main features of the object; regarded in the gross, with neglect of details and unimportant exceptions: as, his general attainments are excellent; a general survey.

6) Having to do with all; public; common; vulgar.

7) Not specifically limited in scope, operation, or function; not restricted to special details, particulars, or occasions: used of authority conferred, or of office or employment exercised: as, a general power of attorney; a general officer of the army; a general mechanic.

8) That which is general or common to all of a given class or group; a general statement, principle, truth, etc.

9) A genus or class embracing all objects having certain characters, and especially including species under it. Now only in the phrase in general (which see, below).

10) Milit., an officer holding a general command (whence the title); the commander of an army, or of any organization of troops larger than a regiment: as an official title, used either alone for the highest or next to the highest rank, or with an adjunct designating the particular grade. See lieutenant-general, major-general, and brigadier-general.

11) A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice to infantry to be in readiness to march.

12) Eccles., the chief of an order of monks or priests, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule: as, the general of the Dominicans, or of the Jesuits.

13) The public; the community; the vulgar.

14) Inclusively; without exception.

15) In all things.

16) In mathematics, in all cases except possibly in limiting cases or in case of some additional condition being fulfilled.

17) To command as a general; marshal.

generale:

1) That which is general; hence, in the plural, general principles.

generality:

1) The state or condition of being general, in any of the senses of that word.

2) Something that is general, as a general statement or principle; especially, a saying of a general and vague nature.

3) The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; specifically, the majority of people; the multitude; the commons.

4) Formerly, in France, a territorial division for the collection of taxes; a taxing district.

generalizable:

1) Capable of being generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus. Also spelled generalisable.

generalization:

1) The act of generalizing; recognition of a character as being common to two or more objects; also, the process of forming a general notion.

2) Induction; an inference from the possession of a character by each individual or by some of the individuals of a class to its possession by all the individuals of that class; the observation that the known individuals of a species, or the known species of a genus, have a character in common, and the consequent attribution of that character to the whole class; also, a conclusion so reached.

3) In mathematics, the process or result of modifying a proposition so as to obtain another having wider subject and predicate, but such that a limitation which, if applied to the new subject, gives the old subject, will reproduce the old predicate when applied to the new.

4) Also spelled generalisation.

5) In pathology, the involvement of the entire system in a morbid process which was at first local.

generalize:

1) In painting, to render large and typical characteristics rather than details.

2) To render general; make more general; bring under a general description or notion; treat or apply generically.

3) To infer inductively, as a general rule from a particular case or set of facts.

4) In mathematics, to modify, as a proposition, so as to obtain a wider proposition from which the former can be immediately deduced. See generalization, 3

5) To recognize that two or more objects have a common character; to form a general notion.

6) To reason inductively, from particular cases to general rules comprehending those cases.

7) Also spelled generalise.

generant:

1) Begetting; producing; generative; specifically, in mathematics, acting as a generant. See II., 2.

2) One who or that which generates; a generator.

3) In mathematics, a moving locus, the ensemble of all of whose positions forms another locus, which it is said to generate: as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the generant of a right cone.

generate:

1) To produce; evolve; as electricity, force, friction, gas, heat, light, velocity, etc.

2) In music, of a tone fundamental to a chord, to suggest or fix (the remaining tones of the harmony).

3) To beget; procreate; engender by sexual union.

4) To produce; cause to be; bring into life.

5) To cause; form; give origin to.

6) In mathematics, to give rise to, as to a geometrical figure; especially, to move so that the locus of the motion shall constitute (the figure specified): thus, a right line moving with one point fixed generates a conical surface.

generative:

1) Pertaining to generation or propagation; connected with or resulting from the process of begetting.

generator:

1) One who or that which begets, causes, or produces.

generatrix:

1) In mathematics, that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion is conceived to generate a line, surface, or solid.

2) In physics, a dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current. Compare receptrix.

generic:

1) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a mark of a genus, or a kind or group of similar things; comprehending a number of like things, without specifying them: opposed to specific. See genus.

2) Specifically In zoology and botany, having the taxonomic rank or classificatory value of a genus: as, a generic name or description; generic characters or differences; generic identity.

3) Relating to gender. See gender.

4) Of a general nature; applicable or referring to any unit of the kind or class; general; not special.

5) Distinctly characteristic; so marked as to constitute or denote a distinct kind.

generification:

1) Generalization; the process of generalizing.

genethliac:

1) Pertaining to one's birthday or nativity; specifically, in astrology, pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; relating to genitures or to the doctrine of them; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. Also genethliacal.

2) A birthday poem. Also genethliacon.

3) One who is versed in genethlialogy.

4) plural Same as genethlialogy.

genethlialogy:

1) The art of calculating nativities by astrology, or predicting the course of a child's life from the positions of the planets, zodiac, etc., at the instant of birth. Also genethliacs.

genethliatic:

1) One who calculates nativities.

genetic:

1) Of or pertaining to genesis in any way; as regards origin or mode of production.

2) Thè definition of a natural kind by means of an explanation of how such things first came to be.

3) A medicine which acts on the sexual organs.

4) An element in recent adjectives which correspond to nouns in -genesis (see genesis) and -geny (see -geny), as biogenetic, phylogenetic, etc. See genetic.

genus:

1) A kind; a sort; a class.

2) In zoology and botany, a classificatory group ranking next above the species, containing a group of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any others. The value assigned to a genus is wholly arbitrary—that is, it is entirely a matter of opinion or current usage what characters shall be considered generic and thus constitute a genus; and genera are constantly modified and shifted by specialists, the tendency being mostly to restriction of genera, with the consequent multiplication of their number, and the coinage of new generic names. A genus has no natural, much less necessary, definition, its meaning being at best a matter of expert opinion; and the same is true of the species, family, order, class, etc. A genus of the animal kingdom in the time of Linnæus and other early naturalists was a group of species approximately equivalent to a modern family, sometimes even to an order. Probably upward of 100,000 generic names of as many supposed genera have been coined or used in zoölogy; those in current use at present are estimated at about 60,000, or an average of about (rather more than) one genus for every five species in the animal kingdom. In botany the genera are less restricted and average a much larger number of species, the 9,000 phanerogamic genera, for example, including 100,000 species. The tenable name of any genus is that which has priority of publication, if it has been properly published and characterized, and is not the same as the prior name of some other genus. The names of the genus and the species together form the scientific name of an animal or a plant. In writing the technical name of any animal or plant, the generic term always precedes the specific, and begins with a capital letter: as, Musca domestica, the house-fly, where Musca is the genus, and domestica differentiates the species. Genera are often subdivided into lesser groups called subgenera. (See subgenus.) A group of genera constitutes a family or subfamily. The name of a genus as such has properly no plural. If a genus name, as for example Ada, is pluralized, as Adœ, it means, not two or more genera named Ada, but either all the species of Ada, or some supergeneric group of which Ada is the type. The former usage is loose, or somewhat cant; the latter is frequent and regular in zoölogy. A genus name is always supposed to be Latin (though its derivation is in the great majority of cases from the Greek), and its plural, if used, is in Latin form; but when it is also Anglicized an English plural is used: as, the chinchillas, the animals of the genus Chinchilla.

3) In old music, a formula or method of dividing the tetrachord. Three genera were distinguished: the diatonic, in which whole steps or “tones” were used; the chromatic, in which only half-steps or semitones were used; and the enharmonic, in which intervals less than a half-step were used.

geocentric:

1) An adherent of the theory that the earth is the center of the universe.

2) In astronomy, having reference to the earth for its center; in relation to the earth as a center; hence, seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as it would be seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its heliocentric place as conceived to be seen from the center of the sun.

geocyclic:

1) Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.

geodesic:

1) Same as geodetic

2) A geodesic line.

geodesist:

1) One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor. Also geodesian, geodete.

geodesy:

1) Formerly, the art of land-surveying in general, but now restricted to that branch of applied mathematics, distinctively called higher geodesy, which investigates the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the exact determinations of geographical positions and the azimuths of directions, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement.

geometer:

1) One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; hence, a mathematician in general.

2) A gager.

3) In entomology, properly, a larva of any moth of the family Geometridæ; loosely, any larva which is destitute of ventral prolegs, and walks by alternately extending the body and contracting it in the form of a loop with the two ends drawn together.

Geometral: None

geometriant: None

geometric:

1) Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

2) Bounded by straight lines and angles; forming straight lines and angles: as, geometric forms; geometrical ornament or markings on an insect.

geometrical: None

geometrically:

1) In a geometric manner; according to the principles of geometry.

geometrician:

1) One skilled in geometry; a geometer in sense 1.

geometry:

1) That branch of mathematics which deduces the properties of figures in space from their defining conditions, by means of assumed properties of space. Abbreviated geometry

2) A text-book of geometry.

3) Modern projective geometry, commonly written in German Geometrie der Lage, to distinguish it from .

4) Higher synthetic geometry in general.

5) The art of geometrical drawing.

6) Geometry of three dimensions.

7) The oldest classification of geometry is , that in which it is divided according to the method of logical procedure, namely into synthetic and analytic, the method of geometrical analysis having been invented or taught by Plato. In modern times this classification intertwines with another, namely , that which is based on the mental instrument or equipment used, giving: pure or synthetic geometry; rational; descriptive; projective; algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian, or coördinate; differential, infinitesimal, natural, or intrinsic; enumerative or denumerative. Some of these are subdivided on the same principle, as: (α) geometry of the ruler or straight-edge; (β) of the ruler and sect-carrier; (γ) of the ruler and unitsect-carrier; (δ) of the compasses; of the ruler and compasses; (ζ) of linkages. Further divisions are: By dimensionality: geometry on the straight or on the line; two-dimensional geometry; (α) plane geometry; (β) spherics; (γ) pseudo-spherics; tri-dimensional geometry: (α) geometry of planes; (β) solid geometry; (γ) spherics; four-dimensional geometry: (α) geometry of straight?; (β) of hyperspace; n-dimeimonal geometry. By elements: point geometry; straight or line; plane; point, straight, and plane; straightest or geodesic; geometry of the sphere; of other elements, By subject-matter: pure descriptive, pure projective, or pure positional geometry, or geometry of position; topologic geometry; metric geometry; geometry of curves; of surfaces; of solids; of hyper-solids; of numbers; of motion or kinematic. By assumptions made, omitted, or denied: Euclidean geometry; non-Euclidean; metageometry, or pan-geometry; finite geometry; semi-Euclidean; non-Legendrian; Archimedean; non-Archimedean; non-Arguesian; non-Pascalian. By the kind of space or universe of the geometry: Euclidean or parabolic geometry; Bolyaian, Lobachevskian, Bolyai-Lobachevskian, absolute, or hyperbolic; Riemannian, spherical, or double elliptic; Killing's, single elliptic, or simple elliptic; Clifford's or Clifford-Kleinian. By the complexity or difficulty of the part treated: elementary geometry; higher, By the period of its development: ancient or the antique geometry; modern; recent, of the triangle, or the Lemoine-Brocard.

Geoguim Sidus: None

ghost:

1) One who does literary, legal, or artistic work for another, who gets all the credit; one who ‘devils’ for another.

2) A false line in a diffraction-spectrum caused by certain periodic irregularities in the ruling of the grating which produces the spectrum. Ghosts usually occur in pairs accompanying a conspicuous line on each side of it and near it. See grating.

3) A red blood-corpuscle from which the red coloring-matter or hemoglobin has escaped.

4) To appear to in the form of a ghost; haunt as a spirit or specter.

5) To give up the ghost; die; expire.

6) Breath; spirit; specifically, the breath; the spirit; the soul of man.

7) The soul of a dead person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; more especially, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons; a human specter or apparition.

8) A spirit; a demon.

9) A spirit in general; an unearthly specter or apparition.

10) A dead body.

11) A mere shadow or semblance.

12) In optics, a spot of light or secondary image caused by a defect of the instrument, generally by reflections from the lenses.

13) Specifically In photography, a glint of light cast by the lens on the focusing-glass or on the plate during exposure, in the latter case producing a more or less defined opaque spot. It results usually from the presence of a too strongly illuminated surface or object in or near the field of the lens. Also called flare.

14) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the twelfth century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII.

15) A Neapolitan order. See Order of the Knot, under knot

16) Synonyms Ghost, Shade, Apparition, Specter, Phantom, Phantasm. Ghost is the old word for the disembodied spirit, especially as appearing to man: as, the ghost of Hamlet's father; the ghost of Banquo. Shade is a soft and poetic word for ghost: as, the shade of Creüsa appeared to Æneas. An apparition is a ghost as appearing to sight, perhaps suddenly or unexpectedly; it may also be a fancied appearance, while a ghost is supposed to be real: as, Jupiter made a cloud into an apparition of Juno; Macbeth saw an apparition of a dagger; the witches showed him an apparition of a crowned child. A specter is an alarming or horrifying preternatural personal appearance, having less individuality, perhaps, than a ghost or shade, but more than an apparition necessarily has. A phantom has an apparent, not a real, existence; it differs from a phantasm in emphasizing the unreality simply and in representing a single object, while phantasm emphasizes the deception put upon the mind, and may include more than one object.

gill:

1) A girl; a sweetheart: used in familiarity or contempt, as either a proper or a common noun.

2) [Short for gill-creep-by-the-ground, or gillrun-over-the-ground, homely names for the plant, in which gill is a familiar application of the feminine name.] The ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma.

3) Same as gill-beer.

4) A narrow valley; a ravine, especially one with a rapid stream running through it.

5) A corrugation or fold; a hollow, as in a sheet of metal.

6) A fellow or ‘cove’: as, a queer gill.

7) A frame with a pair of wheels used for conveying timber.

8) Same as gill-frame.

9) The breathing-organ of any animal that lives in the water.

10) Specifically, an organ in aquatic animals for the aërification of the blood through the medium of water; the respiratory apparatus of any animal that breathes the air which is mixed with water; by extension, a branchia, as of any invertebrate and of the ichthyopsidan vertebrates. See branchiæ.

11) Some part like or likened to a gill.

12) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom.

13) In entomology, the branchiæ or external breathing-organs of certain insectlarvæ.

14) To catch (fish) by the gills, as by means of a gill-net: as, gilled fish.

15) [In allusion to the parallel rows of filaments in a fish's gills.] In making worsted yarn, to make the fibers level and parallel with each other by drawing them through a gilling-machine.

16) To display the gills in swimming with the head partly out of water: as, mackerel go along gilling.

17) A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint in the British and United States systems.

18) A pint of ale.

19) An English penny or quarter bit.

globe:

1) In golf, the ball.

2) To form into a round ball or sphere; gather round or into a circle; conglobate.

3) To raise as a globe or sphere.

4) To become round or globe-shaped. Mrs. Browning.

5) A spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body all points on whose surface are equidistant from a point within it (a center).

6) Anything globular or nearly so, whether solid or hollow: as, the globe of the eye; the globe of a balloon.

7) Especially— A spherical glass shade for a lamp.

8) A large globular glass receptacle filled with water, in which fish are placed for exhibition, or which is used as a magnifying glass or illuminator.

9) The earth: usually with the definite article.

10) An artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens, called in the former case a terrestrial globe, and in the latter a celestial globe.

11) Terrestrial globes are made so as to revolve freely about an axis representing that of the earth. This axis turns in a vertical brass circle divided into degrees, or smaller divisions; and this represents the meridian of any station. This meridian has a motion in its own plane, so that the axis can be brought into parallelism with that of the earth at the assumed station. The meridian moves in a fixed horizontal circle of wood, called the horizon, which is divided into signs, days, etc. Cheaper globes are made without these circles. Celestial globes of the ordinary kind, with the drawing, as in terrestrial globes, on the outer or convex surface, represent the stars as they would appear in a mirror, or as if viewed from without the celestial sphere, and not as they appear on a map of the heavens; but globes are also made with the heavenly bodies represented on the inner surface as they appear from the earth.

12) In her., same as mound.

13) A mass; company; group; throng; body.

14) World, etc. See earth.

glomerel:

1) A pupil in a school of glomery attached to the University of Cambridge in the middle ages.

2) In old English law, a commissioner appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place.

glomery:

1) Grammar: a form of the word used in the middle ages at the University of Cambridge.

gnomon:

1) On a sun-dial, the triangular projecting piece which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; also, any index to a sun-dial or to a meridian-mark, especially a very large one. The early gnomons used for astronomical purposes were vertical pillars or obelisks.

2) The index of the hour-circle of a globe.

3) A piece of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been removed from a corner of it. Thus, in the figure, EFGBCD is a gnomon.

4) An odd number; one of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. Also called gnomonic number.

gnomonic:

1) Pertaining to the art of dialing.

2) In botany, bent at right angles. Also gnomic, gnomical.

gnomonics:

1) The art or science of dialing, or of constructing instruments to show the hour of the day or to aid in making astronomical observations by the shadow of a gnomon.

grace:

1) A bow or courtesy.

2) To adorn; decorate; embellish and dignify; lend or add grace to.

3) To confer grace or favor upon; afford pleasure or gratification to.

4) To dignify or gratify by an act of favor; favor or honor (with something).

5) To supply with heavenly grace.

6) In music, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to: as, to grace a melody.

7) That element or quality of form, manner, movement, carriage, deportment, language, etc., which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, outline, manner, motion, or act; pleasing harmony or appropriateness; that quality in a thing or an act which charms or delights: as, to move with easy grace.

8) plural [capitalized] In classical mythology, the goddesses of the beauty, brightness, and joy in nature and humanity. The Graces are the Charites of the Greeks, variously described as daughters of Helios (the Sun) and Aigle (heavenly brightness), or of Zeus (Jupiter) and Eurynome (daughter of Ocean —the Aurora). They were also variously named, but their most familiar names are Aglaϊa(the brilliant), Euphrosyne(cheerfulness), and Thalia (the bloom of life). They had in their gift grace, loveliness, and favor, and were attendants in the train of Aphrodite.

9) Amenity of disposition or manner; sweetness or amiability; graciousness; politeness; courtesy; civility: as, to yield with good grace.

10) plural A kind of play or game designed to exhibit or develop easy gracefulness in motion. One player, by means of two sticks held one in each hand. throws a small hoop to another, who endeavors to catch it on two similar sticks, and then to throw it back in the same way.

11) A pleasing and attractive quality or endowment; beauty; adornment; embellishment.

12) In music, an embellishment, whether vocal or instrumental, not essential to the harmony or melody of a piece, such as an appoggiatura, a trill, a turn, etc. Such embellishments were much more common in music for the harpsichord and the viol than they are for modern instruments; their exact form and even the place of their introduction were often left in the eighteenth century to the taste of the performer.

13) Favor; good will; friendship; favorable disposition to another; favorable regard: as, to be in one′ s good graces; to reign by the grace of God.

14) An act of kindness or favor accorded to or bestowed on another; a good turn or service freely rendered.

15) A faculty, license, or dispensation bestowed by legal authority, the granting of which rests in discretion or favor, and is not to be asked as of right; a privilege; also, in English law, a general and free pardon by act of Parliament. Also called act of grace.

16) In Scrip, and theology: The free, unmerited love and favor of God: as, the doctrine of grace (that is, the doctrine that all things, including salvation, are received from God as a free gift, and not merited or earned by man).

17) The enjoyment of the favor of God.

18) Benefit, especially inward spiritual gifts, conferred by God through Christ Jesus; specifically, power or disposition to yield obedience to the divine laws, to practise the Christian virtues, and to bear trouble or affliction with patience and resignation: as, grace to perform a duty, or to bear up under an affliction.

19) Virtue; power; efficacy.

20) Share of favor allotted to one; lot; fortune; luck.

21) Mercy; pardon.

22) Indulgence; forbearance; allowance of time: as, three days′ grace for the payment of a note.

23) In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: as, a grace was approved by the Senate at Cambridge for founding a Chinese professorship.

24) Thanks; thanksgiving.

25) A formula of words expressing thanks and craving a blessing on or with a meal or refreshment; a short prayer before or after meals, in which a blessing is asked or thanks are rendered: as, to say grace; grace before meat.

26) A title of honor formerly borne by the sovereigns of England, but now used only as a ceremonious title in speaking to or of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop: as, his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

27) The period.beyond the fixed day for payment allowed by law or custom for paying a note or bill of exchange. In Great Britain and the united States, at common law, three days are allowed; but if the last day of grace falls on Sunday, or any day on which business is not legally carried on, the bill or note is payable on the day preceding. Modern statutes have made some changes in these rules, particularly as regards legal holidays immediately preceding or following Sunday. Bankers′ checks are payable on demand without days of grace, and the same rule applies to bills or notes payable on demand.

grade:

1) In physical geography, to develop by eroding or filling (degrading or aggrading) into an even slope on which an eroding and transporting agent (such as a stream) will not actively build up or wear down its course.

2) In philology to alter or be altered by gradation or ablaut.

3) To prove to be of a certain grade or quality.

4) In trigonometry, in the centesimal system, the hundredth part of a right angle: also, the hundredth part of a quadrant.

5) A small difference between the brightness of two stars: substantially the same as a step: a term used by observers of variable stars.

6) In philol., one of the positions or forms assumed by a vowel or root in a series of phonetic changes caused primarily by change of stress and other factors, as the vowels in English sing, sang, sung, ride, rode, ridden, etc., Latin capio, cepi, -cipio, etc., Greek √λειπ, √λιπ, √λοιπ, leave, √τεμ, √ταμ, √τομ, cut, etc.

7) A step, degree, or rank in any series or order; relative position or standing as regards quantity, quality, office, etc.

8) In a road or railroad, the degree of inclination from the horizontal; also, a part of such a road inclined from the horizontal. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in a certain distance.

9) In zoölogical classification, any group or series of animals, with reference to their earlier or later branching off from the stem or stock from which they are presumed to have evolved.

10) An animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of pure blood and one that is not pure-bred: as, an Aldevney grade. [Also used as an adjective.]

11) To sort out or arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, etc.: as, to grade fruit, wheat, or sugar; to grade the children of a school.

12) To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.

13) To improve the breed of. as common stock, by crossing with animals of pure blood.

14) Same as graith.

graduate:

1) To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; divide into small regular distances: as, to graduate a thermometer, a scale, etc.

2) To arrange or place in a series of grades or gradations; establish gradation in: as, to graduate punishment.

3) To confer a degree upon at the close of a course of study, as a student in a college or university; certify by diploma, after examination, the attainment of a certain grade of learning by: as, he was graduated A. B., and afterward A. M.

4) To prepare gradually; temper or modify by degrees.

5) To raise to a higher degree, as of fineness, consistency, etc.: as, to graduate brine by evaporation.

6) To pass by degrees; change or pass gradually.

7) To receive a degree from a college or university, after examination in a course of study; be graduated.

8) Arranged in successive steps or degrees; graduated.

9) Having received a degree; having been graduated: as, a graduate student.

10) One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society, after examination.

11) A graduated glass vessel used for measuring liquids, as by chemists, apothecaries, etc.

grain:

1) To scrape, as with a slicker, on the grain side.

2) A tine, prong, or spike. See grain-staff, 1.

3) The fork of a tree or of a stick.

4) The groin.

5) A piece of sheet-metal used in a mold to hold in position an additional part, as a core. Also called chapelet and gagger.

6) plural An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking fish.

7) plural A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river.

8) A dialectal (Scotch) form of groan.

9) To bring forth grain; yield fruit.

10) To form grains or assume a granular form; crystallize into grains, as sugar.

11) To produce, as from a seed.

12) In brewing, to free from grain; separate the grain from, as wort.

13) To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.

14) To paint, etc., so as to give the appearance of grain or fibers of wood.

15) In tanning, to take the hair off of; soften and raise the grain of: as, to grain skins or leather.

16) To dye in grain.

17) A small hard, seed; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, or millet; a corn.

18) Collectively, corn in general; the gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; also, the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered: as, to grind or thresh grain; a field or a stack of grain.

19) The smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump grain of wheat.

20) Any small hard particle, as of sand, gunpowder, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, a minute portion of anything; the smallest amount of anything: as, he has not a grain of wit.

21) In botany, a grain-like prominence or tubercle, as upon the sepals of dock.

22) plural The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

23) The quality of a substance due to the size, character, or arrangement of its grains or particles, as its coarseness or fineness, or superficial roughness or smoothness; granular texture: as, a stone or salt of coarse grain; marble or sugar of fine grain.

24) Fibrous texture or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood as modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibers: as, boxwood has a very compact grain; wood of a gnarled grain; to plane wood with, against, or across the grain.

25) Hence Intimate structure or character; intrinsic or essential quality.

26) A spice: same as grains of paradise (which see, below).

27) One of the grain-like insects of the genus Coccus, as C. polonicus or C. ilicis, which yield a scarlet dye; later, especially, cochineal; the product of the Coccus cacti; kermes: so called from the granular appearance of the dried insects. See cut under cochineal. Hence — A red-colored dye; a red color of any kind pervading the texture: sometimes used as equivalent to Tyrian purple, Any fast color. See in grain, below.

28) The side of leather from which the hair has been removed, showing the fibrous texture.

29) In mining, cleat or cleavage.

30) plural A solution of birds' dung used in leather-manu facture to counteract the effects of lime and make the leather soft and flexible.

31) With the soarlet dye obtained from insects of the genus Coccus.

32) With any fast dye; in fast colors: as, to dye in grain.

33) See def. 9.

34) In the tobacco industry, a deposit of calcium oxalate, in scattered globules, often at the base of the hairs, formed upon tobacco-leaves in the process of curing and sweating.

35) The English name for the copper coin called grano at Malta.

gram:

1) Anger; scorn; bitterness; repugnance.

2) An abbreviation of grammar.

3) Angry; fierce.

4) A terminal element in nouns of Greek origin, denoting ‘that which is written or marked,’ as in diagram, epigram, program, monogram, telegram, etc.

5) In kinematics, the curve described by a point of a link-motion.

6) In the metric system, a unit of mass.

7) To vex; make angry or sorry.

8) To grieve; be sorry.

9) In the East Indies, the chick-pea, Cicer arietinum, there used extensively as fodder for horses and cattle, and also in cakes, curries, etc.

gramme:

1) See gram.

gram-centimeter:

1) A unit used in measuring mechanical work.

graph:

1) A terminal element in compounds of Greek origin, denoting that which writes, marks, or describes something, as in chronograph, telegraph, seismograph, etc., or, passively, that which is written, as in autograph, electrograph, etc. In the passive use the stricter form is -grammar

2) To draw a curve representing (a given equation or function).

3) To trace graphs.

4) Any apparatus for duplicating drawings or writings by printing from a gelatinous surface.

5) A curve as representing an equation or function.

6) A line drawn through a series of points whose position has been already determined.

7) A representation by points on or in a lattice.

8) The point of a link-motion which describes any curve.

9) A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of spots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind.

graphic:

1) Concerned with or using graphs.

2) Pertaining to the art of writing; concerned with writing, or with words as written; chirographic; orthographic: as, graphic representation; a mere graphic variation.

3) Written; inscribed; expressed by letters.

4) Pertaining to the art of delineation, drawing, or picturing; concerned with the expression or conveyance of ideas by lines or strokes, as distinguished from alphabetic characters: as, the graphic arts.

5) Exhibiting as in a picture; representing with accuracy; describing effectively or vividly; vivid.

6) Working by drawings to scale instead of by arithmetical calculations.

7) Concerned with position, not with measurement.

8) In pathology, a mode of studying diseases of the heart and the great vessels by tracings of an instrument, as the sphygmograph.

graphical: None

graphometric:

1) Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

2) Pertaining to graphometrics.

graphometrical: None

graphometrics:

1) That branch of geometry which treats of properties which involve lengths or other magnitudes, but which are unaltered by projection or linear transformation.

graphonym:

1) In zoology and botany, a technical name based upon a recognizable published plate, figure, diagnosis, or description.

grating:

1) The act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound caused by the rasping or scraping of hard, rough bodies; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

2) Harsh; rasping; fretting; irritating: as, grating sounds; a grating temper.

3) A partition or frame of parallel or crossing bars; an open latticework of wood or metal serving as a cover or guard, but admitting light, air, etc., as in the fair-weather hatches of a ship, the cover of the mouth of a drain or sewer, etc.

4) In optics: An arrangement of parallel wires in a plane, designed to produce spectra by diffraction: specifically called a real grating.

5) A series of fine parallel lines on a surface of glass or polished metal ruled very close together, at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000, or even 40,000, to the inch: distinctively called a diffraction or diffractive grating.

6) A timber framework consisting of beams which cross one another at right angles to support the foundation of a heavy building in light, loose soil.

7) In metallurgy, the act of separating large from small ore. See grate, n.

gravimeter:

1) Specifically, a copper vessel of one cubic foot capacity, with a heavy plate-glass cover, used in determining the density of large-grained gunpowder inclusive of the vacant spaces between its grains. See gravimetric density of gunpowder, under density.

2) An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See hydrometer.

3) An instrument for measuring the force of gravity against some elastic force. There have been many attempts to construct such instruments, but none has been successful.

gravitation:

1) The act of gravitating or tending toward a center of attraction.

2) That attraction between bodies, or that acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of heavy bodies to the earth is an instance. See gravity, 1.

3) In philology, the tendency of sounds and syllables having little or no stress to become merged in the accented syllable, or to fall away entirely; the absorption of weaker elements.

4) Figuratively, a prevailing tendency of mental or social forces or activities toward some particular point or result.

gravitational:

1) Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation.

gravitative:

1) Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; gravitating or tending to gravitate.

gravity:

1) Weight, as contradistinguished from mass; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies, due to the gravitation of the earth modified by the centrifugal force due to its rotation on its axis.

2) Solemnity of deportment or character; sedateness of demeanor; seriousness.

3) Importance; significance; dignity.

4) In acoustics, the state of being low in pitch: opposed to acuteness.

gray:

1) Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive color, and only moderate luminosity; of the color of black hair which has begun to turn white, as seen at some distance.

2) Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

3) Old; mature: as, gray experience.

4) A gray color or tint; a color having little or no distinctive hue (chroma) and only moderate luminosity.

5) An animal of a gray color.

6) A gray horse.

7) The gray duck, or gadwall.

8) The California gray whale; the grayback.

9) A kind of salmon, Salmo ferox.

10) Twilight: as, the gray of the morning, or of the evening.

11) plural A Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army: so called from the color of their horses. Also Scots Grays.

12) Unbleached cotton fabric; a piece of cotton or worsted cloth, in the natural color of the raw material, as it comes from the loom, before it is dyed or finished.

13) Same as methylene gray.

14) A water-color consisting of carbon-black, lake, and indigo.

15) To cause to become gray; change to a gray color.

16) To depolish, as glass.

17) In photography, to give a mezzotint effect by covering the negative during the printing with a glass slightly ground or depolished on one side. Pictures thus treated are sometimes called Berlin portraits.

grey:

1) etc. See gray, etc.

green:

1) In golf: The whole links or golf-course.

2) The putting-green, or portion of the links, devoid of hazards, within twenty yards of a hole.

3) A name sometimes given to Schweinfurt green.

4) An acid dyestuff made by sulphonating the foregoing and designated as azin green S.

5) Same as methyl green (which see, under green).

6) A basic coal-tar color of the diphenyl-naphthyl-methane type.

7) An obsolete form of grin.

8) In oyster-culture, to give (oysters) a green tinge about the gills by putting them in pits.

9) Of the color of ordinary foliage, or of unripe vegetation generally; verdant. See II., 1.

10) Immature with respect to age or judgment; raw; unskilled; easily imposed upon.

11) Due to or manifesting immaturity; proceeding from want of knowledge or judgment.

12) New; fresh; recent: as, a green wound; a green hide.

13) Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

14) Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale color.

15) Characterized by the presence of verdure: as, a green winter.

16) Same as sage cheese (which see, under cheese).

17) Same as terre verte.

18) A codfish salted but not dried.

19) The color of ordinary foliage; the color seen in the solar spectrum between wavelengths 0.511 and 0.543 micron.

20) A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

21) Specifically, a piece of grass-land in a village or town, belonging to the community, being often a remnant of ancient common lands, or, as is usual in the United States, reserved by the community for ornamental purposes; a small common.

22) plural Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

23) plural The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinach, etc.

24) plural In sugar manufacturing, the syrup which drains from the loaves.

25) To grow or turn green; in poetical use, to become covered with verdure; be verdurous.

26) To make green; give or impart a green color to; cause to become green.

27) To yearn; long.

grind:

1) To break and reduce to fine particles by pounding, crushing, or rubbing, as in a mill or a mortar, or with the teeth; bray; triturate: as, to grind corn.

2) To produce by grinding, or by action comparable to that of grinding: as, to grind flour; to grind out a tune on an organ.

3) To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; give a smooth surface, edge, or point to, as by friction of a wheel or revolving stone; whet.

4) To grate or rub harshly together; grit.

5) To set in motion or operate, as by turning a crank: as, to grind a coffee-mill; to grind a hand-organ.

6) To oppress by severe exactions; afflict with hardship or cruelty.

7) To satirize severely; make a jest of.

8) To teach in a dull, laborious manner.

9) To study or learn by close application or hard work; master laboriously: as, to grind out a problem.

10) To perform the act or operation of grinding, grating, or harshly rubbing; turn a mill, a grindstone, or some similar machine.

11) To be grated or rubbed together: as, the jaws grind.

12) To be ground or pulverized by pounding or rubbing: as, dry corn grinds fine.

13) To be polished or sharpened by friction: as, marble or steel grinds readily.

14) To perform tedious and distasteful work; drudge; especially, to study hard; prepare for examination by close application.

15) Nautical, a kink, half-turn, or twist in a rope.

16) The act of grinding, or turning a mill, a grindstone, etc.

17) The sound of grinding or grating.

18) Hard or tedious and distasteful work; constant employment; especially, in college slang, laborious study; close application to study.

19) One who studies laboriously or with dogged application.

20) A piece of satire; a jest.

21) A satirist; an inveterate jester.

group:

1) An assemblage of persons or things; a number of persons or things gathered together with or without regular interconnection or arrangement; a cluster.

2) In the fine arts, an assemblage of figures which have some relation to one another and to the general design; a combination of several figures forming a harmonious whole.

3) In scientific classifications, a number of individual things or persons related in some definite or classificatory way.

4) Specifically— In zoology, any assemblage or classificatory division of animals below the kingdom and above the species: generally said of intermediate or not regularly recognized divisions, or by way of non-committal to the exact taxonomic value of the division thus indicated.

5) In geology, a division in the geological sequence or classification of the stratified fossiliferous rocks inferior in value to a system or series. See system.

6) In music: A short rapid figure or division, especially when sung to a single syllable.

7) A section of an orchestra, comprising the instruments of the same class: as, the wood-wind group.

8) In mathematics, a set of substitutions (or other operations) such that every product of operations of the set itself belongs to the set; a system of conjugate substitutions; a set of permutations resulting from performing all the substitutions of a conjugate system upon a series of elements; a set of functions produced by the n operations of a group of operations from n independent functions, called the fundamental system of the group.

9) A group of infinitely many but discrete operations, among which infinitely small transformations occur.

10) in mathematics, a group whose elements have each k indices, or are arranged in a matrix of k dimensions.

11) In Capelli's extended sense, groups which can be separated each into the same number of subgroups, so that a substitution of a subgroup in the one can be so coordinated to one of the other that products shall correspond to products.

12) To form into a group or into groups; arrange in a group or in groups; separate into groups: commonly with reference to the special mutual relation of the things grouped, to classification, or to some special design or purpose, as artistic effect.

13) To fall into combination or arrangement; form a group or part of a group: used chiefly with reference to artistic effect.

14) In the recommendations of the International Geological Congress this term is applied, in geological classification, to stratigraphic divisions of the highest order comprising several terrains. Its equivalent term in the time scale is era.

15) In combinatorial analysis, one of the classes into which the objects are distributed when the order of the objects in a particular class is material.

16) In group-theory, a set of definite operations containing the operation compounded of any two of the set, and also the inverse of every operation of the set.

17) In crystallography, a class of crystals characterized by the same degree of symmetry. Each crystalline system embraces several such groups or classes. See symmetry, where the names commonly employed in designating the more important of these groups are given.

18) In ethnology, a number of people united together by common habits and usages.

19) See groop.

Gude: None

Gudermannian: None

gymnasiast:

1) One who studies or has been educated at a gymnasium or classical school, as opposed to one who has attended a technical school.

gymnasium:

1) In Greek antiquity, a public place for instruction in and the practice of athletic exercises: a feature of all Greek communities.

2) Hence In modern use, a place where or a building in which athletic exercises are taught and performed.

3) A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities, especially in Germany; a classical as opposed to a technical school.

gyration:

1) A wheeling; whirling; revolution; a wheeling motion, like that of the moon round the earth.

2) Tn univalve shells, one of the whorls of the spire.

3) Any system of gyri or convolutions in the brain.

gyrational:

1) Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration: as, the gyrational movements of the planets.

gyratory:

1) Moving in a circle or spirally; gyrating.

gyroscope:

1) An instrument consisting of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn freely in any direction, designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.

gyroscopic:

1) Pertaining to the gyroscope; illustrating the dynamical laws of rotation.

gyrostat:

1) An instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, composed of a box or case having a sharp bearing-edge in the form of a regular polygon, and containing a fly-wheel having its center and its direction of rotation in the plane of the bearing-edge.

habit:

1) To dwell; abide; reside.

2) 1. To dwell in; inhabit.

3) To fix by custom; accustom; habituate.

4) To dress; clothe; array.

5) In petrography, the general appearance of a rock given by the texture and the mode, that is, the mineral composition. Rocks may have the same habit and not agree closely in composition.

6) A small piece of linen attached to a woman's collar at the back, designed to go under the neck of the dress and keep the collar in place.

7) A usual or characteristic state or condition; natural condition, attitude, appearance, or development; customary mode of being.

8) A usual or customary mode of action; particularly, a mode of action so established by use as to be entirely natural, involuntary, instinctive, unconscious, uncontrollable, etc.: used especially of the action, whether physical, mental, or moral, of living beings, but also, by extension, of that of inanimate things; hence, in general, custom; usage; also, a natural or more generally an acquired proclivity, disposition, or tendency to act in a certain way.

9) In logic, a character which can be separated from its subject, without the destruction of the latter.

10) External dress; particularly, the costume or dress regularly worn, or appropriate for a particular occasion, use, or vocation.

11) A costume worn by women when riding on horseback; a riding-habit.

12) The grade marked by this dress. Entering this grade involves almost entire seclusion from earthly things, and constant devotion to religious exercises. Most Oriental monks do not assume the great habit except at the approach of death, the greater number being vowed to the little habit only.

13) In Scotland, general report: as, by habit and repute a thief.

14) The grade marked by this dress. Those who wish to enter this grade have first to pass through the rhasophoria or novitiate. See great habit.

habitual:

1) Formed or acquired by, or resulting from, habit, frequent use, or custom.

2) According to or constituting a habit; existing as a habit or a fixed condition; customary; usual; regular: as, the habitual practice of sin; the habitual exercise of forbearance; habitual good or ill health.

3) Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes: as, a habitual color of the skin

4) Synonyms Usual, Customary, Habitual; accustomed, wonted, regular, ordinary, every-day. As habit goes beyond custom in its regularity, so habitual goes beyond usual or customary. Indeed, habitual would now hardly be used where it was not meant that the habit was uniform and unbroken or firmly fixed as an element of character: as, habitual indolence. The other words lead up to this: usual, that which occurs much more often than not; customary, that which occurs in the larger part of all the cases. See custom.

haecceity: None

hairbreadth:

1) The diameter or breadth of a hair; an infinitesimal space or distance. Among the Jews a hairbreadth was reckoned the 48th part of an inch; in Burma it is of an inch. Now generally written hair's-breadth.

2) Of the breadth of a hair; extremely narrow.

hair-splitting: None

half:

1) In an equal part or degree; by half; hence, in part; to some extent: much used in composition, and often indefinite: as, half-baked; half-dead; half-educated; half-starved.

2) An erroneous form of haft.

3) To divide into halves; halve; hence, loosely, to separate into parts of any relative size.

4) Being one of two equal parts; consisting of a moiety: as, a half share in an enterprise; a half ticket in a lottery.

5) A side; a part.

6) Part; behalf; account; sake.

7) One of two equal parts of anything that is divisible, or that may be regarded as divisible; a moiety: usually not followed by of unless preceded by a qualifying word: as, half the miseries or pleasures of life; half a pound; half an orange; the half, one half, or the other half of an orange.

8) Among schoolboys in England, a session; the term between vacations: a contraction of half-year. Sometimes there are three “halves” in the year.

9) In foot-ball, a half-back. See back, n., 12.

half-and-half:

1) A mixture of malt liquors; in England, especially, a mixture of porter and ale; in some parts of the United States, old and new ale mixed.

half-blood: None

half-fou:

1) A half-bushel.

half-tangent:

1) The tangent of the half-arc.

half-thought:

1) A superficial opinion.

half-yard:

1) Half of a yard; specifically, an old ale-measure, one half of the ale-yard.

hallucination:

1) An unfounded notion; belief in an unreality; a baseless or distorted conception.

2) In pathology and psychology, the apparent perception of some external thing to which no real object corresponds.

3) Synonyms Delusion, Illusion (see delusion); phantasm.

Hamiltonian:

1) Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), and especially to a system of teaching languages which he advocated, and which was based upon the two principles that language is to be presented to the scholar as a living organism, and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules.

2) Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), an influential philosopher and logician of the Scottish school.

3) Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician.

4) Pertaining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the Treasury.

5) A follower of any one of the persons named above. See I.

Hamiltonism: None

hammock:

1) See hummock.

2) A kind of hanging bed.

3) In entomology, the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larvæ of certain tineid moths, as Œcophora harrisiella, hence called case-bearers.

hanap:

1) A large drinking-goblet, especially the vessel from which the chief guest at an entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served.

2) Hence A vessel of precious material, as silver or silver gilt, fitted with a cover, from which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap.

3) In the fifteenth century, a measure, especially for wine, ale, and the like. It is forbidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure, by a regulation of Henry IV.

hand:

1) One who, in the early days of Australian history, had been a convict.

2) To give or transmit by means of the hand.

3) To lead, guide, or help with the hand; conduct: as, to hand a lady to a carriage.

4) To manage with the hand or hands; manipulate; handle.

5) To seize; lay hands on.

6) Nautical, to furl, as a sail.

7) To pledge by the hand; handfast.

8) To go hand in hand; coöperate.

9) Nautical, to ship as one of a crew; be or become a hand before the mast.

10) The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward, consisting of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for grasping objects.

11) In anatomy, technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the pes of the hind limb. In this sense the term hand is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See manus, and cut under pinion.

12) The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc.

13) A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 hands high.

14) Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one hand or the other.

15) The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as controlling a horse by drawing upon the bit with the reins.

16) Performance; handiwork; workmanship.

17) Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.

18) Agency; part in performing or executing; active coöperation in doing something.

19) Possession; power; rule; control; authority: commonly in the plural.

20) In card-playing: The cards held by a single player.

21) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

22) One of the players.

23) A game at cards.

24) In heraldry, the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the wrist.

25) Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions (fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc.

26) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides. A hand may contain from 8 to 20 separate fruits.

27) A bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without being stripped from the stem.

28) Five things sold together, as five oranges or five herrings.

29) A figure like a hand used on sign-posts, etc., to indicate direction, or in print (as ) to call attention to a particular sentence or paragraph; an index.

30) An index of a clock, watch, or dial of any kind, pointing out its divisions; a pointer: as, the hour- and minute-hands of a clock.

31) One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

32) A person as acting in any way or doing any specified thing: as, a good hand at a bargain; all hands gave assistance.

33) Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.

34) A sign-manual; a signature.

35) Terms; conditions; rate; price.

36) A round of applause: as, he did not get a hand to-night.

37) Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.

38) In some uses, a handle. See handle.

39) A shoulder of pork.

40) In Anglo-Saxon history, protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.

41) [Hand is much used in composition, in reference to something made or done or to be managed or worked by hand, as hand-barrow, hand-bell, hand-loom, hand-saw, etc., or to that which is at hand, as handmaid, etc.]

42) Near in time; not distant.

43) In the state of preparation or execution; under examination, attention, etc.

44) Accustomed to use the hands, especially in boxing or fighting.

45) By every one.

46) Under consideration; in intention; on foot.

47) Off one's hands; done; ended.

48) To be occupied with.

49) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as his hand is in.

50) to have to do with; be occupied with or engaged in.

51) To keep in a state of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation; amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

52) To bless, heal, ordain, etc., by the imposition of hands.

53) To assist with; lend a hand to.

54) To make another's cause one's own; join interests.

55) To seize or consider and deal with: as, to take one's case in hand.

handbreadth:

1) A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit of length in many metrical systems; especially, in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one fourth of a philosophical foot, equal to about 2.45 English inches. Also called hand's-breadth.

handful:

1) As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

2) A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

3) A small quantity or number; a little.

4) As much as one can hold or manage; full employment.

happiness:

1) The state or quality of being happy.

2) Any state of being, having considerable permanence, in which pleasure decidedly predominates over pain.

3) Fortuitous aptness or fitness; an unstudied grace or beauty; felicitousness.

4) Synonyms Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness, Bliss; well-being, prosperity, welfare, enjoyment, comfort, security. Happiness, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every general state of pleasure. It is so far from its derivation that it is often expressive of that state of mind that triumphs over circumstances, finding material for contentment or even joy in that which might naturally produce deep unhappiness. Felicity is primarily a matter of favorable circumstances, which may be mere exemption from disaster or disagreeable experiences, or may be of a higher type, as domestic felicity depends not merely upon the comfort of the home, nor upon freedom from anxiety, but especially upon a high degree of mutual love. Blessedness is a state of the most refined happiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religious feeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the word blessed in the beatitudes, Mat. v. 3–11. Bliss is consummate happiness. See animation, mirth, hilarity, gladness.

harmonic:

1) Pertaining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to music; in general, concordant; consonant; in music, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from melody and rhythm.

2) In acoustics, noting the secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

3) In mathematics, involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonic curve.

4) In anatomy, forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a harmonic articulation or suture.

5) Also harmonical.

6) In music, the analysis of the harmonic structure of a piece.

7) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introduction of passing-notes, etc.

8) In acoustics: A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone.

9) A harmonic tone.

10) In function theory, two pairs of points, one pair the intersections of a circle about with a circle through the other pair.

harmonically:

1) In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in music, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmony, as distinguished from melodically or rhythmically.

2) In acoustics, by or in harmonics. See harmonic, n., 1.

3) In mathematics, in a harmonic relation. Thus, two segments, AB, MN, of the same straight line are said to be harmonically situated when AM. BN + AN. BM = 0.

4) In anatomy, so as to make a harmonia.

harmonicism:

1) The state of being in harmonic proportion.

harmonics:

1) The science of musical sounds: a department of acoustics.

2) The mathematical theory of harmonies (see harmonic, n., 2), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

harmonious:

1) Exhibiting harmony or being in harmony; having parts, forms, relations, or proportions properly accordant each with the others, so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an esthetically pleasing whole; also, being in harmony or concord with something else; congruous.

2) Specifically, in music, concordant; consonant; symphonious; agreeable to the ear. See harmony.

3) Marked by harmony in action or feeling; acting or living in concord; peaceable; friendly: as, harmonious government; a harmonious family.

4) Synonyms Melodious, dulcet, tuneful.

5) Amicable, brotherly, neighborly, cordial.

harmony:

1) A combination of tones that is pleasing to the ear; concord of sounds or tones.

2) Especially, in music: Music in general, regarded as an agreeable combination of tones.

3) Any simultaneous combination of consonant or related tones; a concord.

4) Specifically, a common chord or triad. See triad.

5) The entire chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm.

6) The science of the structure, relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musical composition.

7) Any arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or is esthetically pleasing; agreement of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment; an accordant, agreeable, or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details; concord; congruity.

8) Accord, as in action or feeling; agreement, as in sentiment or interests; concurrence; good understanding; peace and friendship.

9) A collation of parallel passages from different works treating of the same subject, for the purpose of showing their agreement and of explaining their apparent discrepancies.

10) In anatomy, same as harmonia, 1.

11) The tonic, dominant, and subdominant triads of a major key.

12) Correspondence, consistency, congruity; amity.

harrysoph:

1) In the University of Cambridge, England, a student who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B. A., declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine.

Hartleian: None

harvest-moon: None

hay-band:

1) A band with which a bundle of hay is bound.

hayz:

1) In astrology, an accidental fortitude, consisting in the situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or of a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the night-time. The planet is properly said to be in its own hayz or running-place.

hazard:

1) In golf, a bunker, water, path, road, railway, fence, or ditch.

2) The leading game at dice.

3) A fortuitous event; chance; accident.

4) Risk; peril; exposure to danger; liability to do or to receive harm: as, the hazards of the sea; he did it at the hazard of his reputation.

5) One of the holes in the sides of a billiard-table.

6) Hence A stroke in billiards: known as losing hazard when the player pockets his own ball off another, and as winning hazard when he pockets the object-ball.

7) Something risked or staked.

8) In tennis and some similar games, that side of the court into which the ball is served. See tennis.

9) Synonyms Venture, etc. See risk, n.

10) To take the chance of; venture to do, undertake, etc.

11) To take the risk or danger of; run the risk of incurring or bringing to pass: as, to hazard the loss of reputation or of a battle.

12) To imperil; expose to danger or loss: as, to hazard life for a friend; to hazard an estate recklessly.

13) To incur the danger involved in; venture.

14) To expose to the risk of; put in danger of: with to.

15) Synonyms To jeopard, peril, imperil, endanger. See danger, and risk, n.

16) To try the chance; adventure; run the risk or danger.

haze:

1) To drizzle.

2) To be or become foggy or hazy.

3) To harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work, as a seaman.

4) To play mischievous or abusive tricks on; try the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, as lower-class students in a college or new-comers in an establishment of any kind.

5) To frolic; lark.

6) The aggregation of a countless multitude of extremely minute and even ultra-microscopic particles in the air, individually invisible, but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmosphere.

hazer:

1) One who hazes.

hazing:

1) The act or practice of harassing or abusing a new-comer, as a student at college or a sailor at sea, by practical jokes or tricks.

heap:

1) To cast, lay, or gather in a heap; pile; accumulate; amass: as, to heap stones or ore: often with up or on: as, to heap up treasures; to heap on wood or coal.

2) To round or form into a heap, as in measuring; give or fill with overflowing measure.

3) To bestow a heap or large quantity upon.

4) A great number of persons or animals; a troop; a crowd; a multitude.

5) A great number of things; a large accumulation, stock, or store of any kind; a large quantity; a great deal: as, a heap of money; the frost destroyed a heap of fruit.

6) A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a pile or raised mass: as, a heap of earth or stones. In some places a heap of limestone was formerly 4¾ cubic yards.

7) In mathematics, a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another.

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heart:

1) The principal organ of the circulation of the blood in man and other animals; the physiological center of the blood-vascular system.

2) The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves.

3) The intellectual faculties; especially, inmost or most private thought; innermost opinions or convictions; genuine or intense desire or sentiment: as, she despised him in her heart; the heart of a man is unsearchable; the devices of the heart; to set one's heart upon something.

4) Good feeling; love; kindness; sensibility: as, she is all heart; he is all head and no heart; to gain one's heart; to give the heart to God.

5) Courage; spirit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for perseverance or endurance: as, to take heart; his heart failed him.

6) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the seat of affection.

7) The inner part of anything; the middle or center: as, the heart of a country or a town.

8) The chief, vital, or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core.

9) A person, especially a brave or affectionate person: used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.

10) Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the land in heart.

11) Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.

12) One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

13) plural A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons.

14) Nautical, a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.

15) In botany, the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See heart-wood.

16) An excessive deposit of fat around the heart.

17) To give heart to; encourage; hearten.

18) In masonry, to build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar.

19) To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varieties of cabbage heart well.

heart-shaped: None

Hecatombaeon: None

hectare:

1) In the metric system, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.4711 acres.

hectogram:

1) In the metric system, a weight of 100 grams, or 1,543.2349 grains.

hectogramme: None

hectoliter:

1) In the metric system, a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters, 22.009 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons.

hectolitre: None

hectometer:

1) In the metric system, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

hectostere:

1) In the metric system, a measure of solidity containing 100 cubic meters, and equivalent to 3,531.4 English cubic feet.

hedonics:

1) That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

hedonism:

1) The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good.

hedonist:

1) One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek philosophers.

2) One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

hedonistic:

1) Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

Hegelianism:

1) The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany.

Hegelianize: None

height:

1) Highness; elevation; altitude; stature; vertical distance or angular elevation from a base or a level, or any point of reckoning: as, the height of a tree, a mountain, or a tower.

2) Elevation of degree or of condition; eminence of quality, character, rank, etc.

3) The highest part; the top; hence, culmination; the highest degree; the highest point to be attained or desired: as, the height of a fever; the height of fashion.

4) That which has highness; an elevation; an eminence, especially of land; a hill, mountain, or precipice: often in the plural: as, to ascend a height; the Heights of Abraham at Quebec.

5) Latitude; degree of distance from the equator, whether north or south.

6) Haughtiness.

7) Upward; aloft; on high.

hight:

1) See height.

2) To command; order; bid.

3) To promise; assure.

4) [In this sense Chaucer has only the preterit and past participle, never the present.]

5) To call; name.

6) To mention.

7) (orig. passive.) To be called; be named; have as a name.

heinously:

1) In a heinous manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

hejira: None

heliacal:

1) In old astronomy and chronology, near the sun: applied to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed.

helicograph:

1) A drawing-instrument for describing a spiral line. A small wheel carrying a pencil rotates on a screwshaft, and revolves around a fixed point, moving toward or from the center, according to the direction of revolution.

helicoid:

1) Pertaining to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; coiled like a helix. See cut under Foraminifera. Also helicoidal.

2) In conchology, pertaining to or resembling the Helicidæ

3) In geometry, any one of several different surfaces. See the phrases below

4) A helicoid parabola.

helicosophy:

1) The geometry of spiral curves.

heliocentric:

1) In astronomy, referred to the sun as a center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center.

heliocomete:

1) An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun and visible after its setting.

heliometer:

1) An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope having its objective sawed across in a plane passing through the optical axis, and each part arranged to move by sliding past the other, its exact position being shown by a micrometerscrew.

helioscope:

1) A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as an instrument made with colored glasses or glasses blackened by smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small proportion of light.

heliotrope:

1) In astronomy, an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points.

2) A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance. The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station. See heliograph, 1.

3) A plant of the genus Heliotropium, of the natural order Boraginaceæ.

4) The bluish-purple or pinkish-lilac color of some flowers of the heliotrope.

5) A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye.

6) A direct coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from dianisidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton reddish violet in an alkaline salt bath.

heliotroper:

1) A person employed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph.

helispheric:

1) Spiral.

helispherical: None

heptahedron:

1) A solid figure with seven faces.

Heraclitean: None

herculean: None

hermaphrodeity:

1) Hermaphroditism.

Hermetic: None

herpolhode:

1) In mathematics, a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid, the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane.

herring-pond:

1) The ocean.

2) The Atlantic Ocean.

herring-vessel:

1) A measure of capacity for herrings.

Herschel:

1) A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, from its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See Uranus, 2.

Herschelian: None

Hesse's equation: None

Hessian:

1) In mathematics, a functional determinant whose constituents are the second differential coefficients of a quantic, arranged in regular order.

2) Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or to the Hessians.

3) A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany.

4) In the United States, as a term of reproach, a mercenary; a military or political hireling: from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution.

5) plural A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers; Hessian boots.

6) plural A kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp, or, in modern times, of a mixture of hemp and jute, and used principally for bagging.

heterogeneal:

1) Heterogeneous.

heterogeneity:

1) The character or state of being heterogeneous; composition from dissimilar parts; difference in kind or quality; disparateness; dissimilarity.

2) A dissimilarity of structure in different parts of an organism.

heterogeneous:

1) Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; incongruous.

2) Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents: opposed to homogeneous.

3) The attraction between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism.

heteronomy:

1) Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without: opposed to autonomy.

2) Specifically, in the Kantian ethics, subjection of the will to the control of the natural appetites, passions, and desires, instead of to the moral law of reason.

3) In biology, the state of divergent modification in parts that exhibit general homology or homonomy.

heteronymous:

1) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym.

2) Of a different name: specifically, in optics, said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions. See homonymous.

heteropolar:

1) Having polar correspondence to something other than itself.

2) In morphology, having unequal or dissimilar poles: said of the figures called stauraxonia heteropola. See stauraxonia.

heteroscian:

1) A person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side: so called from the fact that, except in the tropics, their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones toward the north, and that in the southern toward the south.

2) Of or pertaining to portions of the earth's surface on opposite sides of the equator, in which shadows fall in opposite directions, or to one such portion as contrasted with another.

heterostatic:

1) Pertaining to three axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that, denoting them by the letters x, y, z, if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes, and if the cube be twisted by a given amount round x, then a normal stress will be produced upon the faces to which x is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round z by an equal amount of twisting round y.

2) Applied to instruments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of.

heterozetesis:

1) The confusion of what one has really proved with a different proposition; the opinion that one has proved what one has not proved: a fault of logic substantially the same as an ignoratio elenchi.

2) In logic, the fallacy of ignoration of the elench, which consists in replying to an argument different from that which the opponent has advanced, or in disproving something which the opponent has not maintained.

hexace:

1) A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces.

hexad:

1) A hexagon.

2) Having a combining power equivalent to six times that of hydrogen. Same as hexavalent and sexivalent.

3) The sum of six units; the number six; also, a series of six numbers.

4) In chem., an element the atoms of which have six times the saturating power or equivalence of the hydrogen atom, as sulphur in certain conditions.

5) Also spelled hexade.

hexadic:

1) Pertaining to six as a base of numeration.

hexagon:

1) In geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles. If it be plane and the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

hexagonal:

1) Having six sides and six angles; having the form of a hexagon.

2) Divided into hexagons: as, a surface with a hexagonal structure.

hexagram:

1) A figure formed of two equilateral triangles placed concentrically with their sides parallel and on opposite sides of the center. This was the seal or symbol of the Pythagorean school.

2) In geometry, a figure of six lines.

3) In Chinese lit, one of the 64 figures which form the basis of the Yihking or “book of changes,” one of the oldest Chinese books. Each of these figures is made up of six parallel lines, of which some are whole and some divided. See book of changes, under change.

hexahedral:

1) Having the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal superficial sides or faces; cubic.

2) In entomology, having six distinct and more or less parallel sides; six-sided: said of long bodies, as joints of the antennæ, etc.

hexahedron:

1) A solid body having six faces; especially, the regular hexahedron or cube. Also hexaëdron.

hiemal:

1) Belonging to winter; occurring in winter: as, the hiemal solstice.

high:

1) Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object; having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a high tower or mountain; the high flight of the skylark; the sun is high in the heavens.

2) Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base, or in position from a surface or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, high boots; a dress with high neck; the plant is three feet high.

3) Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases high latitude and high antiquity.

4) Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, high noon; high tide; high time.

5) Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a high dignitary of the church; one high in the public esteem; high and mighty.

6) Hence—6. In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the high priest; high chancellor; high admiral; high sheriff.

7) Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exalted: as, a high festival; high art; high crimes; high courage; high spirits; high breeding.

8) Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, etc.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a high tone; they had high words.

9) Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc.: as, a high wind; high temperature; high flavor or color; high speed; in high condition, as a horse.

10) Elevated in amount or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a high price or reward; a high percentage.

11) In acoustics and music, relatively acute or shrill in pitch—that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to low or grave: as, a high voice, key, note, etc.

12) In cookery, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is high.

13) Nautical, near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how high will she lie?

14) Excited with drink; intoxicated.

15) Arrogant; overbearing; demanding servile respect or submission.

16) In Vermont, an officer whose duty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff.

17) Hence— Boisterous sport or jollity; romping games or play.

18) Tantrums; fits of ill humor.

19) The throwing of dice to determine who shall empty the cup.

20) In law: As used to designate the area transactions within which are subject to cognizance in courts of admiralty, formerly, the waters of the ocean exterior to low-water mark, but now extended with the-flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. As used to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore, and distant a marine league therefrom. The distance was fixed with reference to the fact that, at the time when it was fixed, it was the limit of the area of coast-waters which could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is to be drawn with reference to headlands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and arms of the sea over which the nation may justly claim and actually enforce its power. The application of the rule to bays and to arms of the sea bounding two countries often involves great difference of opinion. The great lakes are not deemed high seas.

21) To or in heaven; used substantively, heaven.

22) When he was ascended up on high, he led captivity captive.

23) In a loud voice; aloud.

24) Synonyms Lofty, etc. See tall.

25) An elevated place; a superior region. See on high, above.

26) In card-playing, the ace or highest trump out.

27) In a high or lofty manner; to a great height, amount, extent, degree, etc.; eminently; powerfully; grandly; richly; extravagantly: as, to climb high; to play high (for high stakes); to live high; to bid high.

28) Noting the strength of a suit, as in whist or bridge: as, queen high in spades, and ten high in diamonds.

29) One of the points in the game of all-fours.

30) The area of high barometric pressure shown on the daily weather map, usually moving eastward and toward the equator, its front being marked by suddenly falling temperature, drier air, strong polar winds, and spits of rain or snow, followed by clear weather and by a temperature that may be either high or low depending on the balance between radiation, isolation, connection, and thermodynamic action.

31) To make high; lift up; raise; exalt.

32) To rise or be at its highest point, as the tide.

hin:

1) A liquid measure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews.

historical:

1) Of, pertaining to, or connected with history; containing or of the nature or character of history: as, a historical poem; historical evidence; a historical chart.

2) Narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past, and mentioned or used at present only with reference to the past.

3) In philosophy, pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses.

4) In grammar, used in statement of past facts or narration of past events: as, a historical tense.

5) In hydrodynamics, the Lagrangian method, which considers the path of each particle.

6) In biology, ancestral or inherited, or due to conditions which existed in the past history of an organism.

helix:

1) A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in geometry, the curve assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developable surface which becomes a right “line when the surface is developed into a plane, as a conical helix.

2) In architecture, any spiral, particularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; also, a volute of the Ionic capital.

3) In electricity, a coil of wire, as that surrounding the core of an electromagnet.

4) In anatomy: The prominent curved fold which forms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear. See second cut under ear.

5) The cochlea of the inner ear.

6) [capitalized] [NL.] In conchology, the representative genus of Helicidæ and Helicinæ.

hemerologium:

1) A comparative calendar.

hemicycle:

1) A half-cycle or a halfcircle; a semicircle.

2) A semicircular arena; a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle; especially, such a room with seats in semicircular rows, or such an arrangement of seats in any room.

hemicylindrical:

1) Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.

Hobbesian: None

hemihedral:

1) In mineralogy, exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry requires.

2) In mathematics, substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation.

3) Also hemihedric, hemiedric.

4) In the relation of so-called hemihedral crystals to crystal symmetry, see symmetry.

hemina:

1) An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

hemisphere:

1) A half-sphere; one half of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the center. Specifically

2) Half of the terrestrial globe; also, half of the celestial globe, or of the surface of the heavens.

3) A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere.

4) In anatomy, either of the two large convex and convoluted masses, one on each side, which together with the fornix, corpus callosum, thalamencephalon, mesencephalon, and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum. See brain, cerebrum, and cerebral.

hemispheroid:

1) A solid whose figure is approximately but not exactly that of a hemisphere.

hence:

1) From this place; from or away from here.

2) From this time; in the future.

3) For this cause or reason; as a consequence of, or an inference or a deduction from, something just stated.

4) From this source or original.

5) To send away; despatch.

6) To go hence; go away: depart.

hencemeant:

1) Intended or plotted from this place.

hendecagon:

1) In geometry, a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles. Also endecagon.

hendecagonal:

1) Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon. Also endecagonal

hendecahedron:

1) A solid having eleven plane faces.

heptace:

1) A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces.

heptad:

1) The sum of seven units; the number seven.

2) In chem., an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

3) In music, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones, formed by uniting two duodenal cells of four tones.

heptagon:

1) In geometry, a closed figure having seven angles successively united by lines.

2) In fort, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

heptagonal:

1) Having seven angles or sides.

heptahedral:

1) Having seven faces.

hitchcock: None

Hobbism:

1) The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher.

hod:

1) A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under hod-elevator.

2) A coal-scuttle.

3) A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consists of a cast-iron pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A stream of air is forced through it by means of a bellows worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozle on one side and passing out through a nozle on the opposite side. which directs the current of hot air upon the object to be soldered.

4) A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish.

5) A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish.

6) To bob up and down on horseback; jog.

7) A Middle English form of hood.

8) To hold.

hogshead:

1) A large cask for liquors, etc.

2) Specifically— A cask having the definite capacity of 63 old wine-gallons, 54 beer-gallons, etc. See def. 2.

3) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, a hogshead of sugar, molasses, or tobacco.

4) A liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons), this value having been fixed by an English statute of 1423.

5) A draught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head or cover of a jug in the shape of a hog. See Sussex pig, under pig.

hogsheadweight:

1) Five hundredweight.

holochrone:

1) In mathematics, a curve such that if a heavy particle be restricted to move upon it, the times of descent through different portions are a given function of the arcs described.

halometer:

1) An instrument for measuring the form, angles, and plane surfaces of crystalline salts.

holomorphy:

1) The character of being holomorphic.

homaloidal:

1) In geometry, similar to a plane; flat; having real points at all real distances, but none at imaginary distances.

homeoid:

1) In mathematics, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated.

homoeoid: None

homeoidal:

1) Pertaining to or resembling a homeoid.

homer:

1) A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance; a homing pigeon.

2) A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine-measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or bushels. Also written chomer and gomer.

3) In base-ball, a home run.

4) The basking-shark, Cetorhinus maximus.

homodromous:

1) In mech., having, as a lever, the power and weight on the same side of the fulcrum, so that both move up or down together. See lever.

2) In botany, having a similar spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches; having the spires running in the same direction: opposed to heterodromous.

homoeomery: None

homogeneity:

1) The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in elements or characteristics; congruity of constitution.

homogeneous:

1) Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to heterogeneous.

2) Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See heterogeneous.

homogeneuril: None

homogeny:

1) Sameness of nature or kind.

2) In biology, descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship among animals.

homographic:

1) In geometry, having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other.

2) In orthography, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a homographic alphabet.

3) In philology, of or pertaining to homographs.

homography:

1) In orthography, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.

2) In geometry, the relation between homographic figures.

homological:

1) Pertaining to or characterized by homology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from analogical, and opposed to adaptive. See homology.

2) In geometry, being in homology or plane perspective, as two figures in one plane.

homologous:

1) Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness.

2) In pathology, noting a neoplasm composed of tissues of the same type as those of the part from which it springs: distinguished from heterologous.

homolographic:

1) Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.

homology:

1) The state or character of being homologous; correspondence.

2) In geometry, the relation between two corresponding figures lying in the same plane which are such that corresponding points are collinear With a fixed point called the center of homology, while corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line called the axis of homology.

3) In chem., the relationship which the members of a homologous series bear to one another.

homonym:

1) Specifically, in systematic biology, a name given to a group (usually a genus or species) at a later date than that at which the same name had been given to another group.

2) One word used to express distinct meanings, or applied as a name to different things: as, Heteropus is a homonym of eight different genera.

3) In philology, a word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but is not the same in meaning; a homophone: as, meet, meat, and mete, or the verb bear and the noun bear.

homonymous:

1) Of the same name; expressed or characterized by the same term.

2) Having the same sound, but different significations or origins, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous; specifically, in philology, of the character of homonyms. See homonym, 2.

horizon:

1) To limit or bound by a horizon.

2) The circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky, and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea-level removed. Called the apparent, sensible, or visible horizon, in distinction from the astronomical horizon (which see, below).

3) Hence The line that bounds the view; the limit of vision.

4) Figuratively, the limit of intellectual perception, of experience, or of knowledge.

5) In geology, a stratum or group of strata characterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils.

6) In zoology and anatomy, a level or horizontal line or surface: as, the horizon of the teeth; the horizon of the diaphragm

horizon-glass:

1) In astronomy, the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has one half silvered.

horizontal:

1) Anodopetalum biglandulosum, a Tasmanian plant of the family Cunoniaceæ, which sometimes forms a tree 60–70 feet high, with a trunk 4 feet in circumference.

2) Of or pertaining to the horizon.

3) Parallel to the horizon; at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station; being on a level; not vertical nor inclined: as, a horizontal line or surface; a horizontal position.

4) Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, horizontal distance.

5) In figured bass, a dash under a note indicating that the tones of the last figured chord are to be continued without regard to the tone of the bass.

6) In craniometry, the line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity.

horograph:

1) A closed curve traced on a sphere so that the radius vector from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface.

horography:

1) An account of the hours.

2) The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, or dials; dialing.

horologirm: None

horometry:

1) The art of determining the exact error of a timepiece by observation; also, more generally, the art of keeping time, or of knowing the time of day.

horopter:

1) The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the eyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ.

horopteric:

1) Of or pertaining to the horopter.

horoscope:

1) In astrology: That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity.

2) The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the positions of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

3) A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.

4) A table of the length of the days and nights at different places.

horoscopy:

1) The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets.

2) The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

horse-power:

1) The power of a horse or its equivalent; the rate at which a horse works in drawing.

2) A unit for the measurement of the rate at which a prime motor works.

3) A machine for converting the weight or direct pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery.

hostel:

1) To harbor; shelter.

2) To take lodging; lodge; put up.

3) A house of entertainment; an inn.

4) In English universities, a house for students which does not share like a college in the government of the university. There are still several hostels in Cambridge.

5) Lodging.

hour:

1) A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a set season: as, the hour of death.

2) The time marked or indicated by a timepiece; the particular time of day: as, what is the hour? at what hour shall we meet?

3) The twenty-fourth part of a civil day, or the twelfth part of a natural day or night.

4) plural Set times of prayer; the canonical hours (which see, under canonical).

5) The offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours, or a book containing them. See book of hours, below.

6) In Greek myth, one of the Horæ or Hours, the goddesses of the seasons and guardians of the gates of heaven.

7) The hour reckoned from sunrise as the beginning of the day.

8) In astronomy and geography, an angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the twenty-fourth part of a great circle of the sphere, or fifteen degrees.

9) One hour in a shop. In many technical schools students are required to spend a certain number of hours in workshops. These are called shop-hours, to distinguish them from the hours spent in the recitation-room.

hour-circle:

1) In astronomy: Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles: so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained.

2) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours.

house:

1) A building designed to be used as a place of residence, or of human occupation for any purpose: as, a dwelling-house; a banking-house; a house of worship; a public house.

2) Hence An abiding-place; an abode; a place or means of lodgment; a fixed shelter or investment: as, the hermit-crab carries its house on its back.

3) A building used for some purpose other than human occupation: usually with a descriptive prefix: as, a cow-house; a warehouse; a tool-house.

4) The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof; a family; a household.

5) A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from one stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race: as, the house of Hapsburg; the house of Hanover; the house of Israel or of Judah.

6) A legislative body; usually, one of the divisions of the legislative branch of a government acting separately, or of any deliberative body divided into two chambers: as, the House of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament; the House of Representatives in the United States Congress; the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates in the American Episcopal Church.

7) Specifically, in the United States, the lower house, or House of Representatives, the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature. The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature. See congress, 4.

8) The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment.

9) In com., a firm or commercial establishment: as, the house of Jones Brothers.

10) Chamber; room; specifically, in provincial English use, the ordinary sitting-room in a farm-house; in sulphuric-acid works, one of the chambers in which the acid is formed.

11) In astrology, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles.

12) A square or division on a chess-board.—

13) The workhouse; poorhouse.

14) An outhouse; a privy.

15) A covering; housing; especially, a covering of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.

16) A child's coverlet.

17) In some tunicates, as Appendicularia and Oikopleura, a temporary gelatinous envelop, representing the tunic of other forms. It is formed with great rapidity as a secretion from the surface of the ectoderm and is frequently thrown off and renewed.

18) To put or receive into a house; provide with a dwelling or residence; put or keep under a roof; cover; shelter; protect by covering.

19) To cause to take shelter.

20) To hide.

21) Nautical: To arrange in the form of a ridged roof, as an awning, so as to shed rain.

22) To remove from exposure; put in a place of deposit or a state of security: as, to house a boat or a sail.

23) In carpentry, to fix in a socket, mortice, or other space cut out, as a board or timber fitting into another.

24) To take shelter or lodging; take up abode; reside.

25) In astrology, to be situated in a house or region of the heavens.

26) To cover with or as with a housing.

huddle:

1) A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

2) A winning cast at shovel-board.

3) An old decrepit person.

4) A list.

5) Confused; jumbled.

6) To throw together in confusion; crowd together without order.

7) To perform in haste and disorder; put together or produce in a hurried manner: often with up, over, or together.

8) To put on in haste and disorder, as clothes: usually with on.

9) To hush (up).

10) To embrace.

11) To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder.

12) In the University of Cambridge, to keep an act in a perfunctory manner, requiring no study, in order that the necessary oath may be taken.

13) In disorder; confusedly.

hue:

1) A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase hue and cry.

2) In English practice, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assist in retaking him. A general outcry or alarm; a great stir or clamor made about any matter.

3) Form; appearance; guise.

4) Color; specifically and technically, distinctive quality of color in an object or on a surface; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from another; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma may differ.

5) In painting, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colors in unequal proportion.

huge:

1) Hugely.

2) Having great bulk; very large; immense; enormous of its kind: as, a huge mountain; a huge ox; a huge beetle.

3) Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate: as, a huge difference.

4) Synonyms Vast, bulky, immense, gigantic, colossal, prodigious. See bulky.

5) Great bulk.

hull:

1) To shell (oysters).

2) An outer covering, particularly of a nut or of grain; a husk.

3) Synonyms Husk, etc. See skin, n.

4) A hovel; a pen; a sty.

5) A variant of hill.

6) To strike or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon-ball.

7) To float or drift on the water, as the hull of a ship without the aid of sails.

8) Holly.

9) A dialectal pronunciation of whole, common in New England.

10) To strip off the hull or hulls of: as, to hull grain; to hull strawberries.

11) To strip off.

12) The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.

13) Hence— In sporting, so far behind as to stand no chance of winning.

hum:

1) An imposition or hoax; a humbug.

2) An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; hem; h'm.

3) To trick or delude; impose on; cajole.

4) Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, etc.; a faint continuous sound having no definite pitch; a buzz.

5) Specifically— A low confused noise, as of a crowd, or of distant voices or sounds of any kind.

6) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation.

7) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, or the like: as, hums and haws. Also (and now more commonly) hem.

8) A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

9) To make a prolonged droning sound, as a bee in flight; drone; murmur; buzz.

10) To give utterance to a similar sound, such as the droning of a tune, a contemptuous or vacant mumbling, a murmuring expression of applause or satisfaction, hesitation, dissent, etc.

11) Same as hem.

12) To sing with shut mouth, as to the sound m; murmur without articulation; mumble: as, to hum an air.

13) To express approbation of, or applaud, by humming.

human:

1) Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, human life or nature; a human being; human shape.

2) Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties of man; relative or proper to mankind; mundane; secular; not divine: as, human knowledge, wisdom, or science; human affairs.

3) In astrology, a sign of the zodiac corresponding to a constellation having for its figure a human being. The human signs are Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius. Synonyms Human, etc. See humane.

4) A human being; a member of the family of mankind.

5) Mars, Mars (said he), thou plague of men, smear'd with the dust and bloud

6) In geology, noting the period of the later beds of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary series (the recent, alluvial, and post-glacial periods).

humane:

1) Of or pertaining to man; human. See human, a.

2) Profane; secular. See human, a., 2.

3) Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

4) Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See humanity, 5.

5) Synonyms Humane, Merciful; tender, tender-hearted, kind-hearted, compassionate, sympathetic. Humane differs from the ordinary use of merciful in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while merciful expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. The good Samaritan was humane; Shylock should have been merciful; the Royal Humane Society; a merciful judge.

humanist:

1) One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truer understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek, literature.

2) A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs and relations.

3) Humanistic.

Humian: None

humorist:

1) One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors; a humoralist.

2) A person who acts according to his humor; one easily moved by fancy, whim, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct or uncertain temper.

3) A person who possesses the faculty of humor; one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy; a humorous talker, writer, or actor; a wag; a droll.

hundred:

1) The sum of ninety-nine and one, or of ten tens; the product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score.

2) In early Teutonic hist., a territorial or administrative district; specifically, in southern and central England, a division or subdivision of a county (a corresponding division in northern England being called a wapentake).

3) One more than ninety-nine; ten times ten: as, a hundred men; two hundred dollars; a hundred thousand times.

Huygenian: None

Hyades:

1) In astronomy, a group of about seven stars, of which the principal is Aldebaran, in the head of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun.

2) In entomology, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

hydra:

1) In Greek myth, a monstrous serpent or dragon of the lake or marsh of Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

2) Hence—2. Figuratively, multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

3) [capitalized] An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent.

4) In zoology: A venomous sea-snake; any one of the Hydrophidæ of the Indian ocean.

5) In Hydrozoa: [capitalized] A genus of fresh-water polyps of very simple structure, typical of the family Hydridæ.

6) An individual or a species of the genus Hydra.

7) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan: so called from its resemblance to a species of the genus Hydra.

8) A form of self-registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits, with the object of increasing the surface exposed to the air, and thus making the instrument work with great rapidity.

hydrodynamic:

1) Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid; relating to hydrodynamics.

hydrographer:

1) One who is versed in the science or engaged in the practice of hydrography; specifically, one who has charge of hydrographic surveys and of other operations belonging to hydrography.

hydrography:

1) The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce.

2) The distribution, character, and relations of bodies of water; the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas, rivers, etc.: as, the hydrography of North America.

hydrokinetic:

1) Pertaining to the motion of fluids.

hydrokinetical:

1) Same as hydrokinetic.

hydrokinetics:

1) The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids, in either of the meanings of kinetics.

hydromantic:

1) Pertaining to hydromancy.

2) The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

hydromechanics:

1) The science of the mechanics of fluids, or of their laws of equilibrium and motion, including the divisions of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and also hydraulics.

hydromel:

1) A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water, fermented or unfermented: in the former case called vinous hydromel, and also mead.

hydrostatic:

1) In phytogeography, taking place under conditions of substantially uniform wetness: said of a succession of vegetations.

2) Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostatics. Also hydrostatical.

hydrostatics:

1) The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.

Hydrus:

1) A southern constellation introduced in the sixteenth century. It lies south of Eridanus, Horologium, and Reticulum, and contains three stars of the third magnitude.

2) A genus of venomous sea-snakes, type of a family Hydridæ: now disused, the genus being termed Hydrophis, and the family Hydrophidæ.

3) [lowercase] Some fabulous or undetermined water-snake.

hyleg:

1) In astrology, the planet which rules the particular sign of the zodiac which happens at the instant of a nativity to be in the ascendant, or first twelfth part of the heavens above the eastern horizon; the apheta, prorogator, significator, or giver of life. Also spelled hileg.

hylism:

1) In metaphysics: Materialism; specifically, the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers.

2) The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. Also hylicism.

hylogenesis:

1) The manufacture or production of substances by a cell: for example, the production by a cell of substances which are to be secreted or removed from the cell, as contrasted with their secretion or removal.

2) The origin of matter.

hylogeny:

1) Same as hylogenesis.

hyloidealism:

1) The doctrine that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; sensuous subjectivism.

hylopathic:

1) Pertaining to hylopathism.

hylopathism:

1) The doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylopathist:

1) A believer in hylopathism.

hylozoical:

1) Same as hylozoic.

hylozoism:

1) The doctrine that all matter is endowed with life.

hylozoist:

1) A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter, and every particle of it, has a species of life or animation.

hylozoistic:

1) Of or pertaining to hylozoism or the hylozoists: as, the hylozoistic conception of the universe.

hylozoistically:

1) After the manner of the hylozoists; in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines.

hyperabelian:

1) In mathematics, similar to an Abelian integral, function, or group, but more complicated.

hyperbola:

1) A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone—that is, with two similar cones placed vertex to vertex, so that one is the continuation of the other.

2) An algebraic curve having asymptotes greater in number by one than its order. This meaning was introduced by Newton.

hyperbolic:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole; obviously exaggerating or exaggerated.

2) Pertaining to or of the nature of the hyperbola.

3) Having a pair of real points at infinity. Thus, hyperbolic space is so called beacause in it every right line has two real points at infinity; so hyperbolic transformation, substitution, etc.

hyperbolograph:

1) An instrument for the description or drawing of hyperbolas.

hyperboloid:

1) A quadric surface having a center not at infinity, and some of its plane sections hyperbolas.

2) A hyperbola of a higher order.

hypercomplex:

1) Composed of a number of imaginaries or complex quantities. Thus, a quantity ai + bj + etc., where a, b, etc., are complex scalars, while i, j, etc., are peculiar units, having their proper multiplication-table, is a hypercomplex quantity.

hyperconic:

1) In mathematics, relating to the intersection of two surfaces of the second order.

hypercycle:

1) Same as equidistantial.

2) A plane curve of the sixth order and fourth class having the line at infinity as a double tangent, which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may be so taken that, whatever fifth tangent be considered, the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a constant distance.

hyperdeterminant:

1) In mathematics, invariantive.

2) In mathematics, an invariant. This word, originally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852, is now replaced by invariant.

hyperdistributive:

1) Having the distributive property as extended to several variables simultaneously.

2) A hyperdistributive function.

hyperelliptic:

1) Transcending what is elliptic.

hyperfuchsian:

1) In mathematics, resulting from an extension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function.

hypergeometric:

1) Resulting from an extension of the properties of the geometric series.

hyperjacobian:

1) In mathematics, derived from a complication of the idea of a Jacobian surface or curve.

hyperspace:

1) Non-Euclidean space.

2) Pertaining to either genus of hyperspace, n-dimensional or non-Euclidean.

3) A space of more than three dimensions.

hyperspherical:

1) Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics.

hypertridimensional:

1) In mathematics, having more than three dimensions.

hypocycloid:

1) In geometry, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the inside of another circle.

hypostasis:

1) That which underlies something else; that which forms the basis of something; foundation; support.

2) In theology, a person of the Trinity; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God.

3) In metaphysics, a substantial mode by which the existence of a substantial nature is determined to subsist by itself and be in communicable; subsistence.

4) A hypothetical substance; a phenomenon or state of things spoken and thought of as if it were a substance.

5) Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their” doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies.

6) In medicine: A sediment, as of the urine; any morbid deposition in the body.

7) An overfullness of blood-vessels caused by a dependent position, as of the veins of the legs (varicose veins), etc.; hypostatic congestion. Also hypostasy.

hypostatic:

1) Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary. The hypostatic principles are salt, sulphur, and mercury. See hypostasis, 5.

2) In theology, personal, or distinctly personal; pertaining to or constituting a distinct being or substance. See hypostasis, 2.

3) In medicine, arising from downward pressure; caused by dependence: as, hypostatic congestion.

hypostatization:

1) The act of hypostatizing, or the state of being hypostatized. Also hypostasization.

hyposyllogistic:

1) Concluding necessarily like a syllogism, but not strictly syllogistic.

hypotenusal:

1) Pertaining to a hypotenuse; of the nature of a hypotenuse; forming or formed by a hypotenuse.

hypothenusal:

1) See hypotenusal, hypotenuse.

hypotenuse:

1) In geometry, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothenuse: None

hypothesis:

1) A condition; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the hypothesis of democracy.

2) A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else; a postulate.

3) A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; the antecedent of a conditional proposition; the proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.

4) The conclusion of an argument from consequent and antecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess.

5) An ill-supported theory; a proposition not believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.

hypothetic:

1) Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; supposititious; conjectural.

hypothetical:

1) Same as hypothetic, and the more common form.

2) A proposition consisting of two or more clauses united by conjunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilities.

3) A hypothetical proposition.

hypothetico-disjunctive:

1) Combining the characters of tho hypothetic anddisjunctive forms of proposition.

hypotrochoid:

1) A curve which can be traced by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

hypotyposis:

1) In rhetoric, vivid description of a scene or an event, as though it were present before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture.

2) A sketch or outline of a science.

hysteron-proteron: None

icon:

1) An image or representation; a portrait.

2) In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic. etc.

3) In logic, a sign or representation which stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance or analogy to it.

4) In scientific books, specifically, a plate, an engraving, or other printed representation.

5) An abbreviation of iconographic; of iconography.

iconantidyptic:

1) Presenting two images, one direct, the other reversed, of the same object: applied to a telescope otherwise called diplantidian.

icosahedron:

1) A solid bounded by twenty planes.

icosian:

1) Pertaining to twenty.

icosidodecahedron:

1) In geometry, a solid of thirty-two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

idea:

1) In the Platonic philosophy, and in similar idealistic thought, an archetype, or pure immaterial pattern, of which the individual objects in any one natural class are but the imperfect copies, and by participation in which they have their being: in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective Platonic.

2) Socrates, he [Parmenides] said, I admire the bent of your mind towards philosophy; tell me, now, was this your own distinction between abstract ideas and the things which partake of them? and do you think that there is an idea of likeness apart from the likeness which we possess, or of the one and many, or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking?

3) I think that there are such abstract ideas, said Socrates.

4) Parmenides proceeded. And would you also make abstract ideas of the just and the beautiful and the good, and of all that class of notions?

5) Yes, he said, I should.

6) And would you make an abstract idea of man distinct from us and from all other human creatures, or of fire and water?

7) A mental image or picture.

8) In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers, an immediate object of thought —that is, what one feels when one feels, or fancies when one fancies, or thinks when one thinks, and, in short, whatever is in one's understanding and directly present to cognitive consciousness.

9) A conception of what is desirable or ought to be, different from what has been observed; a governing conception or principle; a teleological conception.

10) In the Kantian philosophy, a conception of reason the object of which transcends all possible experience, as God, Freedom of the Will, Immortality; in the Hegelian philos., the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression —the ideal realized, the essence which includes its own existence: in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article; in other a priori philosophies, an a priori conception of a perfection to be aimed at, not corresponding to anything observed, nor ever fully realized.

11) An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

12) An abstract principle, of not much immediate practical consequence in existing circumstances.

13) [capitalized] In entomology, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, based on the Indian Nymphalis idea: now called Hestia.

14) In music, a theme or subject; a phrase; sometimes, a figure. Often called a musical idea.

15) Same as imperative idea .

16) . Same as fixed idea .

ideal:

1) In projective geometry, infinitely distant.

2) In mathematics, an ideal number.

3) Of or pertaining to or consisting in ideas.

4) Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination.

5) Conforming completely to a standard of perfection; perfect.

6) In philosophy, regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to or of the nature of idealism.

7) Arising from ideas or conceptions; based upon an ideal or ideals; manifesting or embodying imagination; imaginative: as, the ideal school in art or literature; an ideal statue or portrait.

8) Synonyms Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerical.

9) That which exists only in idea; a conception that exceeds reality.

10) An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized; hence, a standard or model of perfection: as, the ideal of beauty, virtue, etc.; Bayard, the ideal of chivalry.

11) A standard of desire; an ultimate object or aim; a mental conception of what is most desirable: as, one's ideal of enjoyment; our ideals are seldom attained.

12) Synonyms Pattern, Model, etc. See example.

idealism:

1) The metaphysical doctrine that the real is of the nature of thought; the doctrine that all reality is in its nature psychical.

2) Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; especially, imaginative treatment of subjects; a striving after ideal beauty, truth, justice, etc.

3) In art, the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents Nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she might be.

idealist:

1) One who holds some form of the philosophical doctrine of idealism: opposed to realist.

2) One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal; a seeker after the highest beauty or good.

3) An imaginative, unpractical person; a day-dreamer.

ideality:

1) The condition or quality of being ideal: opposed to reality; in the Hegelian philos., existence only as an element, factor, or moment.

2) The faculty or capacity of forming ideals.

3) That which is ideal or unreal.

ideal-realism:

1) A metaphysical doctrine which combines the principles of idealism and realism.

ideate:

1) In metaphysics, produced by an idea, specifically by a Platonic idea; existing by virtue of its participation in an idea.

2) In metaphysics, the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea.

3) . To form in idea or thought; fancy.

4) To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; fix permanently in the mind.

5) To form ideas; think.

ideation:

1) The process or the act of forming ideas.

ideational:

1) Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or to the exercise of this faculty; of or pertaining to the formation of ideas.

idemfaciand: None

idemfacient:

1) Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis. Thus, if i is the basis of a multiple algebra, and j is another vid such that ji = j, then j is said to be idemfacient.

idemfactor:

1) A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend.

idempotent:

1) In multiple algebra, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is idempotent.

identical:

1) Being the same; absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particulars considered, or differ in no essential point.

2) Expressing identity.

identically:

1) In an identical manner; with actual or intrinsic sameness: often followed by the same or alike to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two identically worded notes; their views are identically the same or alike.

2) In algebra, for all values of the literal quantities.

identism:

1) The system or doctrine of identity: a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. See identity.

identity:

1) In mathematics: The relation of an expression to another symbol for itself: often denoted by three short parallel horizontal lines, ≡ (derived from the mark of equality, =).

2) In algebra: A relation of equivalence dependent only upon the very nature of the operations involved, and not at all upon the particular numbers operated with: for example, the identity of ab with ba.

3) An identical equation; an equation for any letter in which any number whatsoever may be substituted without destroying the equality or restricting the values of any other letter: for example, (a + b) + c = a + (b + c).

4) The state of being the same; absolute sameness; that relation which anything bears to itself; loosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, identity belongs only to the individual, thing, being, event, etc.

ideology:

1) The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.

idol:

1) To worship; make an idol of; idolize.

2) An image, effigy, figure, or likeness of anything.

3) An image or similitude of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made, consecrated, or used as an object of worship.

4) Hence — A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set; any object of absorbing devotion other than God himself.

5) A phantom or figment of the brain; a false or misleading notion or conception; an erroneous persuasion; a fallacy. See idolon.

6) Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes:

7) idols of the tribe (idola tribus), fallacies incident to humanity in general;

8) idols of the den (idola specus), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual;

9) idols of the market-place (idola fori), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases;

10) idols of the theatre (idola theatri), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophic systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

idolon:

1) An image.

2) A false mental image or conception; a mistaken notion; a fallacy. See idol, 4.

3) Also spelled eidolon.

idolum: None

ldomenean: None

ignorance:

1) The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware.

ignoration:

1) A want of precise discrimination of an object from others; the refraining from precisely specifying what a proposed object of imagination shall be.

2) The dynamical theory of generalized coordinates.

3) The act of ignoring; also, the state of being ignored.

illapse:

1) To pass, glide, or slide: usually followed by into.

2) A gliding in or into; entrance as by permeation; influx: used especially of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

3) Inspiration; divine influx.

4) A falling on; onset.

illation:

1) The act of inferring from premises; inference.

2) That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

3) In liturgics: The act of bringing the eucharistic elements into the church and placing them on the altar.

4) In the Mozarabic liturgy, the eucharistic preface. It is of great length, and varies according to the Sunday or festival.

illative:

1) Relating to illation; drawing or able to draw inferences.

2) Due to illation; inferential; inferred.

3) Denoting an inference: as, an illative word or particle, as then and therefore.

4) That which denotes illation or inference.

5) An illative particle.

6) In grammar, noting the case expressing motion into. See introessive.

7) In grammar, the illative case.

illumination:

1) Supply of light; emanation of luminous rays; light afforded by a luminous body or substance.

2) The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up; specifically, an unusual or profuse display of light; decoration by means of many lights, as in festivity or rejoicing: as, the illumination of a city.

3) Mental enlightenment; knowledge or insight imparted.

4) In a special use, the doctrine of the Illuminati; worship of enlightenment or knowledge.

5) Pictorial ornamentation of books and manuscripts by hand, as practised in the middle ages; adornment by means of pictures, designs, and letters in flat colors, gilt, etc., practised especially in devotional works: as, the art of illumination.

6) A representation or design in an illuminated work: as, the illuminations of a psalter.

7) Specifically, the measure of the amount of light falling on a surface.

8) In the pictorial arts, the quality and quantity of light expressed.

illuminative:

1) Having the power of producing or giving light; tending to enlighten or inform; illustrative.

illusion:

1) That which illudes or deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; false show.

2) Specifically In psychology, a false perception due to the modification of a true perception by the imagination: distinguished from false appearances due to the imperfection of the bodily organs of sense, such as irradiation, and from hallucinations, into which no true perception enters. See hallucination, 2.

3) The act of deceiving or imposing upon any one; deception; delusion; mockery.

4) A thin and very transparent kind of tulle.

5) In the pictorial arts, an imitation of the appearance of nature which is intended to create the impression of reality.

image:

1) A likeness or similitude of a person, animal, or thing; any representation of form or features, but more especially one of the entire figure, as by sculpture or modeling; a statue, effigy, bust, relief, intaglio, portrait, etc.: as, an image in stone, bronze, clay, or wax; a painted or stamped image; to worship idolatrous images.

2) A natural similitude, reproduction, or counterpart; that which constitutes an essential representation, copy, or likeness: as, the child is the very image of its mother.

3) A concrete mental object, not derived from direct perception, but the product of the imagination; a mental picture.

4) Semblance; show; appearance; aspect.

5) In rhetoric, a metaphor so expanded as to present a complete likeness or picture to the mind; a similitude wrought out by description; an illustrative comparison: as, a metaphor suggests a likeness, but an image paints it with a few verbal touches.

6) An optical counterpart or appearance of an object, such as is produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture. See vision, mirror, and lens.

7) In mathematics, when imaginary quantities are represented by points on a plane, a point representing any given function of a quantity represented by another point, the former point is said to be the image of the latter.

8) Images (as of a candle flame) reflected from the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens and from the front of the cornea. The middle image (that from the anterior surface of the lens) varies in size and position as the eye is alternately accommodated for a farther and a nearer point.

9) To form an image of; represent by an image; reflect the likeness of; mirror: as, mountains imaged in the peaceful lake.

10) To present to the mental vision; exhibit a mental picture of; portray to the imagination.

11) To form a likeness of in the mind; call up a mental image or perception of; imagine.

12) To be like; resemble: as, he imaged his brother.

imaginary:

1) Existing only in imagination or fancy; due to erroneous belief or conception; not real; baseless; fancied: opposed to actual.

2) In mathematics, unreal and feigned in accordance with the theory of imaginary quantities.

3) Synonyms Ideal, fanciful, fancied, visionary, unreal, shadowy, Utopian. Imaginary and imaginative are never synonymous: imaginary means existing only in the imagination; imaginative means possessed of or showing an active imagination.

4) In algebra, an imaginary expression or quantity.

imagination:

1) The act or faculty of forming a mental image of an object; the act or power of presenting to consciousness objects other than those directly and at that time produced by the action of the senses; the act or power of reproducing or recombining remembered images of sense-objects; especially, the higher form of this power exercised in poetry and art.

2) An image in the mind; a formulated conception or idea.

3) The act of devising, planning, or scheming; a contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

4) A baseless or fanciful opinion.

5) Synonyms Imagination, Fancy. By derivation and early use fancy has the same meaning as imagination, but the words have become more and more distinctly separated. (See Wordsworth's preface to his “Lyrical Ballads.”) Imagination is the more profound, earnest, logical. Fancy is lighter, more sportive, and often more purely creative. We call “Hamlet” and “Macbeth” works of Shakspere's imagination, the “Midsummer Night's Dream” and “The Tempest” of his fancy.

6) In entomology, the act of transforming into an imago or of reaching the imaginal stage: said of insects completing their metamorphosis.

imaginative:

1) Forming images; endowed with imagination; given to imagining: as, the imaginative faculty; an imaginative person.

2) Characterized by or resulting from imagination; exhibiting or indicating the faculty of imagination.

3) Inquisitive; suspicious; jealous.

4) Synonyms Inventive, creative, poetical. See imaginary.

imagine:

1) To form a mental image of; produce by the imagination; especially, to construct by the productive imagination.

2) To conceive in the mind; suppose; conjecture.

3) To contrive in purpose; scheme; devise.

4) = Syn. 1 and 2. Surmise, Guess, etc. (see conjecture), fancy, picture to one's self, apprehend, believe, suppose, deem. —3. To plan, frame. scheme.

5) To form images or conceptions; exercise imagination.

6) To suppose; fancy; think.

imbrue:

1) To wet or moisten; soak; drench in a fluid, now especially in blood; bedabble.

2) To soak into, as a fluid, especially blood.

immanence:

1) The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

immanent:

1) Remaining within; indwelling.

immaterial:

1) Not consisting of matter; not material.

2) Without special significance or importance; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

3) Specifically, in law:

4) Not relevant; having no bearing on the question: as, immaterial evidence.

5) Not absolutely essential to constitute the cause of action or defense: as, an immaterial averment (a statement of unnecessary particulars).

6) Synonyms Unessential, non-essential, insignificant.

7) Something not material.

immaterialism:

1) The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.

2) The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only in the mind; idealism.

immaterialist:

1) One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

immateriality:

1) The character or quality of being immaterial or spiritual: as, the immateriality of the soul.

2) An immaterial existence or essence; that which is without matter.

3) The character of being unimportant, nonessential, or irrelevant.

immaterialize:

1) To make immaterial or incorporeal; separate or free from matter. Also spelled immaterialise.

immaterially:

1) Not corporeally.

2) Unimportantly; not necessarily or essentially.

immaterialness:

1) The character of being immaterial; immateriality.

immateriate:

1) Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.

immeability:

1) Impassableness; impermeability.

immeasurable:

1) Incapable of being measured; immense; limitless; indefinitely extensive.

immeasurability:

1) Incapability of being measured; immeasurableness.

immeasurably:

1) To an immeasurable extent or degree.

immediacy:

1) The character of being immediate.

2) Direct relation or connection; freedom from any intervening medium.

3) Specifically, the condition of being in direct relation with a head or chief; the feudal rank next to that of the suzerain.

4) In metaphysics, direct presence; spontaneous existence, not dependent on anything; absolute or non-relative being.

immediate:

1) Not separated from its object or correlate by any third or medium; directly related; independent of any intermediate agency or action: opposed to remote: as, an immediate cause.

2) Having no space or object intervening; nearest; proximate; having the closest relation: as, immediate contact; the immediate neighborhood.

3) Without any time intervening; without any delay; present; instant: often used, like similar absolute expressions, with less strictness than the literal meaning requires: as, an immediate answer; immediate despatch.

4) In metaphysics, indemonstrable; intuitive; of the character of a direct perception not worked over by the mind.

5) Knowledge of an object as it exists, so that the qualities of our cognition are the qualities of the thing-in-itself.

immerge:

1) To plunge into or under anything, especially into a fluid; immerse.

2) To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immersion:

1) The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into a fluid.

2) Specifically A mode of administering baptism by dipping or plunging the whole person into water.

3) Figuratively, the act of overwhelming, or the state of being deeply engaged; absorption: as, immersion in scientific studies.

4) In astronomy, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to emersion.

5) In microscopy, the placing of a drop of liquid, such as water, between the object-glass and the object.

6) In ceramics, the application of the glaze to a piece of pottery by plunging it into a vessel filled with the glaze in a liquid state.

7) An antiquated term for the introduction of a solid substance into a liquid reagent in order to produce chemical change, as the calcination of tin by immersion in nitric acid.

immutation:

1) Change; transformation; substitution of one thing for another.

imp:

1) An abbreviation of imperative;

2) of imperfect (tense);

3) of imperial;

4) of impersonal;

5) of the Latin imprimatur, let it be printed.

6) An abbreviation of the Latin Imperator, emperor;

7) of Imperatrix, empress.

8) The length of twisted hair in a fishing-line.

9) A scion; shoot; graft; bud; slip.

10) A son; offspring; progeny.

11) A young or small devil.

12) A mischievous or pert child.

13) A spirit other than a devil.

14) Something added or united to another thing to repair or lengthen it out; particularly, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird. See imp, v. t., 2.

15) To graft.

16) To extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; extend or mend, as (in falconry) a broken or deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; qualify for flight or use; strengthen.

17) To rob.

impact:

1) The act of striking against something; a blow; a stroke.

2) Specifically — In mech., the blow, or act of striking, of a body having momentum; also, the change of momentum in amount and direction produced by such a blow.

3) In gunnery, the single blow of a projectile against a fixed or moving object.

4) To drive close; press closely or firmly; pack in.

impar: None

imparity:

1) Want of parity, equivalence, or correspondence; inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, amount, quantity, etc.; quantitative diversity.

2) Numerical unevenness; indivisibility into two equal portions.

impedite:

1) Hindered; obstructed.

2) To impede.

3) In astrology, to affect by evil stars.

impenetrability:

1) The character or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, in any sense of that word.

2) In physics, specifically, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.

imperate:

1) Performed by a faculty other than the will, at the command of the will: opposed to elicit.

imperative:

1) Expressing command; containing positive command; peremptory; absolute: as, imperative orders.

2) Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding: as, an imperative duty or necessity.

3) In grammar, a mode or verbal form which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation.

4) In philosophy, a deliverance of conscience; a monition of the moral sense.

imperceptible:

1) Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived.

2) Incapable by nature of affecting the senses.

3) Too minute, fine, gradual, subtle, or evanescent to be discerned by the senses; producing an excitation of the nerves less than the threshold of sensation. See threshold.

4) That which cannot be perceived with the naked eye, or realized by sensation.

imperfect:

1) Not perfect; lacking completeness, correctness, or excellence; falling short of a standard or ideal; defective; incomplete: as, an imperfect copy of a book; imperfect vision.

2) Characterized by or subject to defects; not completely good; frail; inadequate.

3) In gram., designating incomplete or continuous action, or action or condition conceived as in process when something else takes place, as in Latin amabat, French aimait, Greek ε%27λνε, as distinguished from the simple past forms (aoristic), without further implication, amavit, aima, ε%27λνσε.

4) In music. See the phrases below.

5) Unjust; unfair.

6) Weak, erring.

7) In grammar, an imperfect tense; a past continuous tense.

8) To render imperfect.

impetus:

1) Energy of motion; the power with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance: as, the impetus of a cannon-ball; hence, figuratively, impulse; impulsion; stimulus.

2) In gunnery, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the space through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.

3) The sudden force of passion.

implex:

1) Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

2) In mathematics, a doubly infinite system of surfaces.

implicit:

1) Infolded; entangled.

2) Complicated; involved; puzzling.

3) Implied; resting on implication or inference; that may or should be understood, though not directly expressed; tacitly included.

4) Involved in or resulting from perfect confidence in or deference to some authority or witness; hence, submissive; unquestioning; blind: as, implicit faith; implicit assent; implicit obedience.

5) Submissively yielding; unquestioningly obedient; trusting confidently or blindly.

imply:

1) To infold; inclose; inwrap.

2) To contain by implication; include virtually; involve; signify or import by fair inference or deduction; hence, to express indirectly; insinuate.

imponderable:

1) Not ponderable; not capable of being weighed; without gravity.

2) In physics, a thing which has no weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances, and still used of the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

import:

1) That which is imported or brought from without or from abroad; especially, merchandise brought into one country from another: usually in the plural: opposed to export.

2) The intrinsic meaning conveyed by anything; the significance borne by, or the interpretation to be drawn from, an event, action, speech, writing, or the like; purport; bearing: as, the import of one's conduct.

3) Importance; consequence; moment.

4) Synonyms Sense, gist, tenor, substance.

5) To bring from without; introduce from abroad; especially, to bring from a foreign country, or from another state, into one's own country or state: opposed to export: as, to import wares and merchandise.

6) Hence To bring or introduce from one use, connection, or relation into another: as, to import irrelevant matter into a discussion.

7) To bear or convey in meaning or implication; signify; mean; denote; betoken.

8) To be of importance, interest, or consequence to; concern; have a bearing upon.

9) To have significance; be of importance.

important:

1) Of much import; bearing weight or consequence; momentous; grave; significant.

2) Consequential; pretentious; pompous: as, an important manner.

3) [Appar. confused with importunate. Cf. importunate, 1.] Importunate; eager; pressing.

impose:

1) To lay on, or set on; put, place, or deposit: as, to impose, the hands in ordination or confirmation.

2) To lay as a burden, or something to be borne or endured; levy, inflict, or enforce, as by authority, power, or influence: as, to impose taxes or penalties; to impose one's opinions upon others.

3) To obtrude fallaciously or deceitfully; palm off; pass off.

4) To fix upon; impute.

5) To subject by way of punishment.

6) In printing, to lay upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press and secure in a chase, as pages of type or stereotype plates.

7) To lay or place a burden or restraint; act with constraining effect: with upon: as, to impose upon one's patience or hospitality.

8) To practise misleading trickery or imposture; act with a delusive effect: with upon: as, to impose upon one with false pretenses.

9) Command; injunction.

impossible:

1) Not possible; non-existent or false by necessity.

2) In law, in a stricter sense, prevented only by the act of God or a public enemy.

3) Excessively odd; not to have been imagined; such as would not have been thought possible: as, she is a most impossible person; he wears an impossible hat.

4) An impossibility.

impotence:

1) The condition or quality of being impotent; want of power or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability; defect of power, more especially adventitious power, to perform anything.

2) Complete failure of sexual power in the male; also, rarely, such weakness in the female.

3) Want of self-restraining power; ungovernable passion.

impression:

1) The act of impressing, imprinting, or stamping, or the state of being impressed or stamped.

2) That which is impressed, imprinted, or stamped; a mark made by or as if by pressure; a stamp; an impress.

3) Specifically In printing, a copy taken by pressure from type, or from an engraved or stereotyped plate or block, or from an assemblage of them.

4) The aggregate of copies of a printed work made at one time.

5) Animage; an appearance in the mind caused by something external to it.

6) The first and immediate effect upon the mind in outward or inward perception; sensation: as, the impressions made on the sense of touch.

7) Effect, especially strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings; the sensible result of an influence exerted from without.

8) A notion, remembrance, or belief, especially one that is somewhat indistinct or vague.

9) That which is impressed; a thing producing a mental image.

10) Impressing force or power.

11) In painting: The first coat, or ground color, laid on to receive the other colors.

12) A single coat or stratum of color laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from rusting.

13) In zoology, an impressed or sunken dot, short line, or small space on a surface.

14) Any method of psychological analysis which involves the presentation of stimuli to the observer and the recording of his introspective judgments.

15) More particularly, a method for the study of the affective processes, consisting in the presentation to the observer of a large number of stimuli, serially or in pairs, and in the recording of the affective judgments, absolute or relative, passed upon these presented stimuli: opposed, in this sense, to the method of expression.

imprint:

1) To impress by printing or stamping; mark by pressure; stamp: as, a character or device imprinted on wax or metal.

2) To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print.

3) To impress, as on the mind or memory; stamp.

4) An impression made by printing or stamping; hence, any impression or impressed effect.

5) The publisher's name, place, and date (if given) in a book or other publication, on the title-page or elsewhere (originally often at the end of a book); also, the printer's name and address: called respectively the publisher's and the printer's imprint.

improperly:

1) In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously: as, to speak or write improperly.

improportion:

1) Lack of proportion.

impulse:

1) To give an impulse to; incite; instigate.

2) Force communicated suddenly; the effect of an impelling force; a thrust; a push.

3) Specifically In mech.: An infinite force or action enduring for an infinitely short time, so as to produce a finite momentum.

4) The resultant of all such forces acting on a body at any instant, resolved into a couple and a force along the axis of that couple.

5) The momentum produced by a force in any time.

6) A stimulation of the mind to action; the impelling force of appetite, desire, aversion, or other emotion; especially, a sudden disposition to perform some act which is not the result of reflection; sudden determination.

7) Any communication of force; any compelling action; instigation.

8) A mental impression; an idea.

9) Shock; onset.

impulsor:

1) One who or that which impels.

impure:

1) Not pure physically; mixed or impregnated with extraneous, and especially with offensive, matter; foul; feculent; tainted: as, impure water or air; impure salt or magnesia.

2) Not simple or unmixed; mixed or combined with something else: said of immaterial things.

3) Not pure morally; unchaste; obscene; lewd: as, impure language or ideas; impure actions.

4) Of a contaminating nature; causing defilement, physical or moral; unclean; abominable.

5) Not in conformity with a standard of correctness, simplicity, etc.: as, an impure style of writing.

6) To make impure; defile.

7) To grow impure.

impute:

1) To charge; attribute; ascribe; reckon as pertaining or attributable.

2) To reckon as chargeable or accusable; charge; tax; accuse.

3) To attribute vicariously; ascribe as derived from another: used especially in theology. See doctrine of imputation, under imputation.

4) To take account of; reckon; regard; consider.

5) Synonyms Attribute, Ascribe, Refer, etc. See attribute.

in:

1) A prefix of Latin origin, being the Latin preposition in so used.

2) An obsolete spelling of inn.

3) A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, ultimately identical with the fem. of the preceding (-in, -ine), occurring as a feminine formative in heroine.

4) The same suffix used in a special manner in chemical and mineralogical nomenclature, forming names of some of the elements, as in bromine, chlorin, etc., but usually derivatives, as in glycerin, acetin, etc.

5) A simplified spelling of inn.

6) A Latin preposition. cognate with English in.

7) An abbreviation of inch or inches.

8) A suffix of Latin (or Greek) origin forming, in Latin, adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, many of which formations have come into or are imitated in modern Latin and English.

9) A suffix of Latin origin occurring, unfelt in English, in nouns formed as nouns in Latin, as in ravin or raven (doublet rapine), ruin, discipline, doctrine, medicine, etc. It occurs also in its Latin form -ina (which see), and is ultimately identical with -in, -ine.

10) A person in office; specifically, in politics, a member of the party in power.

11) A nook or corner; used chiefly in the phrase ins and outs.

12) Hence— All the details or intricacies of a matter: as, the ins and outs of a question.

13) A prefix of Latin origin, having a negative or privative force, ‘not, -less, without.’

14) In chem., the symbol for indium.

15) A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb in so used.

16) A word used to express the relation of presence, existence, situation, inclusion, action, etc., within limits, as of place, time, condition, circumstances, etc.

17) Of place or situation: Within the bounds or limits of; within: as, in the house; in the city; to keep a subject in mind.

18) Among; in the midst of.

19) Of time: Of a point of time, or a period taken as a point: At.

20) Of a course or period of time: Within the limits or duration of; during: as, in the present year; in two hours.

21) Of a limit of time: At the expiration of: as, a note due in three months.

22) Of action: Under process of; undergoing the process or running the course of: used especially before verbal nouns proper, or the same used participially.

23) Of being: Within the power, capacity, or possession of: noting presence within as an inherent quality, distinguishing characteristic, or constituent element or part, or intimacy of relation: as, he has in him the making of a great man; it is not in her to desert him.

24) Of state, condition, circumstance, or manner: In the condition, state, etc., of: as, in sickness and in health; painted in yellow; in arms (armed); in doubt; in very deed; paper in quires; grain in bulk; the party in power.

25) Of range, purview, or use: With regard to; within the range of: as, in politics; in theology or philosophy; in botany, etc.

26) Of number, amount, quantity, etc.: Within the body or whole of; existing or contained in: as, there are ten tens in a hundred; four quarts in a gallon; the good men in a community.

27) To the amount of; for or to the payment of, absolutely or contingently: as, to amerce, bind, fine, or condemn in a thousand dollars.

28) Of material, form, method, etc.: Of; made of; consisting of; with: as, a statue in bronze; a worker in metal; to paint in oils; a book written in Latin; a volume in leather or cloth; music in triple time.

29) Of means or instruments: By means of; with; by; through.

30) Of cause or occasion: From; because of; on account of; for the sake of: as, to rejoice in an ancient lineage; in the name of God.

31) Of end: With respect to; as regards; concerning.

32) Of proportion or partition: From among; out of: as, one in ten.

33) Of motion or direction: Into: as, to break a thing in two; to put in operation.

34) Of purpose, intent, or result: For; to; by way of: as, to act in self-defense; in conclusion.

35) According to: as, in all likelihood.

36) Occupied with.

37) On; upon: as, in the whole; in guard: in various archaic uses now more commonly expressed by on.

38) In law. See the extract.

39) Having the top carriage run forward to the front end of the chassis: applied to heavy guns in the firing position.

40) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.

41) Bound with boards. See board, 11.

42) In or into some place, position, or state indicated by the context: an elliptical use of the preposition in: as, the master is not in (in the house, or at home); the ship is in (in port); come in (into the room, house, etc.); to keep one's temper in (in restraint, or within bounds).

43) Inward; coming in, as to a place.

44) Close; home.

45) In law, in possession; in enjoyment; invested: used in expressing the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the right upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a tenant is said to be in by the lease of his lessor (that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease).

46) Nautical, furled or stowed: said of sails.

47) In advance or in addition; beyond what was the case, was expected, or the like; to the good; thrown in: as, he found himself five dollars in.

48) Into the bargain: as, ten cents a dozen and one thrown in.

49) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.

50) To get in; take or put in; house.

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26) Of number, amount, quantity, etc.: Within the body or whole of; existing or contained in: as, there are ten tens in a hundred; four quarts in a gallon; the good men in a community.

27) To the amount of; for or to the payment of, absolutely or contingently: as, to amerce, bind, fine, or condemn in a thousand dollars.

28) Of material, form, method, etc.: Of; made of; consisting of; with: as, a statue in bronze; a worker in metal; to paint in oils; a book written in Latin; a volume in leather or cloth; music in triple time.

29) Of means or instruments: By means of; with; by; through.

30) Of cause or occasion: From; because of; on account of; for the sake of: as, to rejoice in an ancient lineage; in the name of God.

31) Of end: With respect to; as regards; concerning.

32) Of proportion or partition: From among; out of: as, one in ten.

33) Of motion or direction: Into: as, to break a thing in two; to put in operation.

34) Of purpose, intent, or result: For; to; by way of: as, to act in self-defense; in conclusion.

35) According to: as, in all likelihood.

36) Occupied with.

37) On; upon: as, in the whole; in guard: in various archaic uses now more commonly expressed by on.

38) In law. See the extract.

39) Having the top carriage run forward to the front end of the chassis: applied to heavy guns in the firing position.

40) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.

41) Bound with boards. See board, 11.

42) In or into some place, position, or state indicated by the context: an elliptical use of the preposition in: as, the master is not in (in the house, or at home); the ship is in (in port); come in (into the room, house, etc.); to keep one's temper in (in restraint, or within bounds).

43) Inward; coming in, as to a place.

44) Close; home.

45) In law, in possession; in enjoyment; invested: used in expressing the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the right upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a tenant is said to be in by the lease of his lessor (that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease).

46) Nautical, furled or stowed: said of sails.

47) In advance or in addition; beyond what was the case, was expected, or the like; to the good; thrown in: as, he found himself five dollars in.

48) Into the bargain: as, ten cents a dozen and one thrown in.

49) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.

50) To get in; take or put in; house.

inane:

1) Empty; void; especially, void of sense or intelligence; senseless; silly.

2) Synonyms Frivolous, puerile, trifling.

3) That which is void or empty; void space; emptiness; vacuity.

inartificial:

1) Not artificial; not according to the rules of art; formed or performed without art or artifice: as, inartificial work; an inartificial style.

2) Simple; artless; without contrivance or affectation: as, an inartificial manner.

inbeing:

1) Inherence; inherent existence.

incast:

1) Something thrown in in addition; an amount given by a seller above the exact measure, as a pound in a stone of wool, or a fleece in a pack.

2) A casting or throwing inward: as, a fan-blower works by incast when it blows or forces the air into a space. Also used adjectively: as, an incast fan.

inception:

1) A taking in, as by swallowing; the process of receiving within.

2) The incipient or initial stage; beginning; commencement.

3) In entomology, a starting-point; the place of beginning, as of a longitudinal mark, etc.

4) The formal qualification of a master of arts in the old universities, preliminary to taking his degree; the solemn act kept by the candidate for the degree of master of arts immediately before receiving the degree; the commencement.

inceptive:

1) Beginning; starting; noting the initial point or step: as, an inceptive proposition; an inceptive verb (one that expresses the beginning of action).

2) In mathematics, serving to initiate or produce: applied to such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is inceptive of a line; a line, of a surface; and a surface, of a solid.

3) That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or a verb. Also inchoative.

inch:

1) To drive or force by inches or small degrees: as, to inch one's way along.

2) To deal out by inches; give sparingly.

3) To mark with lines an inch apart.

4) To advance or retire by small degrees; move reluctantly or by inches: as, to inch away from the fire.

5) An island.

6) Abbreviations of inchoative.

7) A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot.

8) Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; the least part or amount.

9) A critical moment.

10) Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness.

inch-pound:

1) A unit of energy, being the work done in raising a pound through an inch.

incidence:

1) A subordinate occurrence or thing; an incident; something incidental or casual.

2) The manner of falling; direction of the line of fall; course.

3) In physics, the falling or impinging of a ray of light or heat, etc., upon a surface: used especially with reference to the direction of the ray.

4) In astronomy, same as immersion, 4.

5) In geometry, the situation of two figures in which they have something more in common than they would have in some other situation, but do not completely coincide.

6) In gunnery, the angle which the longer axis of a projectile makes with the surface struck.

7) The actual fall of taxation upon a particular individual or piece of property, in distinction from its nominal or supposed distribution.

incident:

1) Falling or striking upon something, as a ray of light or a projectile; impinging or acting upon anything from without.

2) Likely to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally appertaining; necessarily conjoined.

3) Appertaining to or following another thing; conjoined as a subordinate to a principal thing; appurtenant: as, rent is incident to a reversion.

4) Subordinate; casual; incidental.

5) That which falls out or takes place; an occurrence; something which takes place in connection with an event or a series of events of greater importance.

6) A thing necessarily or frequently depending upon, appertaining to, or legally passing with another that is the principal or more important; a natural or characteristic accompaniment.

7) In decorative art, the representation of any action, often much conventionalized, but still to be recognized: thus, a frieze may consist of a number of incidents relating collectively some historical event.

8) Same as afferent

9) : noting the nerves which convey impressions from the periphery to the nervous centers.

incidental:

1) Occurring, inseparably or fortuitously, in conjunction with something else, usually of greater importance; of minor importance; occasional; casual: as incidental expenses.

2) Synonyms Chance, Casual, etc. See accidental.

3) Something subordinate or casual: often used in the plural to mean minor expenses.

incipient:

1) In Hebrew grammar, noting the verbal tense or form with prefixed servile letters, otherwise called future, present, and imperfect.

2) Beginning; commencing; entering on existence or appearance.

in-circle: None

incircle:

1) An inscribed circle.

2) Same as encircle.

inclination:

1) The act of inclining, or the state of being inclined; a leaning; any deviation from a given direction or position.

2) In geometry and mech., the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes toward each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the angle of inclination.

3) The angle which a line or plane makes with the horizon; declivity.

4) An inclined surface; a slope or declivity, as of land.

5) A set or bent of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing or person than to another; a leaning, liking, or preference: as, an inclination for poetry; a strong inclination toward law.

6) A person for whom or a thing for which one has a liking or preference.

7) In Greek and Latin grammar, same as enclisis.

incliner:

1) One who or that which inclines.

2) An inclined dial.

inclusion:

1) The contents of vesicles, of all sizes, in protoplasm as an emulsion, enveloped by pellicles of the continuous substance or plasma; the discontinuous portions of protoplasm.

2) The act of including, or the state of being included.

3) That which is included or inclosed.

incogitability:

1) The character of being incogitable, or incapable of being thought, or of being directly and positively thought.

incogitable:

1) Not cogitable; unthinkable.

incognizible: None

incognoscible:

1) Not cognoscible; such as cannot be known or recognized; incognizable.

incommensurability:

1) The property of being incommensurable.

incommensurable:

1) Not commensurable; having no common measure: thus, two quantities are incommensurable when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; in arithmetic, having no common divisor except unity. See commensurable.

2) One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

incomplete:

1) Not complete; not fully finished or developed; lacking some part or particular; defective; imperfect.

incomplexly:

1) In an incomplex manner; without complexity or confusion: as, the divine mind cognizes incomplexly those things that in their own nature are complex.

incomposite:

1) Not composite; uncompounded; simple.

incompossibility:

1) The state or condition of being incompossible; incapability of coexistence; incompatibility.

incompossible:

1) Not possible to be or to be true together; incapable of coexistence; incompatible.

incomprehensibility:

1) The character of being incomprehensible, in either sense of that word.

incomprehensible:

1) A thing or being that cannot be circumscribed within limits or that cannot be grasped by the intellect.

2) Not to be comprehended or comprised within limits; illimitable.

3) Not to be comprehended or understood; that cannot be grasped by the mind.

4) That is incomprehensible which may be known or believed as a fact, but of which the mode of existence or of operation, or of coming to pass, cannot be understood.

incomprehensibleness:

1) Incomprehensibility.

incomprehensibly:

1) In an incomprehensible manner; to an extent or a degree which is incomprehensible.

incomprehension:

1) Lack of comprehension or understanding.

incomprehensive:

1) Not comprehensive; not including or comprising enough; unduly limited or restricted.

inconceivability:

1) The quality of being inconceivable.

inconceivable:

1) Incapable of being conceived, or realized in the imagination; incredible; inexplicable.

2) An expression which conveys no conception whatever, but is mere gibberish, is not called inconceivable, but unintelligible. The word inconceivable (see also unconceivable) is used in the following senses in philosophy: Involving a contradiction in terms, such as the idea of a non-existent being.

3) Unacceptable to the mind because involving a violation of laws believed to be well established by positive evidence, as a perpetual motion.

4) Unimaginable by man on account of an inseparable association, although not perhaps involving any contradiction nor even physically impossible, as the perception of color without extension.

5) Unimaginable to a particular person from novelty, as the idea that parallel straight lines meet at infinity.

6) Capable of being conceived only by a negative or relaive notion, such as the idea of infinity.

7) Incredible; not to be imagined as believed in by any man, as the supposition of an event undetermined by a cause.

inconceivableness:

1) The quality of being inconceivable.

inconceivably:

1) In an inconceivable manner; beyond the power of conception.

inconceptible:

1) Inconceivable.

inconcludent:

1) Not conclusive; not furnishing adequate grounds for a conclusion or inference.

inconcluding:

1) Inconclusive.

inconclusion:

1) Inconclusiveness.

inconclusive:

1) Not conclusive in evidence or argument; not leading to a determination or conclusion; not decisive or convincing; indeterminate.

2) Not conclusive in action; reaching no definite conclusion or result; producing no conclusive effect; ineffective; inefficient: as, inconclusive experiments.

inconclusively:

1) In an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness:

1) The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

inconcrete:

1) Not concrete; abstract; discrete.

inconditional:

1) Unconditional; without qualification or limitation.

inconditionate:

1) Unconditioned; not limited by conditions; absolute.

incongrue:

1) Incongruous.

incongruent:

1) Incongruous.

incongruity:

1) The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity or mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another; lack of adaptation.

2) That which is incongruous; something not suitably conjoined, related, or adapted: as, this episode is an incongruity.

incongruous:

1) In the theory of numbers, not congruent: thus, 7 and 8 are incongruous to the modulus 3, giving different remainders when divided by the modulus.

2) Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally fitting and agreeing; unsuited or unsuitable; inharmonious.

3) Consisting of inappropriate parts, or of parts not fitly put together; disjointed: as, an incongruous story.

4) Synonyms Inconsistent, etc. (see incompatible), unsuitable, unsuited, unfit, inappropriate, ill-matched, out of keeping.

in-conic:

1) In mathematics, an inscribed conic.

inconscient:

1) Unconscious; subconscious; wanting self-consciousness.

inconcious: None

inconsecutive:

1) Not succeeding in regular order; disconnected.

inconsecutiveness:

1) The quality of being inconsecutive, or without order.

inconsequence:

1) The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of proper or logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

2) That which is inconsequent; something that does not properly follow; an unrelated or misplaced sequence.

inconsequent:

1) Not consequent; not resulting from what has preceded; out of proper relation; irrelevant: as, inconsequent remarks; his actions are very inconsequent.

2) Not following from the premises; of the nature of an inference the conclusion of which might be false though the premises were true; illogical; formally fallacious.

inconsequential:

1) Not consequential; not following from the premises; without cause or without consequences; illogical; irrational: as, inconsequential reasons or actions.

2) Of no consequence or value.

inconsequentiality:

1) The state of being inconsequential.

2) That which is inconsequential.

inconsequentially:

1) In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction.

inconsequently:

1) In an inconsequent manner; irrelevantly.

inconsequentness:

1) The quality of being inconsequent or irrelevant; inconsequence.

inconsistency:

1) The quality of being inconsistent; want of consistency or agreement between ideas or actions; contradictory relation of parts or particulars; intrinsic opposition in fact or in principle; incongruity; contrariety; discrepancy.

2) A want of consistency in feeling, idea, or act; lack of agreement or uniformity in manifestation; incongruity.

3) Synonyms Incoherency, irreconcilability, discrepancy, contradictoriness. See incompatible.

incontestable:

1) Not contestable; not admitting of dispute or debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable.

2) Synonyms Indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

incopresentability:

1) The character of being incopresentable.

incopresentable:

1) Not presentable together.

incorporal:

1) Not in bodily form; incorporeal.

2) Not consisting of matter; immaterial.

incorporealism:

1) The condition of being incorporeal; immateriality; incorporeal spiritual existence, or belief in such existence.

increase:

1) To become greater in any respect; become enlarged, extended, or multiplied; grow or advance in size, quantity, number, degree, etc.; augment; multiply; wax, as the moon.

2) To make greater in any respect; enlarge or extend in bulk, quantity, number, degree, etc.; add to; enhance; aggravate: opposed to diminish.

3) A growing larger, as in size, number, quantity, degree, etc.; augmentation; enlargement; extension; multiplication.

4) The amount or number added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; produce; issue; offspring.

5) In astronomy, the period of increasing light or an increasing luminous phase; the waxing, as of the moon.

increment:

1) In forestry, the volume or value of wood produced during a given period by the growth of a tree or of a stand. See accretion, 5.

2) A uniform variation; a regular increase.

3) The act or process of increasing; a growing or swelling in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

4) Something added; an increase or augmentation; specifically, in mathematics, the excess (positive or negative) of the value which a function would have if its independent variable were increased by any amount, especially by unity, over the value which it has for any particular value of the variable; the difference of a function; also, an arbitrary supposed increase of an independent variable.

5) In rhetoric, a species of amplification which consists in magnifying the importance of a subject (person or thing) by stating or implying that it has no superior, or that the greatest of all others is inferior to it: as, Thou hast slain thy mother. What more can I say? Thou hast slain thy mother.

6) In Latin grammar, a syllable in another form of a word additional to the number of syllables in the nominative singular of a noun, adjective, etc., or the second person singular of the present indicative active of a verb.

7) In heraldry, the state of the moon when crescent: as, the moon in her increment.

in-cubic:

1) In mathematics, an inscribed cubic.

indagatory:

1) Pertaining to indagation.

indeficiency:

1) The quality of being indeficient or unfailing.

indeficient:

1) Unfailing.

indefinite:

1) Not definite; not defined; not precise; vague: as, an indefinite time, proposition, term, or sensation.

2) Infinite in number. The term was introduced by Pascal. Descartes distinguished between the indefinite, which has no particular limit, and the infinite, which is incomparably greater than anything having a limit. The distinction is considered as highly important by many metaphysicians.

3) Specifically, in botany, uncertain in number or too great to be easily counted: for example, the stamens when more than 10, and not clearly in multiples of the ground number of the flower, are said to be indefinite.

4) In logic, indeterminate in logical quantity; not distinguishing between “some” and “all.”

5) In grammar, not such as to make definite or determinate the person, thing, place, time, or manner in question: applied to certain adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs, as the indefinite article (see article, 11), any, some, such, anywhere, anyhow, otherwise, and to certain tenses of verbs, as the Greek aorist (which means ‘indefinite’) and the simple past in English.

indefinitude:

1) Number or quantity beyond determination or estimation.

2) Indefiniteness; want of precision.

indemonstrability:

1) The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

indemonstrable:

1) Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

2) Immediately evident; axiomatical; not capable of being made more evident.

independent:

1) Not dependent; not requiring the support or not subject to the control or controlling influence of others; not relying on others for direction or guidance; not subordinate; of things, not standing in a relation of dependence to something else: used absolutely or followed by of, formerly sometimes by on: as, a person's fortunes in life are quite independent of the configuration of the planets at his nativity.

2) Not due to or connected with dependence; pertaining to or permitting freedom of action; free of control or restraint: as, an independent income, estate, or position; independent action.

3) Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing.

4) Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-confident; bold; unconstrained: as, an independent air or manner.

5) Irrespective; exclusive; without taking note or notice: followed by of.

6) [capitalized] Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists; belonging to the Independents.

7) In mathematics, not depending upon another for its value: said of a quantity or function.

8) Having a competency; able to live well without labor; well-to-do.

9) One who acts with independence; one who acts in accordance with his own will, judgment, or conscience.

10) [capitalized] Eccles., one who maintains the principles of independency, or the freedom of the local church from external control; specifically, in England, a name given to a Congregationalist.

11) [cap. or lowercase] In politics: One who acts independently of any organized party; one who opposes or supports measures or men on independent grounds.

12) One of an organized party assuming the name “Independent”; specifically, in United States politics, a member of the party otherwise called the Greenback party.

indeterminate:

1) Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; not exclusively possessing either of a pair of contradictory attributes.

indeterminateness:

1) The character of being indeterminate; lack of settled limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

indetermination:

1) Lack of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction.

indeterminism:

1) The doctrine that, though the will is somewhat influenced by motives, it is not entirely governed by them, but has a certain freedom and spontaneity.

indeterminist:

1) A believer in indeterminism.

index:

1) To point out, as an index; indicate.

2) To make an index to, or place in an index: as, to index a book, or the contents of a book.

3) That which points out; anything that shows, indicates, or manifests.

4) In logic, a sign which signifies its object by virtue of being really connected with it.

5) Something intended to point out, guide, or direct, as the hand of a clock or a steam-gage, the style of a sun-dial, an arm of a guide-post, or the figure of a hand .

6) A detailed alphabetic (or, rarely, classified) list or table of the topics, names of persons, places, etc., treated or mentioned in a book or a series of books, pointing out their exact positions in the volume.

7) Prelude; prologue.

8) In anatomy, the forefinger or pointing finger.

9) In ornithology, the principal or middle digit of the wing of a bird: so called by those who hold that it is homologous with the forefinger of a mammal; by those who hold that the middle digit of the wing is the middle digit of a mammal, the pollex or thumb of a bird's wing is called the index.

10) In mathematics, the figure or letter which shows to what power a quantity is involved; the exponent.

11) In crystallography, in the notation of Whewell and Miller, one of three whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal: in the notation of Bravais, four numbers constitute the indices of a face of a hexagonal crystal.

12) In musical notation, a direct.

13) [capitalized] Same as Index Expurgatorius.

14) See craniometry.

15) In instruments having graduated circles for angular measurement, the pointer or mark on the movable arm which is so placed as to move in close proximity to the graduated circle and thus to indicate the angle passed over between any two given positions of the arm; also, the arm or revolving member pivoted at the center of the graduated circle, which carries the index-mark or pointer.

16) The numerical value of a measured object or process, or of a counted phenomenon, expressed in percentage of another measured object, or process, or counted phenomenon: applied particularly in measurements of organisms for expressing the ratio between the sizes of two organs. See craniometry.

17) In forestry, the highest average actually found upon a given locality.

18) Same as palatomaxillary or palatoalveolar index. Turner.

index-correction:

1) In astronomy, the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error.

index-error:

1) The reading of the graduated limb of an astronomical or other instrument in the position of the telescope in which the reading ought to be zero.

index-glass:

1) In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer. See sextant.

index-law:

1) In mathematics See index, 7.

indicate:

1) To point out; show; suggest, as by an outline or a word, etc.: as, the length of a shadow indicates the time of day; to indicate a picture by a sketch.

2) Especially, to give a suggestion of; serve as a reason or ground for inferring, expecting, using, etc.; also, merely suggest; hint: as, a falling barometer indicates rain or high wind; certain symptoms indicate certain remedies in the treatment of disease.

indication:

1) The act of indicating or pointing out; a showing; exhibition; manifestation; prognostication.

2) That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

indicatrix:

1) In geometry, the curve of intersection of any surface with a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point.

2) In the theory of equations, a curve which exhibits the joint effect of the two middle criteria of Newton's rule, in the case of an equation of the fifth degree having all its roots imaginary.

3) In crystallography, a surface, in general (for a biaxial crystal) an ellipsoid having axes proportional to the principal refractive indexes, whose geometrical characters serve to exhibit the optical relations of the crystal: for a uniaxial crystal the surface becomes a spheroid and for an isotropic crystal a sphere.

indiction:

1) A declaration; proclamation.

2) A fiscal period of fifteen years, established by Constantine the Great after the reorganization of the Roman Empire, being the term during which the annual tax on real property was paid on the basis of a valuation made and proclaimed at the beginning of each quindecennial period. This became a common and convenient means for dating ordinary transactions.

3) Hence In chronology, a year bearing a number, or the number attached to the year, showing its place in a cycle of fifteen years, counting from a. d. 313.

indifference:

1) The state of being indifferent, as between persons or things; absence of prepossession or bias; impartiality.

2) The state of being indifferent or apathetic; the absence of definite preference or choice; want of differentiation or variation of feeling; absence of special interest; apathy; insensibility.

3) The character of being indifferent or immaterial; want of essential difference with respect to choice, use or non-use, etc.; immateriality; unimportance: as, the indifference of particular actions or things.

4) The condition of being indifferent in character or quality; a falling short of the standard of excellence; comparative mediocrity: as, the indifference of one's penmanship or work. Also indifferency.

indifferentism:

1) Systematic indifference; avoidance of choice or preference; specifically, the principle that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant; adiaphorism.

2) In metaphysics, the doctrine of absolute identity; the doctrine that to be in idea or thought and to exist are one and the same thing. See absolute identity, under absolute.

indigo:

1) Same as Japanese indigo.

2) In Australia, any plant of the genus Swainsona of the bean family, especially S. galegifolia. See Swainsona.

3) A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from leguminous plants of the genus Indigofera, and used as a blue dye. See indigoplant.

4) The violet-blue color of the spectrum, extending, according to Helmholtz, from G two thirds of the way to F in the prismatic spectrum. The name was introduced by Newton, but has lately been discarded by the best writers.

5) An American leguminous plant, Baptisia australis. See Baptisia. Also called blue false indigo and wild indigo.

indirect:

1) Not direct in space; deviating from a straight line; devious; circuitous: as, an indirect course in sailing.

2) Not direct in succession or descent; not lineal; of irregular derivation; out of direct line from the prime source or origin: as, indirect descent or inheritance; an indirect claim; indirect information.

3) Not direct in relation or connection; not having an immediate bearing or application; not related in the natural way; oblique; incidental; inferential: as, an indirect answer; an indirect effect; indirect taxes.

4) Not direct in action or procedure; not in the usual course; not straightforward; not fair and open; equivocal: as, indirect means of accomplishing an object.

5) Unfair, dishonest, dishonorable.

indiscernible:

1) Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible.

2) That which is not discernible.

indisputable:

1) Not disputable; not to be disputed; undoubtedly true; incontrovertible; incontestable.

2) Synonyms Unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, obvious.

indistinct:

1) Not distinct to the senses; not clearly distinguishable or perceptible; not to be discriminated; confused; blurred; obscure: as, indistinct outlines; an indistinct sound.

2) Not distinct to the mind; not clearly defined as to parts or details; indefinite; confused: as, indistinct notions. See clear, 6.

3) Not giving or having distinct impressions, images, or perceptions; dim; dull; imperfect: as, indistinct vision; an indistinct remembrance.

4) Synonyms Undefined, indistinguishable, dim, vague, uncertain, ambiguous.

indistinctness:

1) The quality or condition of being indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness: as, indistinctness of vision or of voice.

2) In psychology, that character of apprehension which consists in a deficiency of consciousness of the parts of the concept or idea apprehended.

individual:

1) In biology: A living being considered as unique or different from its kind and from the rest of nature, without reference to its morphological or physiological independence or dependence. It is in this sense that an organism is termed an individual with reference to reproduction and inheritance.

2) Indivisible; inseparable.

3) Not susceptible of logical subdivision; determinate in every respect; having a continuity of existence in all its changes; not divisible without loss of identity.

4) Of but one person or thing; pertaining or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing, or each separate person or thing: opposed to collective: as, individual character; individual labor or effort; individual action.

5) Serving or intended for the use of one person only: as, an individual salt-cellar.

6) Of which each is different or of a different design from the others: as, a set of individual coffee-cups (that is, a harlequin set).

7) A single thing; a being, animate or inanimate, that is or is regarded as a unit.

8) That which is not susceptible of logical subdivision, but is completely determinate, so that only one of a pair of contradictory attributes can be possessed by it.

9) A thing which by being in only one place at one time, or otherwise, has a continuity of existence in time.

10) Especially, a human being; a person.

11) In biology, any organism or part of an organized whole regarded as having (actually or in certain relations) an independent existence. The word is often applied specifically to one of a group or colony of organisms to distinguish it from the colony or group. Thus, many botanists regard each bud as a true individual, the whole plant or tree constituting a colony or compound organism.

12) A person merely; a man.

individualism:

1) The quality of being distinct or individual; subsistence as a distinct entity; individual character.

2) Individuality or independence in action; the principle of acting according to one's own will or for one's own ends; individual as opposed to associate action or common interests.

3) Hence That theory of government which favors the non-interference of the state in the affairs of individuals: opposed to socialism or collectivism.

4) In logic: The tendency to the doctrine that nothing is real but individual things. The doctrine is, for example, that the laws of nature are not real, but only the things whose mode of behavior is formulated in these laws.

5) The doctrine of pure egoism, or that nothing exists but the individual self.

individuality:

1) In biology:

2) Physiological completeness or independence; the ability of an organism to perform its normal functions or live out its life without the cooperation of others.

3) Structural independence, or homology with or morphological equivalence to a physiological individual.

4) The uniqueness of a living being, or its difference from others of its kind and from the rest of nature. It is in this sense that the offspring is said to inherit the individuality or constitution of a parent.

5) The condition or mode of being individual.

6) The particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from another; idiosyncrasy: as, a person of marked individuality.

7) A personality; a personage; an individual.

8) The existence, efforts, interests, or concerns of the individual as distinguished from the interests or concerns of the community.

individualization:

1) The act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized. Also spelled individualisation.

individuand:

1) In logic, capable of being embodied in an individual; bringing a general form into individual existence.

individuant:

1) Bringing a general form into individual existence.

individuate:

1) Undivided; indivisible.

2) In metaphysics, rendered individual; brought down from the ideal world of forms to the world of individual existence; individuated.

3) To make individual; give the character of individuality to; discriminate or mark as distinct; individualize.

individuate:

1) Undivided; indivisible.

2) In metaphysics, rendered individual; brought down from the ideal world of forms to the world of individual existence; individuated.

3) To make individual; give the character of individuality to; discriminate or mark as distinct; individualize.

individuation:

1) In metaphysics, the determination or contraction of a general nature to an individual mode of existence; the development of the individual from the general.

2) Separate or individual existence or independence; that by which such individuality is developed and maintained.

3) In biology: A general term summarizing the conditions for the maintenance and perpetuation of an individual organism, when these conditions are considered collectively and in contrast with those which conduce to the generation of new beings.

4) A unifying principle or a cause of individuality.

5) The unification of two distinct types of organisms into an individual whole, such as the lichen-thallus.

indivisibility:

1) The state or property of being indivisible.

indivisible:

1) Not divisible into parts or fragments; incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; inseparable.

2) That which is indivisible; specifically, in geometry, one of the elements, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

indubitable:

1) Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt: as, indubitable proof.

2) Synonyms See list under indisputable.

induction:

1) The act of inducting or bringing in.

2) Specifically, the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies; installation; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the official act of putting a clergyman in actual possession of the church and its temporalities, to which he has been presented: usually performed by virtue of a mandate under the seal of the bishop.

3) Beginning; commencement; introduction.

4) In a literary work, an introduction or preface; a preamble; a prologue; a preliminary sketch or scene; a prelude, independent of the main performance, but exhibiting more or less directly its purpose or character: as, the induction to Shakspere's “Taming of the Shrew.”

5) In logic, the process of drawing a general conclusion from particular cases; the inference from the character of a sample to that of the whole lot sampled.

6) In physics, the process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact; electrical influence.

7) Magnetic induction is the flux density in a medium such as iron when subjected to a magnetizing force. It is expressed in terms of a unit called the gauss, namely, the number of lines of force per square centimeter of cross-section of the substance. Induction, thus numerically defined, is usually designated by the letter B; the magnetizing force to which it is due, by the letter H. Induction is frequently determined by winding a ring-shaped piece of the iron to be tested with two coils of wire, the primary and the secondary coil. The secondary coil is connected to a ballistic galvanometer and a known current is suddenly sent through the primary coil. The magnetic field thus established within the iron induces a flow of electricity through the secondary coil and through the galvanometer, which affords a measure of the induction. The relation is expressed by the equation where Q is the quantity of electricity as measured by the deflection of the galvanometer, R is the resistance of the secondary circuit, S is the cross-section of the iron, and n2 is the number of turns of wire in the secondary coil. The relation between induction and the magnetizing force may be expressed graphically by means of a curve, called the curve of induction, in which ordinates represent the values of the induction B and abscissæ the corresponding values of the magnetizing force H. The curve rises slowly for small magnetizing forces and then sharply, for a time, until the iron approaches saturation, after which the slope of the curve diminishes. These changes in the direction of the curve are due to variations in the permeability of the iron, which increases with the magnetizing force, reaches a maximum, and then diminishes again indefinitely. The induction B is not identical with the magnetization I which is defined by the equation

8) The leading or admission of steam into a cylinder.

9) In general, the principle that, given any class of terms s, to which belongs the first term of any progression, and to which belongs the term of the progression next after any term of the progression belonging to s, then every term of the progression belongs to s.

inductive:

1) An electric circuit containing considerable self-induction. See induction.

2) Leading or drawing; inducing; tempting: with to.

3) Tending to induce or cause; productive: with of.

4) In logic, pertaining to or of the nature of induction: as, inductive syllogism, reasoning, or proof.

5) Having the character of an induction or prologue; introductory.

6) In electricity: Able to produce electricity by induction: as, inductive force.

7) Operating by induction: as, an inductive electrical machine.

8) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction: as, certain substances have a great inductive capacity. See induction, 6.

inelastic:

1) Not elastic; not returning after a strain; lacking elasticity.

2) Incompressible; rigid; unyielding

inequal:

1) Unequal; unjust.

2) In entomology, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface

inequality:

1) Lack of equality in character or attributes; unlikeness between things of the same kind; diversity; disparity: as, inequality in size, numbers, etc.; the inequality of the fingers.

2) Lack of equality in the state or condition of a person or thing; want of uniformity of relation, level, surface, etc.; variation or variable ness; unevenness: as, inequalities of temper; inequalities of rank or fortune; inequalities of the earth's surface.

3) Injustice; partiality.

4) In astronomy, the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean mo tion.

5) In algebra, an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality ⟩ or ⟨; thus, a ⟩ b, signifying that a is greater than b, and a ⟨ b, signifying that a is less than b, are inequalities.

inertia:

1) Lack of activity; sluggishness; passiveness; inertness.

2) In physics, that property of matter by virtue of which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause changes that state. Also called vis inertiæ (force of inertia).

3) In medicine, want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly in parturition.

4) With regard to a plane or point, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the square of its distance from the given plane or point.

in esse:

1) In being; in actuality; actually existing. Compare in posse.

ineunt:

1) In mathematics, a point of a curve.

inexistence:

1) Lack of existence; non-existence.

2) Existence within; inherence. Also inexistency.

inexistence:

1) Lack of existence; non-existence.

2) Existence within; inherence. Also inexistency.

inexistency:

1) Same as inexistence.

inexistent:

1) Existing in something else; inherent. Also inexisting.

2) Not existing; having no existence; pertaining to non-existence.

inextensible:

1) That cannot be stretched; not extensible: applied in geometry to a surface which can be bent in any way, but only so that each element remains unchanged in magnitude and shape.

infer:

1) To bring in, on, or about; lead forward or advance; adduce.

2) To form as an opinion or belief in consequence of something else observed or believed; derive as a fact or consequence, by reasoning of any kind; accept from evidence or premises; conclude.

3) To bear presumption or proof of; imply.

4) To conclude; reach a conclusion by reasoning.

inference:

1) The formation of a belief or opinion, not as directly observed, but as constrained by observations made of other matters or by beliefs already adopted; the system of propositions or judgments connected together by such an act in a syllogism—namely, the premises, or the judgment or judgments which act as causes, and the conclusion, or the judgment which results as an effect; also, the belief so produced.

2) Reasoning from effect to cause; reasoning from signs; conjecture from premises or criteria; hypothesis.

inferential:

1) Of or pertaining to an inference; deduced or deducible by inference.

inferior:

1) In anatomy, lying on the ventral side of the body; farther from the dorsal line, or back, than some other organ or part of an organ.

2) Lower in space; situated below or in a lower position; subjacent: as, the inferior maxillary bone; the inferior limb of the moon.

3) Lower in grade or in any scale of reckoning; less important or valuable; of smaller consideration; subordinate: as, goods of inferior quality; a man of inferior rank.

4) In botany, growing below some other organ. An inferior calyx is one that is inserted below the ovary, or free; an inferior ovary is one with adnate or superior calyx. Compare superior.

5) In astronomy: Situated or occurring between the earth and the sun: as, the inferior planets; an inferior conjunction of Mercury and Venus.

6) Lying below the horizon: as, the inferior part of a meridian.

7) 5 In music, lower in pitch.

8) In entomology, pertaining to the lower or ventral surface of an insect; below; nearer the ventral surface than other parts.

9) In printing, occupying the lower part of the shank of the type; standing below other type in the same line: as, the inferior figures used in chemical notation.

10) A court the proceedings or determinations of which are subject to the supervision or review of another court, of general jurisdiction, of the same state. Few phrases in law are more indeterminate than this. It is a well-settled maxim that jurisdiction is presumed in favor of the proceedings of superior, but not those of inferior, courts. The rule originated in England, where the courts of Chancery, Queen's (or King's) Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, all having an ancient common-law existence, and general, though not identical, jurisdiction, were known as the superior courts; and the distinction between them and inferior courts of special or limited jurisdiction was clear. In American law the term is variously used, without an exact meaning, except as afforded by the context.

11) A person who ranks below another; one who holds a lower place; a subordinate: as, an inferior in qualifications or experience; the inferiors in a great household.

inferiority:

1) The state of being inferior, especially in degree or quality; a lower state or condition.

2) In logic, the character of a sign, name, proposition, or inference which is applicable to only a part of the cases to which another is applicable.

infinitant:

1) In logic, applied to a sign of negation which is closely connected with a general term, as the non in non-existent.

infinitary:

1) Pertaining to infinite quantity.

infinitate:

1) To render infinite; in logic, to negate by attaching a sign of negation to: said particularly of terms, as objects of the action, and also of propositions.

infinitation:

1) The act or result of infinitating.

infinite:

1) In geometry, the plane on which lie all points at infinity and all straights at infinity.

2) Immeasurably or innumerably great; so great as to be absolutely incapable of being measured or counted.

3) All-embracing; lacking nothing; the greatest possible; perfect; absolute: applied only to Divinity.

4) Boundless; unbounded; endless; without limit; interminable. In this sense the surface of a pea is infinite, while a plane of immeasurable extent whose continuity is interrupted by one small hole is finite.

5) By hyperbole, indefinitely extensive; beyond our powers of measuring or reckoning.

6) [Tr. Gr. ἀόριστος: see aorist.] In logic, modified, as a term, by a sign of negation.

7) Anything which is infinite, in any sense.

8) A large number; a crowd.

infiniteness:

1) The state of being infinite; infinity; immensity.

infinitesimal:

1) Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

2) In mathematics, a fictitious quantity so small that by successive additions to itself no sensible quantity, such as the unit of quantity, could ever be generated.

infinitesimally:

1) By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

infinition:

1) Infinitation; negation.

infinituple:

1) Multiplied an infinite number of times.

infinity:

1) The condition of being infinite or the greatest possible; immeasurableness; innumerability; perfection: as, the infinity of God; infinity of duration.

2) Unlimited extension; figuratively, exhaustless quantity or number: as, inconceivable infinity; an infinity of details.

3) In geometry, the part of space at an infinite distance from the part chiefly considered.

4) An infinite number: as, an infinity of straight lines. Its symbol is ∞.

infirmity:

1) The state of being infirm; weakness; especially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a malady: as, the infirmities of age.

2) A weakness; failing; fault; foible.

inflection:

1) The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; a bend or bending.

2) In optics, the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body, usually attended by the formation of colored fringes: more commonly called diffraction.

3) In grammar, the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; more specifically, variation in part by internal change, and not by added elements alone.

4) Modulation of the voice in speaking, or any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

5) In geometry, the place on a curve where a tangent moving along the curve by a rolling motion changes the direction of its turning, and begins to turn back; a stationary tangent.

6) In eccles. chanting, same as accent, 7.

inflexion:

1) etc. See inflection, etc.

inflectional:

1) Pertaining to or having inflection.

2) In grammar, exhibiting inflection; inflective; pertaining to inflection.

inflexional: None

influence:

1) To exercise influence on; modify, affect, or sway, especially by intangible or invisible means; act on or affect by the transmission of some energy or potency: as, the sun influences the tides; to influence a person by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

2) Synonyms To lead, induce, move, impel, actuate, prevail upon.

3) A flowing in; direct influx of energy: followed by into.

4) In astrology, the radiation of power from the stars in certain positions and collocations, affecting human actions and destinies; a supposed positive occult power exerted by the stars over human affairs.

5) Outgoing energy or potency that produces effects (primarily internal), or affects, modifies, or sways by insensible or invisible means that to which it is directed or on which it operates: sometimes used for the effect produced: as, the influence of heat on vegetation; the influence of climate on character; the influence of the moon on the tides; the influence of example on the young.

6) Capacity or power for producing effects by insensible or invisible means; authority; power; ascendancy over others; sway: as, a man of influence; a position of great influence.

7) In electricity and magnetism, same as induction, 6.

influx:

1) The act of flowing in; an inflow: as, an influx of light.

2) Infusion; intromission.

3) Influence; power.

4) A flowing or coming in; continuous introgression: as, a great influx of goods into a country.

5) The place or point at which one stream flows into another or into the sea: as, at the influx of the brook.

influxionism:

1) The doctrine of physical influx. See influx.

influxionist:

1) An adherent of the metaphysical theory of physical influx. See influx.

informant:

1) Giving form; transmuting matter by communicating to it a form; informing.

2) One who informs or gives information; an informer.

3) Synonyms Informant, Informer. Informant is special, relating only to a given occasion: as, who was your informant? Informer may be special or general, relating to one occasion or, more commonly, to a practice or occupation, as implying a habit of informing, or a dishonorable betrayal of knowledge gained in confidence. It has acquired odious associations.

information:

1) Communication of form or element; infusion, as of an animating or actuating principle.

2) Knowledge communicated or received; particular intelligence or report; news; notice: as, to get information of a shipwreck.

3) Knowledge inculcated or derived; known facts or principles, however communicated or acquired, as from reading, instruction, or observation: as, a man of various information; the information gathered from extended travel.

4) In law:

5) An official criminal charge presented, usually by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury. Wharton.

6) A criminal charge made under oath, before a justice of the peace, of an offense punishable summarily.

7) A complaint, in a qui tam action in a court of common-law jurisdiction, to recover a penalty prescribed by statute or ordinance.

8) In English law, a complaint in the name of the crown, in a civil action, to obtain satisfaction of some obligation to, or for some injury to the property or property rights of, the crown.

9) In Scots law, a written argument in court.

10) In metaphysics, the imparting of form to matter.

informed:

1) Formed; animated; actuated.

2) Unformed; formless; shapeless.

informed:

1) Formed; animated; actuated.

2) Unformed; formless; shapeless.

infortune:

1) III fortune; misfortune.

2) In astrology, the planet Saturn or Mars, or even Mercury when he is much afflicted.

infra-red: None

ingrain:

1) Dyed with grain or kermes. See grain, 11.

2) Dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture: said of a textile fabric.

3) Belonging to the fabric from the beginning; imparted to it in the thread or yarn: said of a color used in dyeing.

4) A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.

5) A quarter of a chaldron of coals given in excess of the measure when the total exceeds 5 chaldrons.

6) To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes-insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring color.

7) To dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture.

8) Hence To work into the natural texture; imbue thoroughly; impregnate the whole substance or nature of, as the mind.

9) To lay on, as color.

10) Synonyms Ingrained, Inbred, Inborn, etc. See inherent.

ingress:

1) A going in; the act of entering or passing in; entrance.

2) Provision for going in; a place of entrance: as, the ingress and egress are on opposite sides.

3) In astronomy, the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac, or of a planet upon the disk of the sun in a transit; in astrology, the transit over the part of the zodiac occupied by the sun, moon, medium cæli, or ascendant.

4) In canon law. See access, 7.

5) To go in or enter.

6) In astrology, to transit the place which any of the four moderators has reached by direction.

inhere:

1) To be in, as an accident is in a substance; be related as an accident to a substance, as the predicate of a proposition is related to its subject, or an adjective to its substantive.

2) To dwell or exist as an element; have place as a quality or attribute; belong intrinsically; be innate or characteristic.

inherence:

1) The state of being inherent or of inhering; intrinsic existence.

2) The relation to its subject of an accident, or that which cannot exist out of a substance as subject. Thus, the relation of mortality to man is inherence.

inherent:

1) Inhering; infixed; sticking within; strongly lodged or incorporated.

2) Existing as an element, quality, or attribute; innately characteristic; intrinsic: as, inherent color; inherent beauty of character.

inhesion:

1) The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

in-hexagon:

1) An inscribed hexagon.

inn:

1) To furnish entertainment and lodging to; place in shelter.

2) To take up lodging; lodge.

3) A house; a dwelling; a dwelling-place; an abode.

4) Habitation; abode; residence.

5) A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; in law, a public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of such as may choose to visit it, and providing what is necessary for their subsistence, for compensation; a tavern; a public hotel.

6) A college or building in which students were lodged and taught: now retained only for the Inns of Court, in London. See below.

7) The town residence of a person of quality; a private hotel: as, Leicester Inn.

8) The precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars, whence the name Temple.

9) Synonyms Hotel, House, etc. See tavern.

10) An obsolete form of in.

innate:

1) Inborn; natural; pertaining to the inherited constitution of body or mind; not derived or acquired from any external source; especially, native to the mind; instinctive: as, an innate tendency to virtue or vice; innate ideas.

2) In botany: Borne on the apex of the supporting part: as, an innate anther, which is one that directly continues and corresponds to the apex of the filament.

3) Born within; originating within the matrix, or within the substance of the plant.

4) To bring or call into existence; inform.

5) In biology, characteristic of a species or common to the individuals of a species, or alike in parent and in offspring; hereditary; constitutional; congenital.

innervation:

1) A state of nervelessness.

2) The act of innervating or innerving; in physiology, supply of nervous influence or control; the sending of stimulation to some organ through its nerves.

3) In anatomy, the disposition of the nervous system in an animal body or any part of it.

innumerability:

1) The state of being innumerable.

innumerable:

1) That cannot be counted; incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; countless; hence, indefinitely, very numerous.

2) Not measurable by rhythmical numbers; unmusical; tuneless. [Rare.]

3) Synonyms Unnumbered, numberless, myriad.

inobservable:

1) Incapable of being directly observed even with the aid of instruments.

inordinate:

1) Beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; not adequately limited or restrained; disorderly; excessive; immoderate: as, inordinate demands; inordinate vanity: rarely applied to persons.

in-parabola:

1) An inscribed parabola.

in-polygon:

1) An inscribed polygon.

in potentia:

1) Potentially; in possibility.

inscribe:

1) To write or engrave; mark, as letters or signs, by writing or engraving; specifically, to display in writing on something durable or conspicuous: as, to inscribe a name on a roll, tablet, or monument.

2) To write or engrave the name of, as on a list or tablet; enroll in writing: as, to be inscribed among the councilors.

3) To mark with characters or words.

4) To dedicate or commend (a book or other writing) by a short address less formal than a dedication.

5) To imprint deeply; impress: as, to inscribe something on the memory.

6) In geometry, to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one.

inscriptible:

1) Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within anything: specifically applied in geometry to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures or solids.

insensate:

1) Not endowed with sense; destitute of the power of feeling; naturally senseless; inanimate.

2) Wanting or deprived of sense; destitute of natural sense or feeling; stupid.

3) Marked by want of sense or feeling; manifesting insensibility; irrational; maniacal.

inseparable:

1) Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

insight:

1) Perception; observation.

2) Mental vision; intellectual discernment or penetration.

3) The immediate cognition of an object; intuition.

inspiration:

1) The act of inspiring or breathing in; a drawing into the lungs, as of air; inhalation; the first movement in the act of respiration, followed by expiration.

2) A breathing or infusion into the mind or soul; an awakening or creation of thought, purpose, or any mental condition, by some specific external influence; intellectual exaltation; an inexplicable cognition, as the knowledge of an axiom, according to a priori philosophers.

3) In theology, an influence directly and immediately exerted by the Spirit of God upon the soul of man: in Christian theology, used especially with reference to the Old and New Testaments, regarded as written under the direct influence of God exercised upon the thoughts and feelings of the writers. ;

4) The state or condition of being inspired; determination or purpose excited by a specific external influence; communicated bent of mind.

5) That which is impressed by an inspiring influence; a thought or an emotion borne in upon one by an occult prompting or impulse.

in-square:

1) An inscribed square.

instance:

1) To cite as an instance; adduce in illustration or confirmation; mention as an example.

2) To furnish an instance or example of; exemplify; manifest.

3) To take or receive example or examples; give or find illustration: followed by in.

4) Presence; present time.

5) A happening or occurring; occurrence; occasion: as, it was correct in the first instance; a court of first instance (that is, of primary jurisdiction).

6) A case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or a precedent; an example; originally, a case offered to disprove a universal assertion: as, this has happened in three instances.

7) Hence Evidence; proof; token.

8) An impelling motive; influence; cause.

9) The process of a suit.

10) In Scots law, that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.

11) The act or state of being instant or urgent; insistence; solicitation; urgency.

instant:

1) Instantly; very soon.

2) Present; current; now passing: as, on the 8th of June instant; the 10th instant (that is, the 10th day “in the present month,” Latin instante mense).

3) Immediate; with no interval of time intervening; instantaneous.

4) Immediate in succession; very next.

5) Insistent; urgent; earnest; pressing.

6) A particular point of time regarded as present.

7) A point in duration; a moment; a very small period or interval of time: as, he will return in an instant.

8) Application; instance.

9) Synonyms Minute, etc. See moment.

10) To importune; urge.

instantaneous:

1) Done or produced in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible lapse of time.

2) In mech., existing in or referring to an instant of time; momentary: as, instantaneous position, displacement, velocity, acceleration, etc. (that is, the position, etc., at any instant).

instinct:

1) To impress as by an animating influence; communicate as an instinct.

2) Urged or animated from within; moved inwardly; infused or filled with some active principle: followed by with.

3) A special innate propensity, in any organized being, but more especially in the lower animals, producing effects which appear to be those of reason and knowledge, but which transcend the general intelligence or experience of the creature; the sagacity of brutes.

4) Natural intuitive power; innate power of perception or intuition.

institute:

1) To set up; establish; put into form and operation; set afoot: as, to institute laws, rules, or regulations; to institute a government or a court; to institute a suit or an investigation.

2) To establish in an office; appoint; in ecclesiastical use, to assign to a spiritual charge; invest with the cure of souls: used absolutely, or followed by to or into.

3) To ground or establish in principles; educate; instruct.

4) An established principle, rule, or law; a settled order.

5) plural A collection of established laws, rules, or principles; a book of elements, especially in jurisprudence: as, the Institutes of Justinian; Erskine's “Institutes of the Law of Scotland”; Calvin's “Institutes of the Christian Religion.”

6) An established body of persons; an institution; a society or association organized for some specific work, especially of a literary or scientific character: as, a philosophic or educational institute; a mechanics' institute; the Institute of Civil Engineers; the National Institute of France, or specifically the institute (see below).

7) In Scots law, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination.

8) Instituted; established.

instrument:

1) Something that serves as a means to the effecting of an end; anything that contributes to the production of an effect or the accomplishment of a purpose; a means; an agency.

2) Specifically Something used to produce a mechanical effect; a contrivance with which to perform mechanical work of any kind; a tool, implement, utensil, or machine.

3) Specifically In music, a mechanical contrivance or apparatus for producing musical sounds—that is, for setting up, either in a solid body or in a confined body of air, vibrations sufficiently rapid, regular, and definite to produce tones systematically related to one another.

4) One who is used by another; a human tool.

5) In law, a writing given as the means of creating, securing, modifying, or terminating a right, or affording evidence, as a writing containing the terms of a contract, a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.

6) See the adjectives. Synonyms Implement, Utensil, etc. See tool.

7) In music, to compose or arrange for instruments, especially for an orchestra; score.

integer:

1) An entire entity; particularly, in arithmetic, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, 54 is an integer, and .7 a fraction (seven tenths of a unit).

integrability:

1) The quality of being integrable; capability, as of a differential equation, of being solved by means of known functions.

integrable:

1) Capable of being integrated; that may be formed into, or assimilated to, a whole.

2) In mathematics, capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation.

integral:

1) Relating to a whole composed of parts spatially distinct (as a human body of head, trunk, and limbs), or of distinct units (as a number).

2) Hence, and by a reversion to the classical meaning of integer

3) Unmaimed; unimpaired.

4) Intrinsic; belonging as a part to the whole, and not a mere appendage to it.

5) In mathematics: Of, pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity.

6) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration: as, the integral method.

7) An integral whole; a whole formed of parts spatially distinct, or of numerical parts.

8) An integral part.

9) In mathematics, the result of integration, or the operation inverse to differentiation.

10) See the adjectives.

11) Total.

integrant:

1) Going to the formation of an integral whole.

2) Intrinsic: same as integral, 3, but modified in form by an affectation of precision.

3) An integral part.

integrate:

1) Summed up; resulting from the aggregation of separate parts; complete.

2) To bring together the parts of; bring together as parts; segregate and bring together like particles.

3) To perform the mathematical operation of integration.

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2) To bring together the parts of; bring together as parts; segregate and bring together like particles.

3) To perform the mathematical operation of integration.

integration:

1) The determination of the average rate of flow of a stream. On account of the varying friction against the bottom, sides, and overlying air, this value, as a rule, differs from the rate at any particular place in the cross-section of the stream.

2) The act of integrating, or bringing together the parts of an integral whole; the act of segregating and bringing together similar particles.

3) In mathematics, the operation inverse to differentiation; the operation of finding the integral of a function or of an equation.

4) The inference of subcontrariety from “Some A is B” to “Some A is not B.”

integrator:

1) An instrument for performing numerical integrations.

integrity:

1) The state of being integral; unimpaired extent, amount, or constitution; wholeness; completeness.

2) Unimpaired condition; soundness of state; freedom from corruption or impurity.

3) Unimpaired morality; soundness of moral principle and character; entire uprightness or fidelity.

4) Probity, Uprightness, etc. See honesty.

intellect:

1) The understanding; the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense, or except sense and imagination.

2) Mind collectively; current or collective intelligence: as, the intellect of the time.

3) plural Wits; senses; mind: as, disordered in his intellects.

intellectible:

1) In metaphysics, of the nature of a pure self-subsistent form, apprehended only by the reason. See intelligible, 2.

intellection:

1) An act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; mental activity; exercise of or capacity for thought.

2) In rhetoric, the figure also called synecdoche.

intellective:

1) Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend.

2) Produced by the understanding.

3) Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

4) Intellectual; intelligent.

intellectual:

1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; mental: as, intellectual powers or operations; intellectual amusements.

2) Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

3) Having intellect, or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge: as, an intellectual being.

4) The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties: commonly in the plural.

intellectualism:

1) Exercise of intellectuality; devotion to intellectual occupation or thought.

2) Belief in the supremacy of the intellect; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectualist:

1) One who intellectualizes; a devotee of the intellect or understanding; one who believes or holds that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectualistic:

1) Of or pertaining to intellectualism, or the doctrine of the intellectualists.

intellectuality:

1) The state of being intellectual; intellectual endowment; force or power of intellect.

intellectualization:

1) A making intellectual; development of the intellect. Also spelled intellectualisation.

intellectualize:

1) To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner.

2) To inform or endow with intellect; cause to become intellectual; develop the intellect or intellectuality of.

3) To give or attribute an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; idealize.

4) Also spelled intellectualise.

intelligence:

1) To convey intelligence; tell tales; tattle.

2) The quality of being intelligent; understanding; intellect; power of cognition.

3) Cultivated understanding; acquired knowledge; information stored up in the mind.

4) Exercise of superior understanding; address; skill: as, he performed his mission with much intelligence.

5) Mutual understanding; interchange of information or sentiment; intelligent intercourse; as, a glance of intelligence passed between them; to have intelligence with the enemy.

6) Information received or imparted; communicated knowledge; news: as, intelligence of a shipwreck.

7) An intelligent being; intellectual existence; concrete understanding: as, God is the Supreme Intelligence.

8) Advice, Tidings, etc. (see news), notification.

intelligible:

1) That can be understood; capable of being apprehended by the intellect or understanding; comprehensible.

2) In the Kantian philosophy, capable of being apprehended by the understanding only; incapable of being given in sense or applied to it.

intend:

1) To manage; superintend; supervise.

2) To stretch forth or out; extend or distend.

3) To direct; turn; fix in a course or tendency.

4) To fix the attention upon; attend to; superintend.

5) To fix the mind upon, as something to be done or brought about; have in mind or purpose; design: often used with the infinitive: as, I intend to write; no deception was intended.

6) To design to signify; mean to be understood; have reference to.

7) To pretend; make believe; simulate.

8) To look for; expect.

9) To intensify; increase.

10) To stretch forward; extend; move; proceed.

11) To attend; pay attention.

12) To have intention; be inclined or disposed.

intension:

1) Intensity, quantity, or degree of a quality, action, or effect.

2) The act of making intense; intensification.

3) In logic, a term used by Sir William Hamilton for the sum of the characters given in the definition of a term: intended to replace the term comprehension.

4) In biology, the origin of a new variety, race, or species from individuals which are restricted from free interbreeding with their kind.

intensity:

1) The character or state of being intense; the quantity or degree of a quality, action, or effect; degree; specifically, a high degree.

2) In physics and mech., the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result; the magnitude of a force, measured in appropriate units: as, the intensity of gravitation.

3) Used absolutely: Intense feeling or emotion; also, the exhibition or embodiment of intense feeling or emotion.

4) In photography, opacity or density, as of a negative. See intensification, 2.

intensive:

1) Pertaining or referable to intensity or degree; increasing in intensity or degree; making or becoming intense; intensifying.

2) Intense.

3) Intent; unremitted; assiduous.

4) In grammar, expressing intensity or a high degree of action or quality; serving to give force or emphasis: as, an intensive particle or prefix.

5) Logical comprehension or depth; the sum of the characters predicable of a term; the sum of consequences from a given fact.

6) Something serving to express intensity, or to give force or emphasis; specifically, in grammar, an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

7) In agriculture, concentrated (cultivation): designating high culture, or the principle of a small area well tilled, the purpose being to secure the most from every acre of land by means of the application of labor and fertilizers and the most thorough tillage. Compare extensive, 5.

8) In pathology, noting the treatment of disease by very large or frequently repeated doses, or by remedies of greatly increased strength or activity.

intensively:

1) In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; as regards intensity or degree.

intention:

1) Direction of the mind; attention; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

2) The act of intending or purposing.

3) That which is intended, purposed, or meant; that for which a thing is made, designed, or done; intent; purpose; aim; meaning; desire: often in the plural, especially (in colloquial use) with regard to marriage.

4) A straining or putting forth of action; exertion; intension.

5) In surgery, and figuratively in other uses, natural effort or exertion; course of operation; process: as, the wound healed by first or by second intention. See below.

6) A mental effort or exertion; notion; conception; opinion.

7) Understanding; attention; consideration.

8) In law, intent; the fixing of the mind upon the act and thinking of it as of one which will be performed when the time comes. Stephen; Harris. It depends on a joint exercise of the will and the understanding.

9) In scholastic logic, a general concept of the mind.

10) In Roman Catholic theology, in reference to the administration of the sacraments, the actual will, on the part of the one administrating, to perform seriously the rites prescribed by the church, and to do nothing to show contrary intention.

intentional:

1) Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.

2) In metaphysics, pertaining to an appearance, phenomenon, or representation in the mind; phenomenal; representational; apparent.

3) In metaphysics, an appearance having no substantial existence.

intercalary:

1) In chronology, inserted in the calendar out of regular order, as an extra day or month; having an additional day or month, as one of a cycle of years.

2) Hence Inserted or coming between others; introduced or existing interstitially: as, intercalary beds in geology.

3) In biology, intermediate in character between two types, yet not representing the actual genetic passage from one form to the other; interposed or intercalated, yet not biologically transitional.

4) In medicine, the days intervening between the critical days or crises of a disease.

5) In anatomy, additional; supernumerary; inserted between other parts, as the cartilages on the dorsal side of the vertebral column in many elasmobranchs.

intercalate:

1) In chronology, to insert in the calendar by proclamation or authority, as an extra day or month. See intercalary, 1.

2) Hence To insert between others; introduce interstitially; interject or interpolate, as something irregular or unrelated.

intercalation:

1) In chronology, an official insertion of additional time, as a day or a month, in the regular reckoning of the calendar, to make the year of the right length. See intercalary, 1.

2) Hence The insertion of anything between other things; irregular interposition or interjection, as, in geology, the intrusion of layers or beds between the regular rocks of a series.

intercept:

1) To take or seize by the way; interrupt the passage or the course of; bring to a halt or a stop: as, to intercept a letter or a messenger; to intercept rays of light.

2) To interrupt connection with or relation to; cut or shut off by interposition or interference; obstruct: as, to intercept one's view or outlook.

3) To interrupt; break off; put an end to.

4) In mathematics, to hold, include, or comprehend.

5) That which is intercepted; specifically, in geometry, the part of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by two other lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

intercepted:

1) In astrology, included between two cusps.

interfacial:

1) In geometry, included between two faces: thus, an interfacial angle is formed by the meeting of two planes.

2) Pertaining to an interface.

interface:

1) A plane surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies.

interior:

1) Being within; inside of anything that limits, incloses, or conceals; internal; further toward a center: opposed to exterior or superficial: as, the interior parts of a house or of the earth.

2) Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore: as, the interior parts of a country; an interior town.

3) Of or pertaining to that which is within; inside: as, an interior view.

4) Pertaining to the immediate contents of consciousness; relating to that which one can perceive within one's self; inward; inner; inmost; mental.

5) In entomology, inner; lying next to the body or the median line.

6) The internal part; the inside.

7) In art: An inside part of a building, considered as a whole from the point of view of artistic design or general effect, convenience, etc.

8) A picture of such an inclosed space, or of any subject considered as within such an inclosure, or under the conditions of lighting, etc., obtaining therein.

9) That part of a country or state which is at a considerable distance from its frontiers.

10) The internal or domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its external or foreign affairs.

intermediary:

1) Being or occurring between; having an intermediate position or action: as, an intermediary process.

2) One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intermediate agent; a go-between.

3) Same as nerve of Wrisberg (which see, under nerve).

intermediate:

1) To act intermediately; intervene; interpose.

2) In musical notation, of sharps or flats, accidental; not in the signature.

3) Situated between two extremes; coming between, in either position or degree; intervening; interposed: generally followed by between when the extremes are mentioned: as, an intermediate space; intermediate obstacles.

4) In mathematics, a syzygetic function: thus, if U and V are quantics of the same order, and if λ and μ are indeterminate constants, λU + μV is an intermediate of U and V.

5) An intermediary.

internal:

1) Situated or comprised within, or in an inner part or place; inclosed; on the finite side of a bounding surface or line; within the outer boundary of; visceral.

2) Pertaining to the subject itself, and independent, or relatively so, of other things. Thus, the internal affairs of a country are the affairs of its people with one another.

3) Inner; pertaining to the mind, or to the relations of the mind to itself.

4) In anatomy and zoology, in general, inner or interior; not superficial; deep-set; away from the surface or next to the axis of the body or of a part: as, the internal carotid or iliac artery; the internal head of the gastrocnemius.

5) To be taken internally, as a medicine.

6) Applied to a student who has studied in a college of an examining university, as opposed to an external student, or one who has studied in a college not belonging to that institution.

interpenetration:

1) The act of interpenetrating; reciprocal or mutual penetration; the occupation of the same space by the parts of two bodies.

2) In late medieval arch., from the end of the fifteenth century, the system of continuing moldings which meet each other independently past, the intersection, and generally of considering the identity of various architectural members as preserved after one has come to coincide partly with another or to be swallowed up in it, so that, for instance, the angles and edges of a square member which has become united with a member having a curved surface are shown on the curved surface as if projecting through it.

interplanetary:

1) Situated between the planets; within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet.

interpolate:

1) To insert in a writing; introduce, as a word or phrase not in the original text; especially, to foist in: introduce surreptitiously, as what is spurious or unauthorized.

2) To alter, as a book or manuscript, by insertion of new matter; introduce new words or phrases into; especially, to corrupt or vitiate by spurious insertions or additions.

3) In mathematics and physics, to introduce, in a series of numbers or observations (one or more intermediate terms), in accordance with the law of the series; make the necessary interpolations in: as, to interpolate a number or a table of numbers.

4) To carry on with intermissions; interrupt or discontinue for a time.

5) To interpose; place in an intermediate position.

interpolation:

1) The act of interpolating; the insertion of new words or expressions in a book or manuscript; especially, the falsification of a text by spurious or unauthorized insertions.

2) That which is interpolated; new or (especially) spurious matter inserted; an unannounced or unauthorized insertion in a text.

3) In mathematics, the process of finding, from the given values of a function for certain values of the variable, its approximate value for an intermediate value of the variable.

interpretation:

1) The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining; translation; explanation; elucidation: as, the interpretation of a difficult passage in an author; the interpretation of dreams or of prophecy.

2) The sense given by an interpreter; assumed meaning; apparent meaning; signification: as, varying interpretations of the same passage or event: to put a bad interpretation upon anything.

3) The representation of a dramatic part or character, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's particular conception of it: as, an original and spirited interpretation of “Hamlet.”

interrogatedness:

1) That character of testimony which consists in its having been elicited, or at least supplemented and checked, by interrogation.

interscendent:

1) In algebra, containing radicals in the exponents: thus, or is an interscendent expression: so called by Leibnitz as being intermediate between algebraic and transcendental quantities, but properly belonging to the latter category.

intersect:

1) To cut or divide into parts; lie or pass across: as, the ecliptic intersects the equator.

2) To cut apart; separate by intervening.

3) To cut into one another; meet and cross each other; have, as two geometrical loci, one or more points in common: as, intersecting lines.

4) In geometry, a point of intersection.

intersection:

1) The act of intersecting; a cutting or dividing, or cutting across: as, the intersection of a map by lines of latitude and longitude.

2) A place of crossing; specifically, a point common to two lines or a line and a surface, or a line common to two surfaces: as, a house at the intersection of two roads; the intersection of two geometrical lines or figures.

3) In logic, the relation of two classes each of which partly excludes and partly includes the other.

intestine:

1) Internal; inward; pertaining to the interior part of something.

2) Inner; innate; inborn.

3) Internal with regard to a company, community, or nation; domestic: usually applied to what is evil: as, intestine feuds.

4) In anatomy, the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; gut; bowel: in popular use usually in the plural: the guts; bowels; entrails.

intramercurial:

1) Lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury.

intransitive:

1) In grammar: Noting the case which expresses the subject of the intransitive verb or the object of the transitive verb.

2) In Eskimo gram., noting the thing possessed. Also called objective.

3) In grammar, not expressing an action that passes immediately over to an object; not taking a direct object: said of verbs that require a preposition before their object, or take one only indirectly, or in the manner of a dative: as, to stand on the ground; to swim in the water; to run away.

4) Not transitive, in the logical or mathematical sense.

5) In grammar, a verb which does not properly take after it an object, as sit, fall, run, lie.

intrant:

1) Same as entrant.

2) In English universities, an elector; one who is elected to choose with others a person to fill an office.

intraphilosophic:

1) Within the limits of philosophic inquiry.

in-triangle:

1) An inscribed triangle.

intrinsic:

1) Being within; penetrating inward; intimate; familiar; intestine; domestic.

2) Hence—2. Pertaining to the inner or essential nature; intimately characterizing; inherent; essential; genuine; belonging to the subject in its very existence: as, the intrinsic value of gold or silver; the intrinsic merit of an action.

3) In Scots law, intimately connected with the point at issue: applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference that make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.

4) In anatomy, applied to those muscles of the limbs which take origin within the anatomical limits of the limb, such limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches.

5) Synonyms Interior, Inward, etc. See inner.

6) A genuine or essential quality.

7) In pathology, pertaining to the internal parts or to the structures proper of an organ.

introspection:

1) The act of looking inward; a view of the inside or interior; specifically, the act of directly observing the states and processes of one's own mind; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.

introspectionist:

1) One who practises introspection; one who follows the introspective method in psychological inquiry.

introspective:

1) Looking within; characterized or effected by introspection; studying or exhibiting one's own consciousness or internal state.

intuit:

1) To know intuitively or by immediate perception.

2) To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

intuition:

1) A looking on; a sight or view.

2) Direct or immediate cognition or perception; comprehension of ideas or truths independently of ratiocination; instinctive knowledge of the relations or consequences of ideas, facts, or actions.

3) Specifically, in philosophy, an immediate cognition of an object as existent.

4) [Some writers hold that the German Anschauung should not be translated by intuition. But this term is a part of the Kantian terminology, the whole of which was framed in Latin and translated into German, and this word in particular was used by Kant in his Latin writings in the form intuitus, and he frequently brackets this form after Anschauung, to make his meaning clear. Besides, the cognitio intuitiva of Scotus, who anticipated some of Kant's most important views on this subject, is almost identical with Kant's own definition of Anschauung. Intellectual intuition, used since Kant for an immediate cognition of the existence of God, was by the German mystics employed for their spiritual illumination (the term intuitio intellectualis was borrowed by them from Cardinal de Cusa), or light of nature.]

5) Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by but is assumed in experience.

6) Pure, untaught knowledge.

intuitional:

1) Pertaining to or derived from intuition; based on intuition as a principle: as, the intuitional origin of knowledge; the intuitional school of philosophy.

intuitionalism:

1) In metaphysics, the doctrine that the absolute is known, in its existence, by an immediate cognition of the understanding.

intuitionalist:

1) A believer in the doctrine of intuitionalism.

2) Same as intuitionist.

intuitionism:

1) The doctrine of Reid and other Scotch philosophers that external objects are immediately known in perception, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

intuitionist:

1) An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception.

intuitive:

1) Perceiving directly, without a medium, vicarious representation, symbol, or phenomenon; perceiving the object immediately as it exists.

2) Pertaining to a knowledge (especially, but not exclusively, an immediate knowledge) of a thing as existent.

3) Not determined by other cognitions; not discursive; of the nature of a first premise; immediate; self-evident; reached without reasoning by an inexplicable and unconscious process of thought.

4) Presenting an object as an individual image; not general.

intuitively:

1) In an intuitive manner; by instinctive apprehension: as, to perceive truth intuitively.

intuitivism:

1) The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are reached by intuition.

intuitivist:

1) One who believes in intuition; one who believes in the intuitive character of ethical ideas.

invalidity:

1) Weakness; infirmity.

2) Lack of validity; want of cogency, force, or efficacy; specifically, lack of legal force: as, the invalidity of an argument or of a will.

invariable:

1) Not variable; constant; uniform; unchanging.

2) Not capable of being varied; unalterable; unchangeable.

3) In mathematics, a quantity that does not vary; a constant.

invariance:

1) In mathematics, the essential character of invariants; persistence after linear transformation.

invariant:

1) Not varying or changing; remaining always the same.

2) In mathematics, a function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.

3) See the adjectives.

4) In physical chemistry, having a variance equal to zero.

5) An entity compounded of constituents, some of them subject to change or variation, which, despite this change, remains itself unchanged.

invariantive:

1) Pertaining to an invariant; persisting after a linear transformation.

invariod:

1) In mathematics, an ultracritical function.

inverse:

1) In logic, with conclusion as hypothesis and hypothesis as conclusion.

2) In logic, a proposition made by simply interchanging the hypothesis and conclusion of another, without any restriction.

3) In mathematics, an inverse point, curve, function, ratio, proportion, etc.

4) In rouge-et-noir, the triangular space in which bets are placed when wagering that the first card dealt for a color will not be the same color as the one that wins the coup: opposed to couleur. See rouge-et-noir.

5) Turned end for end, or in the opposite direction; having a contrary course or tendency; inverted: opposed to direct.

6) In mathematics, opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered: thus, subtraction is inverse to addition, division to multiplication, extraction of roots to the raising of powers, etc.

7) An inverted state or condition; a direct opposite; something directly or absolutely contrary to something else: as, the inverse of a proposition.

inversely:

1) In an inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less in proportion as another is less or greater.

inversion:

1) The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; a turning end for end, upside down, or inside out; any change of order such that the last becomes first and the first last; in general, any reversal of a given order or relation.

2) Specifically— In grammar, a change of the natural or recognized order of words: as, “of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable,” instead of “impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices.”

3) In rhetoric, a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tell against his cause and are favorable to the speaker's.

4) In music: The process, act, or result of transposing the tones of an interval or chord from their original or normal order. The several inversions of a chord are called first, second, and third respectively. See interval, 5, and chord, 4.

5) The process, act, or result of repeating a subject or theme with all its upward intervals or steps taken downward, and vice versa. Also called imitation by inversion or in contrary motion. (See imitation, 3.) Retrograde inversion, however, is the same as retrograde imitation (which see, under imitation, 3).

6) In double counterpoint, the transposition of the upper voice-part below the lower, and vice versa. Inversion is the test of the correctness of the composition. The transposition may be either of an octave or of any other interval.

7) In mathematics: A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation: as, to prove an answer by inversion, as division by multiplication or addition by subtraction.

8) Change in the order of the terms.

9) Certain transformations. Also the operation of reversing the direction of every line in a body without altering its length.

10) In geology, the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed.

11) Milit., a movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on.

12) In chem., a decomposition of certain sugars and other carbohydrates, induced by the action of a ferment or dilute acid by which the elements of water are added to a carbohydrate, each molecule of which breaks up into two molecules of a different carbohydrate. Thus, cane-sugar in solution, when heated with a dilute acid, takes up water and breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. See invert-sugar.

invisible:

1) Not visible; incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

2) Out of sight; concealed or withdrawn from view: as, he keeps himself invisible.

3) A Rosicrucian: so called because of the secret character of the organization.

4) One who rejects or denies the visible character or external organization of the church; specifically [capitalized], a name given to certain German Protestants because they maintained that the church of Christ might be, and sometimes had been, invisible.

involuntary:

1) Not voluntary or willing; contrary or opposed to will or desire; unwilling; unintentional: as, involuntary submission; an involuntary listener.

2) Not voluntary or willed; independent of volition or consenting action of the mind; without the agency of the will: as, involuntary muscular action; an involuntary groan.

involutant:

1) In mathematics, the topical resultant of the powers and products of powers of two matrices of the same order.

involute:

1) Noting a form of tooth-profile, used in gearing, traced by a point at the end of a tangent as it is unwrapped from a base-circle.

2) To return to a normal condition.

3) Rolled up; wrapped up.

4) Involved; confusedly mingled.

5) That which is involved.

6) In geometry, the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve.

involution:

1) The atrophic or regressive changes occurring in old age.

2) In biology, the possession by an organism which is adapted to conditions that are simpler than those under which its allies live, of an organization that is simpler than that of its allies, considered as evidence of inverse or retrograde evolution.

3) The act of involving, infolding, or inwrapping; a rolling or folding in or round.

4) The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

5) Something involved or entangled; a complication.

6) A membranous covering or envelop; an involucre.

7) In grammar, complicated construction; the lengthening out of a sentence by the insertion of member within member; the separation of the subject from its predicate by the interjection of matter that should follow the verb or be placed in another sentence.

8) In mathematics: The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to produce a positive integral power of that quantity.

9) The raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary. In this sense involution includes evolution as a particular case.

10) A unidimensional continuous series of elements (such as the points of a line), considered as having a definite one-to-one correspondence with themselves, such that infinitely neighboring elements correspond to infinitely neighboring elements, and such that if A corresponds to B, then B corresponds to A: in other words, the elements are associated in conjugate pairs, so that any pair of conjugate elements may by a continuous motion come into coincidence with any other without ceasing, at any stage of the motion, to be conjugate.

11) Any series of pairs of loci represented by an equation λU + µ V = 0, where λ and µ are numerical constants for each locus, and U = 0 and V = 0 are equations to two loci of the same order.

12) Any unidimensional continuum of elements associated in sets of any constant number by a continuous law. According as there are two, three, four, etc., in each set, the involution is said to be quadratic, cubic, quartic (or biquadratic), etc.

13) The implication of a relation in a system of other relations.

14) In physiology, the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement or distention: as, the involution of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy.

involutorial:

1) Of the nature of geometrical involution; connecting a system of objects in pairs.

involve:

1) To roll or fold in or wrap up so as to conceal; envelop on all sides; cover completely; infold; specifically, in zoology, to encircle completely: as, a mark involving a joint; wings involving the body.

2) To entwine; entangle; implicate; bring into entanglement or complication, literally or figuratively: as, an involved problem; to involve a nation in war; to be involved in debt.

3) To bring into a common relation or connection; hence, to include as a necessary or logical consequence; imply; comprise.

4) In arithmetic and algebra, to raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times: as, a quantity involved to the third or fourth power.

inward:

1) Toward the inside; toward the interior or center.

2) Into the mind or soul.

3) Situated or being within; pertaining to the interior or internal parts: as, the inward parts of a person or of a country.

4) Pertaining to or connected with the intimate thoughts or feelings of the soul.

5) . Intimate; familiar; confidential; private.

6) Deep; low; muffled; half-audible: as, he spoke in an inward voice.

7) The inside; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

8) plural Mental endowments; intellectual parts.

9) An intimate.

inwardness:

1) The state of being inward or internal; inclosure within.

2) Internal state; indwelling character or quality; the nature of a thing as it is in itself.

3) Inner meaning; real significance or drift; essential purpose.

4) Intimacy; familiarity; attachment.

5) The inwards; the heart; the soul.

Ionic: None

irrational:

1) A prime number.

2) In mathematics, an irrational number, that is, the mark of a cut which separates all rational numbers into two classes, the first having no greatest number, the second no least.

3) Not rational; without the faculty of reason; void of understanding; unreasoning.

4) Without the quality of reason; contrary to reason; illogical; unreasonable: as, irrational motives; an irrational project.

5) In mathematics: In arithmetic, not capable of being exactly expressed by a vulgar fraction, proper or improper; surd.

6) In translations of Euclid, and cognate writings, at once incommensurable with the assumed unit and not having its square commensurable with that of the unit. This is the peculiar meaning given by Euclid to α%27λογος, though Plato uses it in sense , above.

7) In algebra, noting a quantity involving a variable raised to a fractional power; or. in a wider sense, noting a quantity not rational, not a sum of products of constants and of variables into one another or into themselves.

8) In Greek prosody, incapable of measurement in terms of the fundamental or primary time or metrical unit.

9) That which is devoid of reason, as one of the lower animals.

irreconcilable:

1) Not reconcilable; not admitting of reconciliation; that cannot be harmonized or adjusted; incompatible: as, irreconcilable enemies or enmities; irreconcilable principles.

2) One who refuses reconciliation or compromise; specifically, in politics, one who adheres to an apparently hopeless political program, and refuses to accept concessions from opponents: as, the Irish or French irreconcilables.

irrepressible:

1) Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

irresolbable: None

irriguous:

1) Watered; watery; moist.

2) Of such a nature as to irrigate; affording irrigation.

irrotational:

1) Not rotational; devoid of rotation.

isagoge:

1) An introduction.

isentropic:

1) In physics, of equal entropy.

2) An isentropic line: usually in the plural, isentropics.

isochronal:

1) Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are isochronal; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time, whether the arc be large or small. Also isochronous.

isogoniostat:

1) A link-work for regulating the motion of a train of prisms.

isomeria:

1) A distribution into equal parts.

isometric:

1) In petrography, evenly granular: as. an isometric texture in which the crystal grains are of nearly the same size.

2) Of equal measure.

3) In crystallography, pertaining to that system which is characterized by three equal axes at right angles to one another.

isomorphism:

1) A similarity of crystalline form: as, between substances of analogous composition or atomic proportions, as the members of a group of compounds like the sulphates of barium, strontium, and lead

2) between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions.

3) In biology, the state or condition of being different in ancestry, but alike in appearance. See isomorphic, 2 .

4) In group-theory, the state or character of being isomorphic.

isoperimetrical:

1) Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.

2) Having equal boundaries: as, isoperimetrical figures or bodies.

isoperimetry:

1) In geometry, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

isosceles:

1) A genus of cerambycid longicorn beetles.

2) Having two legs or sides equal: as, an isosceles triangle.

isotropic:

1) Having the same properties in all directions: said of a medium with respect to elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity, or radiation of heat and light.

2) Having equal, common, or non-specific developmental capacity.

isotropy:

1) In embryology, the property whereby all the parts of the unsegmented egg are alike capable of giving rise to any portion of the embryonic body: opposed to anisotropy.

2) The state or property of being isotropic.

iteration:

1) A saying or doing again, or over and over again; repetition; repeated utterance or occurrence.

2) In mathematics, the repetition of an operation upon the product of that operation.

iterative:

1) Repeating; repetitious.

2) In grammar, frequentative, as some verbs.—

itinerary:

1) Traveling; passing from place to place, especially on a circuit: as, an itinerary judge.

2) Of or pertaining to a journey; specifically, pertaining to an official journey or circuit, as of a judge or preacher: as, itinerary observations.

3) Pertaining to descriptions of roads, or to a road-book: as, an itinerary unit.

4) A plan of travel; a list of places to be included in a journey, with means of transit and any other desired details: as, to make out an itinerary of a proposed tour.

5) An account of a line of travel, or of the routes of a country or region, of the places and points of interest, etc.; a work containing a description of routes and places, in successive order: as, an itinerary from Paris to Rome, or of France or Italy; Antonine's “Itinerary of the Roman Empire.” Also itinerarium.

6) An itinerant journey; a regular course of travel; a tour of observation or exploration.

7) In the Roman Catholic Church, a form of prayer for the use of the clergy when setting out on a journey: generally placed at the end of the breviary. It consists of the canticle Benedictus, with an antiphon, preces, and two collects.

8) One who journeys from place to place.

izar:

1) A garment worn by Moslems.

2) [capitalized] A very yellow star, of magnitude 2.6, on the right thigh of Boötes in the waist-cloth, called by the astronomers ε Boötæ. See cut under Boötes.

J: None

jack:

1) In leather manufacturing, to roll by means of a roller attached to an arm.

2) To operate on with a jack; lift with a jack.

3) To hunt with a jack. See jack, n., 11 .

4) To use a jack in hunting or fishing; seek or find game by means of a jack.

5) Same as black-jack. 3.

6) The jonquil, Narcissus jonquilla.

7) A coat of fence of cheap make worn by foot-soldiers, yeomen, and the like.

8) A Jacqueminot rose. Also Jacque.

9) Same as jack-tree.

10) The fruit of the jack-tree: same as jackfruit.See jack-tree.

11) [capitalized] An abbreviation or diminutive of the name Jacob, now regarded as a nickname or diminutive of the name John.

12) A young man; a fellow: used with jill, a young woman, both being commonly treated as proper names.

13) [cap, or lowercase] A saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a coxcomb; a jackanapes; a sham gentleman: as, jack lord, jack gentleman, jack meddler, and similar combinations.

14) [capitalized] A familiar term of address used among sailors, soldiers, laborers, etc.; hence, in popular use (commonly Jack Tar), a sailor.

15) Same as jack in the water (which see, below).

16) [lowercase or cap.] A figure which strikes the bell in clocks: also called jack of the clock or clock-house: as, the two jacks of St. Dunstan's.

17) Any one of the knaves in a pack of playing-cards.

18) The male of certain animals; specifically, a male ass; especially, an ass kept for getting mules from mares; a jackass.

19) A name of several different fishes.

20) A percoid fish, Stizostedium vitreum, the pike-perch.

21) A scorpænoid fish. Sebastichthys or Sebastodes paucispinis, better known as boccaccio.

22) One of several caran-goid fishes, especially Caranx pisquetos, also called buffalo-jack, hickory-jack, and jack-fish; also, Seriola carolinensis.

23) The pampano, Trachynotus carolinus.

24) The jackdaw, Corvus monedula.

25) The jack-curlew, Numenius hudsonius.

26) A kind of pigeon; a jacobin.

27) One of various convenient implements or mechanical contrivances obviating the need of an assistant: used alone or compounded with some other word designating the special purpose of the implement or some other distinguishing circumstance: as, a pegging-jack; a shackle-jack, or thill-jack.

28) A rock-lever or oscillating lever. Such levers are used in stocking-frames, in knitting-machines, and in other machinery. Their function is the actuation of other moving parts to produce specific results at proper periods.

29) In spinning, a bobbin and frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the roving-machine.

30) In weaving, same as heck-box.

31) In the harpsichord, clavichord, pianoforte, and similar instruments, an upright piece of wood at the inner or rear end of each key or digital, designed to bring the motion of the latter to bear upon the string. In the harpsichord and spinet the jack carries a quill or spine by which the string is twanged; in the clavichord it terminates in a metal tangent by which the string is pressed; and in the pianoforte it merely transmits the motion of the key to the hammer.

32) A wooden frame on which wood is sawed; a sawbuck or sawhorse.

33) In mining: A wooden wedge used to split rocks after blasting; a gad. A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, for use in mines.

34) A portable cresset or fire-pan used for hunting or fishing at night. Also called jack-lamp, jack lantern, jack-light

35) A tin case in which the safety-lamp is carried by coalminers in places where the current of air is very strong.

36) In telegraphy and teleph, a terminal consisting of a spring-clip, by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit. In telephones such terminals are sometimes used at exchanges for allowing the lines of different subscribers to be quickly connected. The connection is made by means of a wire cord on the ends of which are metallic wedges covered on one side with insulating material. These wedges, called jack-knives or simply jacks, are inserted into the terminals of the lines to be connected. Also called spring-jack.

37) A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, afterward of tin or other metal; a black-jack.

38) A half-pint; also, a quarter of a pint.

39) In the game of bowls, an odd bowl thrown out for a mark to the players.

40) A flag showing the union only: used by those nations whose national standard contains a union, as Great Britain and the United States.

41) A horizontal bar or crosstree of iron at the topgallantmast-head, to spread the royal-shrouds. Also called jack-crosstree.

42) A kind of schooner-rigged vessel of from 10 to 25 tons, used in the Newfoundland fisheries.

43) [capitalized] A Jacobite. [Cant.] In the quotation it is used with a punning reference to the flag. See def. 15.

44) A farthing.

45) A card-counter.

46) A seal. Also jark, [Old slang.]

47) The hickory-shad, Pomolobus mediocris.

48) [It is sometimes explained as the fish called sole, and sometimes as a dish warmed up a second time.]

Jacobian:

1) Same as Jacobean.

2) Short for Jacobian curve.

3) Pertaining to or named after K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51), professor of mathematics at Königsberg in Prussia.

4) A functional determinant whose several constituents in any one line are first differential coefficients of one function, while its several constituents in any one column are first differential coefficients relatively to one variable. The vanishing of the Jacobian signifies that the functions are not independent. It is indicated by the letter J.

Jacob’s-staff: None

jocoserious:

1) Half jesting, half serious.

joculary:

1) Jocular.

jordan: None

jostle:

1) To push against; crowd against so as to render unsteady; elbow; hustle.

2) To check.

3) To hustle; shove and be shoved about, as in a crowd.

4) A pushing about or crowding; a shock or encounter.

Jovial: None

judge:

1) In angling, the name of an artificial fly.

2) To govern or regulate by right of authority, as the judges of Israel who held office between Joshua and the kings.

3) To act as a judge; pronounce upon the merits of a cause or controversy; pass judgment.

4) To form a judgment or mental assertion; say to one's self that so and so is or is not true; make up one's mind about the truth of a matter.

5) To make a critical determination; decide as to what is true or false, good or bad, genuine or spurious, etc.; estimate the value or magnitude of anything.

6) To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; examine into and decide upon.

7) To try at the bar of justice; pass judgment upon.

8) To pass sentence upon; adjudge; sentence; condemn.

9) To form a judgment or opinion of or upon; decide upon critically; estimate.

10) To hold as an opinion; esteem; consider.

11) If men judge that learning should be referred to action, they judge well.

12) Synonyms To account, hold, believe, deem, consider, regard.

13) A public officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; a public officer appointed to exercise the judicial power; a justice; a magistrate.

14) [capitalized] A title of God as supreme arbiter of all things.

15) In a more general sense, any one intrusted with authority to arbitrate on the rights of others: as, no man ought to be a, judge in his own cause.

16) A person appointed to decide in any competition or contest; an authorized arbiter: as, to make one a, judge in a dispute; the, judges of a competitive exhibition.

17) A person skilled in determining the true nature or quality of anything; one qualified or able to discriminate, as between good and bad, right and wrong, genuine and spurious, etc.; a connoisseur; an expert: as, a judge of wines or of paintings; a judge of character or of qualifications.

18) In Jewish hist., an administrative officer who stood at the head of the Hebrew state in the intermediate period between the time of Moses and Joshua and that of the kings.

19) [capitalized] plural The seventh book of the Bible, properly the “Book of Judges” (Liber Judicum, Vulgate).

20) In coal-mining, the measuring-rod with which the depth of a holing or jad is ascertained.

21) The term has sometimes been employed to designate a special judge, or one of a class of special judges, added to a court for the purpose of holding trials, but without being a member of a court in banc.

22) A chief judge.

23) Synonyms and Judge, Umpire, Referee, Arbitrator; justice, arbiter. Judge is a technical word for a legal officer with duties clearly defined: as, a judge of probate; or a general word for a person empowered to arbitrate or award: as, to act as judge at contests, an exhibition of paintings, a competitive examination, etc. Umpire is a name applied to the person selected to decide all disputed points connected with a public contest: as, the umpire in a game of base-ball. Referee is somewhat more loosely used. In legal usage referee means one to whom a pending cause or some branch of it is referred, with the sanction of the court, to act in place of the judge, or in aid of his determination, the result being a decision of the court; while an arbitrator is one to whom a question is referred simply by agreement of the parties, without sanction of the court. The reference of a pending cause to an arbitrator takes it out of court, and precludes further proceedings in court. In a boxing-match, boat-race, foot-ball game, etc., the referee is the same as an umpire. Sometimes an umpire is legally appointed to decide where arbitrators disagree. Thus all these words may have technical senses when used as legal terms.

judgment:

1) The faculty of judging.

2) Specifically— The intellectual power of perceiving relations between ideas, as the relations of similarity, difference, etc.

3) The act of judging. The act of affirming (or denying) a relation (as of similarity or difference) between two ideas.

4) The process of arriving at a conclusion or decision; the determination of a doubtful or debatable matter.

5) The product of the mental act of judging; the recognition of a relation between objects; a mental affirmation or proposition; the thought that a given general representation is really applicable to a certain object; the actual consciousness of belief.

6) The decision of a judge, or of one acting as a judge; an authoritative determination; specifically, the judicial decision of a cause in court; adjudication; award; sentence.

7) Specifically— the determination of the rights of the parties in a common-law action, as distinguished from a decree in chancery

8) the determination of the rights of the parties in any action, legal or equitable, under the reformed procedure

9) the document embodying such determination. When those rights have been conceded, or established by evidence, and it only remains to compel compliance with the judgment, the judgment is called final. If before enforcing the judgment it is necessary to take proceedings to determine the application of those rights—as, for instance, to take an accounting, or to turn lands or chattels into money for the purpose of division—the determination of the rights of the parties first had is an interlocutory judgment or decree; and after such further proceedings have been had the court gives a final judgment or decree, which can be immediately enforced.

10) An opinion formed or put forth; a conclusion drawn from premises; a decision based on observation or belief; an estimate; a view.

11) A divine allotment or dispensation; a decree or commandment of God; specifically, an event or experience regarded as a direct manifestation of the divine will, especially of the divine displeasure.

12) The final trial of the human race in the future state; the judgment-day.

13) See the adjectives.

14) Hence— In modern practice, the documents (usually the process complaint, answer, verdict or findings and judgment thereon) fastened and folded together, and filed as the record of the judgment.

15) Synonyms Judgment, Sagacity, Perspicacity; discrimination, penetration, wisdom, brains. Judgment, as compared with sagacity and perspicacity, is a general word: as, sound judgment in business; good judgment as to cloths. Sagacity is a power to discern the real facts of a situation, to see the course that is wisest to avoid failure or achieve success. (See astute.) Sagacity is especially the word applied to brutes that have a large discernment and a quickness of mind like those of man. Perspicacity is essentially the same as discernment, except that it is more vividly figurative, suggesting the actual use of the eyes in looking into things. See discernment. Verdict, Report, etc. See decision and inference.- Taste, Judgment (see taste); opinion, belief, conclusion.

judgement:

1) See judgment.

jugum:

1) In the Brachiopoda, such as Spirifer, Cyrtina, etc., a part of the shelly internal supporting skeleton which joins the bases of the two spirally coiled ribbons or spiralia.

2) A small lobe projecting backward from the basal inner margin of the fore wing in the Jugatæ, which extends under the costal margin of the hind wing, holding the pair together.

3) In bot: A pair of leaflets in a compound leaf.

4) A ridge on the carpel of an umbelliferous plant.

5) [capitalized] A yellow star of magnitude 3.3, in the constellation of the Lyre; γ Lyræ.

Julian:

1) Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar

2) In geology, noting a group of the pelagic Triassic system in Europe and Asia, forming the middle part of the Carinthian stage preceded by the Cordevolian group and followed by the Tuvalian. In the Mediterranean Triassic province it is represented by the Raibl beds.

3) The Julian group.

junior:

1) Younger; not as old as another.

2) Younger or lower in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar: as, a junior counsel; a junior partner in a firm or company.

3) In American colleges and schools, pertaining to the third year of the course, the next below the senior or last year; in institutions having a three years' course, usually pertaining to the first year (the second being called the middle year): as, the junior class; junior students.

4) A person younger than another.

5) One of less experience or inferior standing in his profession than another, who is called his senior; one employed as the subordinate of another, especially at the bar.

6) In American colleges and seminaries, a member of the junior class; a student in the junior year.

Jupiter:

1) In Roman mythology, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans.

2) The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself.

3) In alchemy, tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.

4) In heraldry, the tincture azure or blue in blazoning by the planets. See blazon, n.

5) In zoology, a finback whale. Also called Jupiter-fish.

jutty:

1) A projection, as in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty.

2) To project beyond.

3) To jut; project.

K: None

Kantian:

1) Of or belonging to Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher (1724-1804), or to his system of philosophy.

2) A follower of Kant; a Kantist.

Kantianism: None

keg:

1) A small cask or barrel; a cask-shaped vessel of indefinite size, but in capacity less than half a barrel, usually from 5 to 10 gallons.

2) A lump; piece.

Keplerian: None

kilderkin:

1) A measure of capacity, half a barrel or 2 firkins.

kilo:

1) An abbreviated form of kilogram.

2) In the nomenclature of the metric system, a prefix meaning ‘thousand,’ as in kilogram, kilometer, etc.

kilodyne:

1) In physics, an amount of force equal to 1,000 dynes.

kilogram:

1) The ultimate standard of mass in the French system of weights and measures, equal to 1,000 grams; the mass of a certain cylinder of platinum deposited in the Archives of France on the 22d of June, 1799, and thence known as the Kilogramme des Archives.

kilogramme: None

kilogrammeter:

1) A unit used in measuring mechanical work, equal to the work done against gravity in raising one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter: it is equivalent to about 7.2 foot-pounds.

kilogrammetre: None

kiloliter:

1) A unit of capacity equal to 1,000 liters.

kilolitre: None

kilometer:

1) A length of 1,000 meters, or of a statute mile less 19 feet 2 inches. Abbreviated km.

kilometre: None

kilostere:

1) A French solid measure, consisting of 1,000 steres or cubic meters, and equivalent to 35314.72 cubic feet.

kilowatt:

1) A thousand watts.

kin:

1) Of kin; of the same blood; related.

2) Of the same kind or nature; having affinity.

3) A chap or chilblain.

4) A weight, in use in China and Japan, equal to 601.043 grams, or nearly 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois; a catty.

5) A diminutive suffix, attached to nouns to signify a little object of the kind mentioned: as, lambkin, a little iamb; pipkin, a little pipe: catkin, a little cat, etc.

6) Race; family; breed; kind.

7) Collectively, persons of the same race or family; kindred.

8) Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

9) Kind; sort; manner; way.

10) A person's nearest relatives according to the civil law. (Stimson.) The phrase does not include a widow, she being specifically provided for by the law as widow, and it is sometimes used in contradistinction to children: as, the widow, children, and next of kin. In either use it means that one (or more) who stands in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to the deceased. What degree is deemed nearest varies somewhat in the details of the law of different jurisdictions; but in general where there are no children, or descendants of children, the father is the next of kin, and if there is no father, the mother, and if no parent, the brothers and sisters are the next of kin, and so on.— Of kin, of the same kin; having relationship; of the same nature or kind; akin. See akin.

11) Same as kine.

12) A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, having from five to twenty-five silken strings. It is played like a lute.

kind:

1) A cricket.

2) Nature; natural constitution or character.

3) Natural disposition, propensity, bent, or characteristic.

4) Natural descent.

5) A class; a sort; a species; a number of individual objects having common characters peculiar to them.

6) In a loose use, a variety; a particular variation or variant: as, a kind of low fever. See kind of, below.

7) Gender; sex.

8) Specific manner or way; method of action or operation.

9) Race; family; stock; descent; a line of individuals related as parent or ancestor and child or descendant.

10) Blood-relationship.

11) Also, in phrases like what kind of a thing is this? he is a poor kind of fellow (that is, a thing of what kind, a fellow of a poor kind), kind of has come to seem like an adjective element before the noun, and hence before a plural noun, after words like some, all, and especially these and those, it sometimes keeps the singular form: as, these kind of people. This inaccuracy is very old, and still far from rare, both in speaking and in writing; but good usage condemns it.

12) Synonyms Sort, Kind (see sort); breed, species, set, family, description.

13) 1. Native; natural; characteristic; proper to the genus, species, or individual.

14) Of a sympathetic nature or disposition; beneficently disposed: good-hearted; considerate and tender in the treatment of others; benevolent; benignant.

15) Loving; affectionate; full of tenderness; caressing.

16) Marked by sympathetic feeling; proceeding from goodness of heart; amiable; obliging: considerate: as, a kind act; kind treatment; kind regards.

17) Of a favorable character or quality; propitious; serviceable; adaptable; tractable: as, kind weather; a horse kind in harness.

18) = Syn. 2 and 3. Gracious, Good-natured, etc. (see benignant); Kindly, etc. (see kindly); benign, beneficent, bounteous, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, amicable.

19) To beget.

kinematics:

1) That part of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, its direction, velocity, acceleration, composition, etc., without reference to mass or to constraints: opposed to dynamics.

2) The theory of mechanical contrivances for converting one kind of motion into another, as for example for making a piston-rod with a reciprocating motion communicate to a wheel a uniform rotation. Also called applied kinematics.

kinetics:

1) That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing the motion in bodies or of the circumstances of actual motion: opposed to statics, and synonymous with dynamics in one of the senses of that word. See dynamics.

knot:

1) An interlacement of parts of a cord, rope, or any flexible strip, formed by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed; also, a similar interlacing of two or more cords, threads, etc.: a bunch of threads or thread-like things entangled together.

2) Specifically A piece of ribbon, lace, or the like folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, used as an ornamental adjunct to a costume, or to a sword, a cane, etc.: as, a knot of ribbon; a breast-knot; a shoulder-knot.

3) Something resembling a knot in its complication, its protuberancy, or its rounded form.

4) The hard, cross-grained mass of wood formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch; particularly, the round, gnarly formation resulting from a branch being broken off and the tissues growing around its stump. This stump often decays, or falls out in cutting, leaving a knot-hole.

5) A node in a stem, or any node-like expansion in a stem, pod, etc.

6) An excrescence on a trunk or root; a gnarl or knur.

7) A tuft, as of grass.

8) A flower-bud.

9) In lithol., a small concretion or aggregation of mineral matter, or imperfectly developed crystal, found occasionally in schistose rocks, appearing to be the result of contact metamorphism. Knots of this kind sometimes occur crowded together in large numbers, so as to give a knotty appearance to what otherwise would be a quite smooth slaty surface. Such slate is called knotted slate or schist (in German knotenschiefer). The knots are sometimes simply segregations of ferruginous material around a small fragment of the slate; sometimes more or less distinctly formed crystals, andalusite being the most common mineral thus occurring. This peculiar formation is well shown in the eastern Vosges and in the lake district of England.

10) In mech., same as knote.

11) In architecture, same as knob.

12) In brush-making, a tuft of bristles ready to be fastened into a hole in the stock.

13) In anatomy, a ganglion; a node; a plexus.

14) A defect in flint-glass, consisting of an opaque particle of earthy matter from the furnace, or abraded from the glass-pot, or a particle of glass-gall, or an imperfectly vitrified grain of sand.

15) In physical geography, an elevated and plateau-like region where several great chains of mountains unite: a term little used by geographers except in describing parts of the chain of the Andes.

16) Nautical: A division of the log-line, so called from the series of pieces of string stuck through the strands and knotted at equal distances on the line, being the space between any consecutive two of such knots. When the 28-second glass is used, the length of the knot is 47.3 feet. See log. A nautical mile. The length of a sea-mile varies with the latitude, according to some authorities; but the United States Hydrographic Office and United States Coast Survey have adopted 6,080.27 feet as its constant length, the English Admiralty 6,080 feet. See mile.

17) In geometry, a universal curve in three-dimensional space, which, upon being brought into a plane by any process of distortion whatever without the crossing of one part through another (that is, without passing through a nodal form), will always have nodes or crossings. A knot differs from a link in being unicursal, while a linking consists of two curves or ovals in space, which, after being brought into a plane by the above process, are always crossed the one with the other; a lacing consists of three which are similarly joined together, independently of any linking of pairs of them. An amphichiral knot is one which is its own perversion—that is, whose image in a mirror does not differ from the knot itself in respect to right- or left-handedness.

18) In Essex, England, eighty rounds of the reel of baize, wool, or yarn.

19) In heraldry, a piece or two or more pieces of cord so intertwined as to form an ornamental figure. There are many forms which were in common use as badges of certain noble families in the middle ages, which have been adopted as bearings in heraldry proper.

20) In lace-making, a small and simple ornament projecting from the outer edge of the cordonnet, a variety of the fleur-volant.

21) Any figure the lines of which frequently intersect each other: as, a garden knot (a parterre).

22) A cluster; a collection; a group.

23) A swirling wave. [Rare.]

24) A bond of association; a close union or tie: as, the nuptial knot.

25) A difficulty, intricacy, or perplexity; something not easily solved; a puzzle.

26) The point on which the action or development of a narrative depends; the gist of a matter; the nucleus or kernel.

27) In hunting, one of certain morsels of flesh from the fore quarters of a stag.

28) A rocky summit. [Prov. Eng.]

29) In heraldry, same as Harrington knot. (See also bow-knot, granny's-knot, slide-knot, slip-knot, wall-knot.)

30) To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in or on: as, to knot a cord or a handkerchief.

31) To fasten or secure by a knot.

32) Hence To entangle; perplex.

33) To unite or knit closely.

34) To remove the knots from, as a woven fabric, by pulling them out with small tweezers.

35) To cover the knots of: a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through.

36) To cover (metals, etc.) with knotting. See knotting, 3.

37) To form knots or joints, as in plants.

38) To knit knots for fringe; produce fancy work made by tying knots in cords. Compare knotting, knotwork, knotted-bar work.

39) To gather in knots; unite as in a knot.

40) To form flower-buds.

41) In musical instruments of the lute, viol, and similar classes, same as rose 1, 15.

42) The robin-snipe; the red-breasted or gray-backed sandpiper, Tringa canutus, a bird of the snipe family, Scolcpacidæ:

43) The ring-plover, Ægialitis hiaticula, whose habits on the beach resemble those of the knot.

knotfulness:

1) In geometry, the number of knots of less knottiness of which a given knot is built up. See knot, 3 .

knottiness:

1) The condition of being knotty; the state of having many knots or swellings.

2) The quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication: as, the knottiness of a problem.

3) In geometry, the minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot on a plane or other single-sheeted, singly connected surface.

know:

1) Knowledge.

2) Middle English forms of knee.

3) To Perceive or understand as being fact or truth; have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; understand or comprehend clearly and fully; be conscious of perceiving truly.

4) In a general sense, to have definite information or intelligence about; be acquainted with, either through the report of others or through personal ascertainment, observation, experience, or intercourse: as, to know American history; he knows the city thoroughly.

5) To recognize after some absence or change; recall to the mind or perception; revive prior knowledge of: as, he was so changed that you would hardly know him.

6) To recognize in contrast or comparison; distinguish by means of previous acquaintance or information: as, to know one man from another; we know a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling; to know the right way.

7) To understand from experience or attainment; comprehend as to manner or method: with how before an infinitive: as, to know how to make something.

8) To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1. [A euphemism.]

9) To possess knowledge; be informed; have intelligence.

10) To take cognizance; acquire knowledge; get intelligence.

11) To be acquainted with each other. You and I have known, sir.

12) A dialectal (Scotch) form of knoll

knowledge:

1) To acknowledge; confess; avow.

2) To confess.

3) The state of being or of having become aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of or acquaintance with fact or truth; the condition of knowing.

4) A perception, judgment, or idea which is in accord with fact or truth; that which is known.

5) Acquaintance with things ascertained or ascertainable; acquired information; learning.

6) Practical understanding; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person: as, a knowledge of seamanship; I have no knowledge of the man.

7) Specific information; notification; advertisement.

8) Cognizance; notice; recognition.

9) Acknowledgment.

10) Synonyms Prudence, Discretion, etc. (see wisdom); comprehension, discernment.

label:

1) A small loosely hanging flap; specifically, a pendant like a broad ribbon hanging from a head-dress; a lappet.

2) In heraldry:

3) One of the ribbons that hang down from a miter or the electoral crown. See infula, 3 .

4) A fillet resembling a barrulet with three or more pendent drops or points, which were originally straight with parallel sides, but are now usually shaped like a dovetail.

5) A slip of paper or any other material, bearing a name, title, address, or the like, affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, ownership, destination, or other particulars.

6) A narrow slip of parchment or paper, or a ribbon of silk, affixed to a diploma, deed, or other formal writing, to hold the appended seal.

7) In law, a paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil.

8) A small reserved space in a work of art, or the like, forming a panel or cartouche, used for containing a name, monogram, or other mark for identification.

9) In medieval architecture, a projecting tablet or molding over a door or window. See dripstone, Also called label-molding.

10) A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a centerhole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc.

11) Border; verge; marge.

12) To affix a label to; mark with a label: as, to label a package to be despatched by express.

13) To designate or describe by or on a label; characterize by inscription: as, the bottle was labeled poison.

14) To set forth or describe in a label (in the legal sense).

15) In architecture, to furnish with labels or hood-moldings. See label, n., 7.

16) In botany, same as labellum, 1.

lacunary:

1) Pertaining to a lacuna.

2) Consisting of lacunes, as, for the most part, the circulatory system in Mollusca.

Lagrangian: None

lambdaic:

1) In mathematics, the result of subtracting the same indeterminate quantity, λ, from all the elements of the principal diagonal of a determinant, or of subtracting λ with numerical submultiples and alternating signs from the sinister diagonal. See latent root, under latent.

Lampadias: None

lamp-fly:

1) A firefly.

lampion:

1) A small lamp suitable for illuminations.

land-measure:

1) Measurement of land.

2) A denomination of square measure used in the mensuration of land.

land-measurer:

1) A person whose employment is to ascertain by measurement and computation the superficial extent of portions of land, as fields, farms, etc.

land-measuring:

1) The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of pieces of land in acres, roods, etc.

lap:

1) To lick up (a liquid, as water, milk, or liquid food); take into the mouth with the tongue.

2) To flow against or upon with a sound as of licking up; ripple against; lick or wash.

3) To lick up a liquid; drink by licking.

4) To make a sound like that produced by taking up water with the tongue.

5) An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit of leap.

6) A covering.

7) The part of one body which lies on and covers part of another; the amount or extent of such covering: as, the lap of a slate in roofing.

8) In the steam-engine, the space over which a slide-valve travels after the closing of the steam-passage to or from the cylinder.

9) A thick roll or sheet of cotton, wool, or the like, in various stages of manufacture.

10) A wheel or disk of lead, copper, wood, leather, or other substance, which, being charged with polishing- or cutting-powder, is used in cutting gems, glass, etc., or in polishing gems and cutlery.

11) In gun-making, a lead casting made to fit the bore of a rifle, with which the rifling is smoothed and polished.

12) In euchre, a lapping of the count from one game to the next; the carrying of a surplus of points at the end of a game over to the score of the next game: done by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.

13) A course or round, as in running; a lapping or roundabout run.

14) In walking-matches and similar contests, a single round of the course along which competitors have to go a certain number of times in order to complete a specified distance.

15) A lick; a lapping; a motion or sound resembling that of lapping.

16) That which is licked up, as porridge. Compare cat-lap.

17) A flap or loosely hanging part of a thing; a loose border or fold.

18) The loose part of a coat; the skirt of a garment; a lappet.

19) The front part of the skirt of a garment: that part of the clothing that lies loosely on the thighs and knees when a person sits down; especially, this part of the clothing, or an apron, as used to hold or contain something.

20) The part of the body covered by the front part of the skirts of one's garments or by an apron, especially when in a sitting posture: often used with special reference to nursing or cherishing: as, to hold a child in one's lap.

21) In textile manufacturing See lapping, 3.

22) Figuratively, anything which supports and cherishes; any retreat in which something rests or reposes; shelter; abode: as, the lap of earth; the lap of luxury.

23) To wrap or twist round.

24) To wrap or infold; involve.

25) To fold; bend and lay one part or fold of over another: as, to lap a piece of cloth.

26) To lay in such a way as to cover a part of something underneath; cause to overlap: as, to lap shingles or slates on a roof.

27) To feign; invent.

28) To cut or polish with a lap: as, to lap a gem. See lap, n., 5.

29) To extend over a part of something else; overlap.

30) The tops of trees left in the woods in logging. Also lapwood.

31) The act of winding or being wound round a drum; the length of rope necessary to go round it once; also, the length of silk, tape, wire, or the like, necessary to go round anything once.

32) The failure of the valve, when in mid-position, to cut off the exhaust from either end of the cylinder.

33) The distance by which the valve, when in mid-position, fails to cut off the exhaust, or the distance the valve would have to travel from mid-position before the exhaust would be closed.

34) A projection on the valve reaching beyond the outside edge of the steam-port when the valve is in its mid-position. It is designed to close the port before the end of the stroke of the piston, thus utilizing the expansive force of the steam.

35) Same as outside lap. See lap, 3.

laparocolotomy:

1) In surgery, incision into the colon through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparo-enterotomy:

1) In surgery, incision into the intestine through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparohysterectomy:

1) In surgery, the excision of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

laparonephrectomy:

1) In surgery, the excision of the kidney through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparonephrotomy:

1) In surgery, an incision into the kidney by an incision into the abdominal walls.

laparostict:

1) A dung-beetle of the section Laparosticta. Amer.

2) Pertaining to or having the characters of the Laparosticta: opposed to pleurostict.

laparotomic:

1) Pertaining to laparotomy.

laparotomist:

1) One who performs laparotomy.

laparotomize:

1) To perform laparotomy upon.

laparotomy:

1) In surgery, incision into the abdominal cavity; abdominal section.

lap-bander:

1) Anything that binds two articles more closely together.

lap-dovetail:

1) In joinery, a form of dovetailing which shows the thickness of the lap only on the return edge.

lapel:

1) A part of a garment which laps over another part, or which is turned over and folded back, either permanent or adjustable, as for buttoning and unbuttoning.

lapelhout:

1) Same as ladlewood. See Hartogia.

lapelled:

1) Furnished with lapels, as a garment.

lapful:

1) As much as the lap can contain.

Laphria: None

Laphygma: None

lapidarist:

1) A person versed in the lapidary art; a connoisseur of fine stones or gems; a lapidist.

lapidary:

1) Pertaining to a stone or stones; having relation to stones: as, the lapidary bee (which see, below).

2) Pertaining or relating to, or used in, the working of stone or stones, especially of fine stones or gems, as cutting, polishing, engraving, etc.: as, the lapidary art; a lapidary wheel.

3) Engraved or inscribed upon stone: as, lapidary verses.

4) Of or pertaining to inscriptions cut in stone, or to any formal inscriptions; monumental: as, the lapidary style of composition or of lettering.

5) A lapidary wheel.

6) the slicer, a thin iron wheel edged with diamond-dust, used like a saw;

7) the lap or mill, used for grinding and polishing, usually working horizontally and performing its function by means of its upper face or disk, which is faced with metal, wood, leather, or other material, and is strewn with polishing or abrading powder of different degrees of hardness and fineness.

8) A stone-cutter; one who cuts and prepares and inscribes tombstones.

9) Specifically, a workman in fine and hard stones; one who does any kind of skilled work on precious or semi-precious stones, as cutting, polishing, engraving, the formation of useful or decorative articles, etc.

10) A virtuoso of lapidary work; a lapidarist.

lapidate:

1) To stone; throw stones at; hit with stones.

2) To cut and polish, as a stone by a lapidary.

lapidation:

1) The act of throwing stones at a person or of striking a person with stones; punishment or execution by stoning.

lapideon:

1) A musical instrument, invented by M. Baudry, consisting of a graduated series of flints so suspended on a frame that they can be sounded by blows from wooden or stone hammers.

lapidescent:

1) Turning to stone; petrifying.

2) Petrifactive; lapidific; having the power of converting to stone.

3) A substance which has the quality of petrifying another substance, or converting it to stone.

lapidific:

1) Forming or converting into stone.

lapidifical:

1) Same as lapidific.

lapidification:

1) Petrifaction; the process of conversion into stone.

lapidify:

1) To convert into stone; petrify.

lapidose:

1) Stony.

2) In botany, growing in stony places.

lapillus:

1) A small stone; specifically, in the plural, fragmentary materials ejected from volcanoes in eruption, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut. They are sometimes so cellular in structure as to float on the surface of water.

2) In anatomy, an ear-stone; an otolith; one of the hard concretions found in the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear of many animals. See otolith.

lapis:

1) A large boat of small draught used for carrying merchandise.

2) A stone: used only as a Latin word. See phrases below.

3) A kind of calico-printing with indigo in which the resists are so composed that they act as a mordant for other dyes, those parts of the cloth which by the resist are protected from the action of the indigo, and are thus left white, being dyed in turn by madder or quercitron-baik. The patterns so produced were thought to bear some resemblance to lapis lazuli; hence the name.

Lapith:

1) One of the Lapithæ.

Laplacian: None

Laportea: None

Lapp:

1) A member of the race from which Lapland takes its name, but which forms only a portion of its population.

2) An abbreviation of Lappish.

lapper-milk:

1) Loppered milk; clabber.

lappet-end:

1) The free end of a lappet, as of fine lawn or lace, frequently very rich in decoration.

2) A piece of lace or embroidery suitable for making a lappet.

lappet-frame:

1) lappet-weaving, a sliding bar carrying needles, each with a separate thread, for producing the pattern.

lappet-head:

1) A head-dress made with lappets or lace pendants.

lappet-moth:

1) Same as lappet, 3.

lappet-weaving:

1) A system of weaving used for producing figures on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

lapping:

1) The act of licking up with the tongue.

2) The motion and sound of rippling water.

3) The act of wrapping or folding.

4) The act of superimposing the margin of a piece of any material upon the margin of another piece, as in making a lap-joint.

5) In textile manuf., the process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material suitable for presentation or delivery to the carding-machine.

6) In ordnance, a process for slightly increasing the bore of a rifled gun by wearing away the lands, or metal between the rifle-grooves.

7) In metal-working, the smoothing of metal surfaces by rubbing them with a plate of metal rendered abrasive by the application of oil and powdered corundum, or by the application of a revolving disk similarly prepared.

8) That which is lapped; a flap or pendant.

lapping-engine:

1) In metalworking, a machine for turning over the two laps which are later joined by the operation of welding.

lapping-machine: None

Lappish:

1) Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

2) The language of the Lapps, which is akin to the Finnic. Also Lappic.

Lapponian: None

lappy:

1) In liquor; drunk.

lapsable:

1) Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

Lapsana: None

Lampsana: None

Lapsaneae: None

Lampsaneae: None

lapse:

1) A falling; a continued falling off or away; a passing or gliding along or away: as, the lapse of flowing water; the lapse of time.

2) A gradual fall or descent; passage downward, physical or moral; a passing from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: as, a lapse from integrity; a lapse into sin.

3) A failure or miscarriage through some fault, slip, or negligence; hence, a slip or fault in general; a mistake from carelessness or inattention: as, a lapse of justice; a lapse of title to an estate; a lapse of the tongue or of grammar.

4) In English ecclesiastical law, the failure or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within the time allowed him, six months from avoidance, in which event the benefice is said to be lapsed or in lapse, and the right of presentation passes to the bishop.

5) To be found lapsing or erring.

6) To fall; slip; slide; glide; sink; pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.

7) To slip in conduct; fail in duty; deviate from rectitude; commit a fault; slip or fall into error or sin.

8) To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.

9) To pass or fall away; fail; specifically, in law, to become ineffectual or void: as, the benefice lapsed; the legacy lapsed.

10) To cause or suffer to slide; suffer to fail or become void or ineffectual; let slip.

lap-stone: None

lapstreak:

1) Built with each streak or course of planking overlapping the one below it like clapboards on a house; clincher-built: applied to boats.

2) A boat built in this way. Lapstreaks are not so strong as smooth-seamed boats, and are much more easily strained.

lapstreaked:

1) Same as lapstreak.

lapstreaker:

1) A fisherman who uses a lapstreak boat.

lapsus:

1) A fall or slide, a slip: only as a Latin word.

lapwing:

1) A plover-like bird with four toes, a crest, and lustrous plumage, belonging to the genus Vanellus and family Charadriidæ.

laquear:

1) A ceiling which consists of sunk or hollowed compartments having bands or spaces between. See lacunar.

Lar:

1) In Roman antiquity, one of a class of infernal deities whose cult was of primitive origin.

2) Hence One of the most cherished possessions of a family or household; one of the household gods. Compare Penates, in a like use.

3) The white-handed gibbon, Hylobates lar. See Hylobates.

4) plural A group of lepidopterous insects.

5) A genus of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, type of the family Hydrolaridæ.

6) Lord: a title prefixed to Etruscan names, properly distinctive of the eldest son, and often mistaken for an integral part of the name. Also Lars.

lararium:

1) Among the ancient Romans, a small shrine in private houses where the Lares were kept and worshiped.

larboard:

1) Nautical, that side of a ship which is on the left hand of a person facing the bow: opposed to starboard, the right-hand side.

2) Of or pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; port: as, the larboard quarter.

larbowlines:

1) Nautical, the men of the larboard watch. See watch.

larcener:

1) One who commits larceny; a thief.

larcenist:

1) Same as larcener.

larch:

1) A commercial name for the lumber of the noble fir, Abies nobilis. See noble fir.

2) Any coniferous tree of the genus Larix.

larch-bark:

1) The bark of Larix Europæa: the laricis cortex of the British Pharmacopœia.

larchen:

1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of larch.

lard:

1) The fat of swine; bacon; pork.

2) The fat of swine after being separated from the flesh and membranes by the process of rendering; the clarified semi-solid oil of hogs' fat.

3) To stuff with bacon or pork; introduce thin pieces of salt pork, ham, or bacon into the substance of (a joint of meat) before cooking, in order to improve its flavor.

4) Hence To intersperse with something by way of improvement or ornamentation; enrich; garnish; interlard.

5) To pierce as in the operation of larding.

6) To apply lard or grease to; baste; grease; besmear.

7) To fatten.

8) To grow fat.

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lardacein:

1) A proteid substance found as a deposit in certain diseased organs and tissues of the body.

lardaceous:

1) Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of lard or lardacein; of the nature of lard; resembling lard.

lard-boiler:

1) A steam-heated pan in which the fat of hogs is boiled to separate the lard from the membranes.

lard-cooler:

1) An apparatus for the artificial cooling of rendered lard.

larder:

1) Slaughter.

2) A room in which bacon and other meats are kept or salted; hence, a depository of provisions in general for a household; a pantry.

3) The stock of provisions in a house; provisions as served.

4) One who lards, as meat.

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lardure:

1) See larder.

larderellite:

1) A hydrous ammonium borate occurring in white crystalline masses about the Tuscan lagoons.

larderer:

1) One who has charge of a larder.

larder-house:

1) Same as larder, 1.

lardery:

1) Same as larder.

lardiner:

1) A steward.

larding-needle:

1) An instrument with which to insert the strips of pork used in larding meat.

lard-oil:

1) An oil expressed from hogs' lard.

lard-press:

1) A press used for separating cooked lard from the cracklings.

lard-renderer:

1) A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to separate the clear fat from the membranes and watery parts.

lardry:

1) A contraction of lardery.

lardstone:

1) A kind of soft stone found in China. See agalmatolite.

lardy:

1) Containing lard; full of lard; of the nature of lard.

Larentia: None

Larentidae: None

Larentiidae: None

lareover:

1) See layer-over.

largamente:

1) In music, largely; broadly; in a manner characterized, by breadth of style without change of time.

large:

1) Ample in dimensions, quantity, or number; having much size, bulk, volume, extent, capacity, scope, length, breadth, etc., absolutely or relatively; being of more than common measure; wide; broad; spacious; great; big; bulky: opposed to small or little, and used of both corporeal and incorporeal subjects: as, a large house, man, or ox; a large plain or river; a large supply, assembly, or number of people; to deal on a large scale or with large subjects; to seek a larger sphere; a man of large mind or heart; a large manner in painting; the largest liberty of action; to confer large powers upon an agent; large views.

2) Full; complete.

3) Ample or free in expenditure; liberal; lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

4) Ample or liberal in words; diffuse; free; full; extended: applied to language.

5) Free from restraint; being at large.

6) Free from moral restraint; broad; licentious.

7) Clamorous; boisterous; blatant.

8) Free; favorable as regards direction; fair: applied to the wind. See large, adv., 3.

9) Synonyms Big, etc. (see great); capacious, expansive, spacious.

10) Freedom; unrestraint: in the phrase at large (which see, below).

11) In old musical notation, a note properly equivalent in value either to three or to two longs, according to the rhythm used. Also called a maxima or maxim. It was variously made, as when used at the end of a piece its time value was often indefinite.

12) Bounty; largess.

13) At liberty; without restraint or confinement: as, to go at large; to be left at large.

14) At length; in or to the full extent; fully: as, to discourse on a subject at large.

15) In general; as a whole; altogether.

16) For the whole; free from the customary limitation. In the United States a congressman at large is one elected by the voters of a whole State instead of those of a single district; which is done when the existing apportionment by districts does not provide for all the representatives to which the State is entitled. In some places an alderman or a supervisor at large is elected by a whole city or county, in addition to those elected by wards or townships.

17) To get free.

18) Largely; broadly; freely; with license.

19) Fully; at large.

20) Nautical, before the wind; with the wind free or on the quarter, or in such a direction that studding-sails will draw: as, to go or sail large.

21) Full; at full; in all.

22) “Big”; boastfully.

large:

1) Ample in dimensions, quantity, or number; having much size, bulk, volume, extent, capacity, scope, length, breadth, etc., absolutely or relatively; being of more than common measure; wide; broad; spacious; great; big; bulky: opposed to small or little, and used of both corporeal and incorporeal subjects: as, a large house, man, or ox; a large plain or river; a large supply, assembly, or number of people; to deal on a large scale or with large subjects; to seek a larger sphere; a man of large mind or heart; a large manner in painting; the largest liberty of action; to confer large powers upon an agent; large views.

2) Full; complete.

3) Ample or free in expenditure; liberal; lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

4) Ample or liberal in words; diffuse; free; full; extended: applied to language.

5) Free from restraint; being at large.

6) Free from moral restraint; broad; licentious.

7) Clamorous; boisterous; blatant.

8) Free; favorable as regards direction; fair: applied to the wind. See large, adv., 3.

9) Synonyms Big, etc. (see great); capacious, expansive, spacious.

10) Freedom; unrestraint: in the phrase at large (which see, below).

11) In old musical notation, a note properly equivalent in value either to three or to two longs, according to the rhythm used. Also called a maxima or maxim. It was variously made, as when used at the end of a piece its time value was often indefinite.

12) Bounty; largess.

13) At liberty; without restraint or confinement: as, to go at large; to be left at large.

14) At length; in or to the full extent; fully: as, to discourse on a subject at large.

15) In general; as a whole; altogether.

16) For the whole; free from the customary limitation. In the United States a congressman at large is one elected by the voters of a whole State instead of those of a single district; which is done when the existing apportionment by districts does not provide for all the representatives to which the State is entitled. In some places an alderman or a supervisor at large is elected by a whole city or county, in addition to those elected by wards or townships.

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last:

1) To follow out; carry out; perform; do.

2) To extend; reach.

3) To continue to be; remain in existence; continue in progress.

4) To hold out; continue unexhausted or unconsumed; escape failure or loss.

5) To continue unimpaired; remain fresh, unfaded, or unspoiled; continue to be available or serviceable; wear well: as, this color will last.

6) A burden; a load; a cargo.

7) A load of some commodity with reference to its weight and commercial value; hence, a particular weight or measure, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities.

8) A wooden pattern or model of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

9) A piece cut from a fish and used as bait. In pollack-fishing, for example, such a piece is cut from the under or bright part of the pollack.

10) To form on or by a last; fit to a last, as the materials for a boot or shoe.

11) Fault.

12) In law, same as last-court.

13) That comes or remains after all the others; latest; hindmost; closing; final; ultimate.

14) Next before the present: as, last week; on the last occasion.

15) Utmost; extreme.

16) Lowest; meanest.

17) Furthest of all from inclusion or consideration; most improbable or unlikely.

18) The end; conclusion; termination: in phrases.

19) At the end of the series; after all others.

20) In conclusion; finally; lastly.

21) For the last time; on the last occasion before the present time.

22) Lately.

23) To find fault with; blame.

24) Power of holding out; endurance; stamina.

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latch-string: None

latent:

1) Hidden; concealed; not visible or apparent; not manifested: as, latent motives; latent germs of disease.

2) In botany, dormant or undeveloped: said of buds which are not externally manifest until stimulated to growth.

3) Synonyms Covert, Occult, etc. See secret.

lateral:

1) Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side: as, a lateral projection; lateral shoots or branches; a lateral view.

2) In anatomy and zoology, situated on either side of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body; lying laterad of the meson: as, the lateral ventricles of the brain; the lateral line of a fish; the lateral margin of a thorax, elytrum, or abdomen.

3) In conchology, specifically, situated on either side of the hinge: contrasted with cardinal: as, the lateral tooth of a bivalve. Also admedian.

4) In botany, belonging to or borne upon the side of any organ: sometimes contrasted with terminal (as, lateral buds), sometimes with medial (as, lateral ribs or nerves of a leaf or glume).

5) In physics and mech., at right angles to a line of motion or of strain.

6) In conch.:

7) A lateral or admedian tooth of a bivalve, as distinguished from a cardinal tooth. See cut under bivalve.

8) One of the uncini, or uncinal teeth of the radula.

9) A side branch or division of anything; a part projecting from one side; specifically, in a grape-vine, one of the side shoots which spring from the axils of the leaves of a main shoot.

10) A small ditch or distributary from a main or principal irrigation ditch.

11) plural In the pelecypod mollusks, the lateral hinge-teeth, those lying at the sides or ends of the hinge-plate, anterior or posterior to the median or cardinal teeth.

Latiner: None

latitude:

1) Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width.

2) Extent within limits of any kind; scope; range; comprehensiveness: as, to be allowed great latitude of motion or action; latitude of meaning or of application.

3) Hence Extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits: as, latitude of conduct.

4) The elevation of the pole of the heavens at a station, or the angle at which the plane of the horizon is cut by the earth's axis; the total curvature or bending of a meridian between the equator and a station; the angle which the plumb-line at any place makes with the plumb-line at the equator in the same plane; on a map, the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface from the equator, measured on the meridian of the point: as, St. Paul's, London, is in lat. 51° 30' 48″ N.; Cape Horn is in lat. 55° 59' S.

5) In astronomy, the angular distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body.

6) The quantity of the interval between two latitudes, either in the geographical or the astronomical sense: as, to sail through 30° of latitude.

7) A place or region as marked by parallels of latitude: as, to fish in high latitudes (that is, in places where the latitude is a high number); the orange will not ripen in this latitude (that is, it will not do so in any place on the same parallel of latitude as the place spoken of); you are out of your latitude (that is, literally or figuratively, you have committed an error of navigation, so that the latitude you have assigned to the ship's place is not the true one).

latrant:

1) Barking; clamoring noisily.

latus:

1) Side: used in some mathematical terms designating a line or diameter.

2) A straight line drawn from the vertex of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, and having a length equal to the diameter of that circular section which is at the same distance from the vertex of the cone as is the plane of the conic.

3) A serranoid fish, Lates niloticus, found in the Nile. It attains a large size and is used for food.

laughter:

1) A mode of expressing mirth, consisting chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, by means of which, after an inspiration, the expulsion of the air from the chest in a series of jerks produces a succession of short abrupt sounds, accompanied by certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body, and, when excessive, by tears: also sometimes applied to any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance.

2) A laugh.

lavender:

1) To launder; wash.

2) A washer; a washerwoman; a laundress.

3) An aromatic plant of the genus Lavandula, primarily L. vera, the true lavender, which is used as a perfume. See Lavandula.

4) The color of lavender-blossoms; a very pale lilac-color, which in consequence of its paleness appears less reddish.

5) Hence— To put in pledge; pawn.

6) Of the color of lavender-blossoms; very pale lilac.

7) To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

law:

1) A rule of action prescribed by authority, especially by a sovereign or by the state: as, the laws of Manu; a law of God.

2) Specifically— Any written or positive rule, or collection of rules, prescribed under the authority of the state or nation, whether by the people in its constitution, as the organic law, or by the legislature in its statute law, or by the treaty-making power, or by municipalities in their ordinances or by-laws.

3) An act of the supreme legislative body of a state or nation, as distinguished from the constitution: as, the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

4) In a more general sense, the profession or vocation of attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, conveyancers, etc.: as, to practise law.

5) Litigation: as, to go to law.

6) Collectively, a system or collection of such rules.

7) The Mosaic system of rules and ordinances.

8) Hence— The books of the Bible containing this system; the books of the law.

9) The preceptive part of the Bible, especially of the New-Testament, in contradistinction to its promises.

10) A proposition which expresses the constant or regular order of certain phenomena, or the constant mode of action of a force; a general formula or rule to which all things, or all things or phenomena within the limits of a certain class or group, conform, precisely and without exception; a rule to which events really tend to conform.

11) One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated: as, the laws of the turf; the laws of versification.

12) A rule according to which anything is produced: as, the mathematical law of a curve.

13) An allowance in distance or time granted to an animal in a chase, or to a weaker competitor in a race or other contest; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead of, or a certain time before, another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

14) Custom; manner.

15) that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current;

16) that the weights of the elements separated are proportional to their chemical equivalents; and

17) that the strength of the electrolytic action is the same for cells in any part of the same circuit.

18) Aryan (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc.).

19) low German (Gothic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, English, etc.).

20) High German (Old High German, Middle High German, New High German). For example, Skt. pitri (pitar) = Gr. patēr = Latin pater = Goth. fadar = OHG. vatar = English father; Skt. tvam = Gr. τύ = Latin tu = Goth, thu = OHG. du - E. thou; Skt. jānu (for \*gānu) = Gr. γόνυ = Latin genu = Goth, kniu = OHG. chniu, chneo = English knee, etc. In the application of Grimm's law numerous in consistencies and anomalies appear, due to interference, conformation, particular position or sequence of sounds, variations of accent, and other causes explained by other philological laws, or remaining in small part occult. The most important of these other laws is Verner's law (which see, below). See also the articles on the separate letters.

21) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus.

22) The areas described by their radiivectores in equal times are equal.

23) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

24) At any junction-point in a network of conductors the sum of all the currents which flow toward the junction is equal to the sum of all the currents which flow away from the junction (called the condition of continuity).

25) In any complete electric circuit the sum of the electromotive forces, reckoned in order round the circuit, is equal to the sum of the products of the current through and the resistance of each conductor forming the circuit.

26) The established law of a country.

27) More specifically, a law relating directly to the raising of the income of the government, as distinguished from one incidentally imposing fees, etc.

28) Synonyms Right, Equity, etc. (see justice); Law, Common Law, Statute, Enactment, Edict, Decree, Ordinance, Regulation, Canon. Law is the generic word, covering not only what is commanded by competent authority, but modes of action and orders of sequence: as, the Salic law; a law of rhetoric or logic; a law of nature; a law of character. Common law is that rule of action which has grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. Statutes and enactments are laws made by legislative bodies; the slight difference between them is implied in their derivations. Edicts and decrees, on the other hand, are not legislative, but personal or executive acts, an edict being generally the command of a sovereign, and especially of an autocrat, while a decree is generally the order of an executive body or a court. Ordinance is very broad in its use, being applied to statutes (especially those of great importance: as, the ordinance of 1787), to decrees, to the local laws passed by city governments, etc. A regulation is a limited, subordinate, or temporary law or rule, perhaps applying to details of management or behavior, and often without expressed penalty for violation: as, army regulations; the regulations in a constitution. Canon is in this connection strictly an ecclesiastical term.

29) A variation of la, or often of lord. Also laws.

30) An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of low.

31) To make a law; ordain.

32) To apply the law to; enforce the law against.

33) To give law to; regulate; determine.

34) In old English forest usage, to cut off the claws and balls of the fore feet of (a dog); mutilate the feet of, as a dog; expeditate.

35) To go to law; litigate.

36) To Study law.

37) A dialectal form of low.

38) In acoustics, the law that “any vibrational motion of the air in the entrance to the ear, corresponding to a musical tone, may be always, and for each case only in a single way, exhibited as the sum of a number of simple vibrational motions, corresponding to the partials of this musical tone.”

39) Same as Kelvin's law.

law-worthy:

1) Possessing full legal rights.

lay:

1) That which lies or is laid; a layer or stratum.

2) In wool-manuf., a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine.

3) A bet; a wager; an obligation.

4) Relative position, direction, arrangement, situation, etc.; the way or manner in which a thing lies in relation to something else: as, the lay of the land; the lay of a rope (that is, the direction in which the different strands are twisted).

5) Station; rank.

6) A share of profit; specifically, in whaling and sealing, the proportionate share of the profits of a voyage which each officer and member of the crew receives.

7) A field or method of operations; special kind of theft or roguery: as, his lay is pocket-picking, or the drop game.

8) A certain quantity of thread or worsted. It is usually 800 yards, being 200 threads on a reel of 4 yards; but in some places it is less. Also lea.

9) Law.

10) Faith; creed; religious profession.

11) Faithfulness; fidelity.

12) Liberty; leisure; latitude; opportunity.

13) A poor-rate.

14) A song; a lyrical utterance, either in words or in musical tones; specifically, a lyric poem.

15) To aim or point, as a cannon.

16) To eat (something) voraciously; tuck in a large amount of: as, he laid in dinner enough for two days.

17) To acquire, as flesh or weight: said of cattle which are being fattened, etc.

18) Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical: as, a lay person; a lay preacher.

19) Not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from the profession or occupation concerned; unprofessional: as, a lay judge; a lay opinion of a legal question.

20) Uneducated; unlearned; ignorant.

21) In card-playing, not trumps: as, a lay suit; a lay card.

22) A man under the vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves the monks in a monastery, chiefly in manual labor, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks.

23) A fee held in consideration of secular service.

24) The Standard of metals.

25) A lake.

26) Terms or conditions, as of a bargain.

27) A flame.

28) An obsolete or dialectal form of lea.

29) Preterit of lie.

30) An obsolete or dialectal form of lee.

31) Same as lathe, 2, of which it is a corruption.

32) To cause to lie or rest; put or place in a position or situation, or as a deposit or a burden; deposit; place; impose: as, to lay a thing down; to lay one's hands on a thing; to lay a submarine cable; to lay an embargo on something; to lay a tax on land.

33) To put or place in some situation, state, or condition expressed by a qualifying adjunct, such as aside, away, by, down, up, etc. (see the phrases below): as, to lay by money; to lay away one's clothes in lavender.

34) Specifically To cause to lie in a prostrate, reclining, or recumbent position, as in or on a bed or on the ground.

35) To strike down; beat prostrate; overthrow and make prostrate or level.

36) To cause to lie quiet or still; bring to a state of rest or quietness; put down; allay.

37) To place in contiguity or near relation; juxtapose; annex; conjoin.

38) To place in an orderly fashion, as in courses or layers; dispose serially or in courses; put together in proper position: as, to lay bricks; to lay the timbers of a ship.

39) To form or construct by arranging and placing in order the serial parts or elements of: as, to lay a foundation; to lay a mine in besieging a town; to lay a floor.

40) To put into shape or form mentally; settle or determine upon; fix; arrange; contrive: often with out: as, to lay plans; to lay out a course of action.

41) To direct by planning; mark out; order: as, the captain laid his course toward the land.

42) To put down or deposit as a stake or wager; stake; risk as a bet on a contingency; wager; bet; venture.

43) To place on or over a surface; apply or fix superficially; superpose: as, to lay on paint or plaster; to lay one fabric over another in sewing.

44) To cover wholly or in part with something else; coat or mark with something affixed: as, to lay a rope with sennit, or a garment with braid.

45) To deposit the proper things on or in: in certain special uses: as, to lay a table (with cloth, dishes, etc.); to lay printers' cases (with new type).

46) To bring forth and deposit, as eggs: said specifically of any oviparous animal.

47) To put or place to one's account or credit; charge; impute.

48) To present or prefer: as, to lay claim to something.

49) Specifically, in law:

50) To present or bring before a court of justice: as, to lay an indictment.

51) To allege; state: as, to lay the venue; to lay damages.

52) To search; haunt.

53) Same as to lay for (which see, under II.).

54) Church embroidery in general.

55) To put away permanently; give up; abandon; discard: as, to lay aside a bad habit.

56) To lay by or aside for preservation; place in store for safe keeping or future use: as. to lay away a hundred dollars a year.

57) To put aside for future use; lay up; reserve: as, to lay by a part of one's income.

58) To stake or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction: as, lay down your money.

59) To fasten down or apply as embroidery; embroider; decorate.

60) To set down, as a plan on paper; delineate: as, to lay down a chart of a shore or sea; in ship-building, to lay off (see below).

61) To set down as a basis for argument or action; in general, to affirm; assert: as, to lay down a proposition or principle; especially, to assert magisterially or dictatorially: as, to lay down the law.

62) To store away for future use, as wine or provisions in a cellar.

63) To dismiss, as a workman, usually temporarily.

64) To measure or mark off; delineate on paper, as the details of a surveyor plan.

65) In ship-building, to transfer (the plans of a ship) from the paper to the full size on the floor of the mold-loft.

66) To turn from any point or object, as the head of a boat

67) To supply, as water, gas, etc., to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir: sometimes used figuratively in this sense.

68) To turn toward any point or object, as the head of a boat.

69) To make an opening in; wound: cut in such a way as to expose what is inside or underneath.

70) (b ) To display; show or exhibit.

71) To show or set forth; expose.

72) To plan; dispose in order the several parts of: as, to lay out a garden.

73) To dress in grave-clothes and place in a recumbent and extended posture for burial: said of a corpse.

74) To disable; place hors de combat: as, he laid him out with a single blow or shot.

75) Figuratively, to importune; besiege with constant solicitations.

76) (b ) To attack or harass.

77) Nautical, to check the motion of, as a ship, and cause her to be stationary.

78) To reserve; hold in reserve.

79) To confine to the bed or one's room, as by illness; incapacitate or lay aside for a time.

80) Nautical, to dismantle, as a ship, and put in a dock or other place of security.

81) To lay together and secure, as the strands of a rope by twisting, or the wires of a wire cable by twisting or binding.

82) Synonyms Set, Place, etc. See put.

83) To bring forth or produce eggs.

84) To contrive; form a scheme; lay plans; take steps.

85) To wager; bet; stake money: as, to lay on a race-horse.

86) Nautical, to put or place one's self in a certain position; go or come as indicated: as, lay aloft; lay down from aloft; lay aft.

87) To lie (in most uses). See lie.

88) To take measures; seek.

89) Synonyms Lie, Lay. See lie, intransitive verb

lazzarone:

1) One of those members of the poorer classes in Naples who earn a scanty subsistence as messengers, porters, and occasional laborers, or by fishing, but have no fixed habitation, and spend the most of their time in idling and begging.

league:

1) To form a league; join in friendship or interest; combine for mutual support; confederate.

2) To combine; band; confederate.

3) An itinerary unit not now in English use, except as a marine league. (See below.)

4) A compact or covenant between persons for the maintenance of joint interests or mutual service; hence, union; close affinity; friendship.

5) Specifically A political or military confederation; a covenanted alliance or coalition, as of persons or parties in a state, or more commonly of the ruling powers of different states, for the promotion of common objects or interests; a compact for mutual aid and support in public policy or war: as, the Hanseatic League; the Holy League in France; the league of Schmalkald.

6) A combination of different associations or bodies of persons for the promotion of common purposes: as, a base-ball league.

7) Synonyms Confederacy, Coalition, etc. (see alliance), society, federation, association, fraternity.

leave:

1) A leaving; something left or remaining.

2) Liberty granted to do something, or for some specific action or course of conduct; permission; allowance; license.

3) Specifically Liberty to depart; permission to be absent: as, to take leave. See below.

4) Originally, to receive formal permission, as from a superior, to depart; now, to part with some expression of farewell; bid farewell or adieu.

5) Synonyms Leave, Liberty, License. These words imply that the permission granted may be used or not. Leave is the lightest, is generally personal, and is used on familiar occasions. Liberty is more often connected with more important matters; it indicates full freedom, and perhaps that obstacles are completely cleared from the path. License, primarily the state of being permitted by law, may retain this meaning (as, license to sell iutoxicating drinks), or it may go so far as to mean that unlawful or undue advantage is taken of legal permission or social for bearance: as, liberty easily degenerates into license.

6) Same as leaf.

7) To give leave to; permit; allow; let; grant.

8) [The Middle English form leve (that is, as usually written, leue) is often confounded in manuscripts and early printed editions with lene, to grant, lend.

9) [The verb leave, permit, allow, is generally confused with leave, permit to remain, quit, etc., from which, however, it differs in construction. Leave is now generally followed by an indirect object of the person, and an infinitive with to: as, I leave you to decide. In vulgar speech leave is often used for let without to: as, leave me be; leave me go.]

10) To raise; levy.

11) To let remain; fail or neglect to take away, remove, or destroy; allow to stay or exist: as, he left his baggage behind him; 5 from 12 leaves 7; only a few were left alive.

12) To place or deliver with intent to let remain; part from by giving or yielding up: as, to leave papers at the houses of subscribers; to leave money on deposit.

13) To let remain for a purpose; confide, commit, or refer: as, to leave the decision of a question to an umpire; I leave that to your judgment.

14) To let remain or have remaining at death; hence, to transmit, bequeath, or give by will: as, he leaves a wife and children, and has left his property in trust for their use.

15) To go away or depart from; quit, whether temporarily or permanently.

16) To separate or withdraw from; part company or relinquish connection with; forsake; abandon; desert: as, to leave a church or society; to leave one occupation for another; he has left the path of rectitude.

17) To quit, as the doing of anything; cease or desist from; give over; leave off: followed, to express the verbal action, by a verbal noun in -ing, or formerly by an infinitive with to.

18) To suffer or permit to continue; fail to change the state, condition, or course of; let remain as existing: as, to leave one free to act; leave him in peace; leave it as it is.

19) To cease wearing or using; lay aside; give up: as, to leave off a garment; to leave off tobacco.

20) (c ) To give up or cease to associate with.

21) To remain; be left.

22) To go away; depart: as, he left by the last steamer; I am to leave to-morrow; the next train leaves at 10.

23) To give over; cease; leave off.

ledger-book:

1) A book that lies or is kept in a fixed place.

legality:

1) The state or character of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

2) In theology, a reliance on works for salvation; insistence on the mere letter of the law without regard to its spirit: personified in the quotation.

3) A gambling game.

Legendrian: None

legitimate:

1) To make lawful; establish the legitimacy or propriety of.

2) To render legitimate, as a bastard; invest with the rights of a legitimate child or lawful heir, as one born out of wedlock.

3) According to law, rule, or precedent; agreeable to established principles or standards; in conformity with custom or usage; lawful; regular; orderly; proper: as, a legitimate king or government; the legitimate drama; a legitimate subject of debate; legitimate trade.

4) Specifically Of lawful birth; born in wedlock, or of parents legally married: as, legitimate children; a legitimate heir.

5) Justly based on the premises; logically correct, allowable, or valid: as, a legitimate result; legitimate arguments or conclusion.

6) Synonyms Legal, Licit, etc. See lawful.

7) By ellipsis, legitimate drama (which see, under legitimate).

8) An emigrant to Australia who had ‘legal reasons’ for emigrating.

9) A legitimate child.

10) Something to which one has a legal right. Milton, Eikon., 31.

Leibnitzian: None

lemma:

1) In logic:

2) In the Stoical logic

3) The major premise of a hypothetical syllogism, or modus ponens: thus, in the reasoning, “If it is day, it is light; but it is day: hence, it is light,” the first premise was called the lemma.

4) A premise in general.

5) A Megaric sophism depending on the question whether a man who says “I am lying” is truly lying or not.

6) In mathematics, a proposition upon which it is necessary to arrest the attention for the sake of proving an ulterior one, but which interrupts the regular series of theorems; also, a premise drawn from another branch of mathematics than that under consideration.

7) A theme; a thesis; the subject of an epigram, or of a musical composition, etc.

8) In embryology, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle. Pascoe.

lemniscate:

1) In mathematics, related to the lemniscate of Bernoulli.

2) In ichthyology, having a hyaline or transparent appearance and ribbonlike form; of or relating to the Lemniscati: as, a lemniscate fish.

3) In mathematics:

4) The locus of the point at which the tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular let fall upon it from the center: a curve invented by James Bernoulli.

5) Any crunodal curve of the fourth order having only one real branch, and this finite and symmetrical with respect to two axes.

6) The locus of the point at which the tangent to a fixed conic is cut by a perpendicular let fall upon it from the center.

7) A Cassinian: a misapplication of the word originating in Germany.

8) The locus of the point in which the straight through the center and the projection of a point of a circle on a fixed tangent are cut by the perpendicular from this point to the diameter from the contact point.

lemniscatic:

1) Of or concerning lemniscates.

lemon:

1) The fruit of the rutaceous tree Citrus Medica, var. Limonum.

2) The tree that yields this fruit.

3) The borhame or sand-sole, a kind of flatfish. See lemon-sole, 1.

4) Having lemon as a principal ingredient; impregnated or flavored with lemon: as, lemon candy.

5) Of the color of a lemon; lemon-colored: as, lemon silk.

lemon-yellow:

1) A clear pale-yellow color, like that of the rind of a ripe lemon. In entomology it. is distinguished from citron-yellow, which is paler and more greenish.

2) A pigment used by artists, composed of barium chromate. It is of a bright lemon hue and quite permanent, but has little body.

length:

1) To extend; lengthen.

2) In the brachiopod shell, the distance from the apex of the more projecting valve axially to the anterior margin.

3) In the pelecypod shell, commonly the greatest distance across the shell fore and aft, but more correctly the distance from the beak obliquely along the crescence-line, or line of most rapid growth.

4) In cricket: The distance between the bowler's wicket and the spot where the ball pitches: said of a ball bowled.

5) The proper distance at which a ball bowled should pitch; a good pitch.

6) The property of being long or extended in a single direction; also, that which is long.

7) Distance along a line, as measured, for example, upon the circumference of a wheel that rolls over it: as, the length of a road, a river, or the arc of a curve.

8) The magnitude of the greatest principal axis of a body or figure; one of the dimensions of a body, the others being breadth and thickness. See dimension, 1.

9) Reach; power of reaching; extent of range: as, the length of one's vision or of a view.

10) Extent of or in time; duration; continuance: as, the length of a day or a year, or of life; the length of a battle or a performance; a discourse of tedious length.

11) In orthoëpy and prosody:

12) The time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable; quantity.

13) The quality of a vowel as long or short, according to the conventional distinction of long and short in English pronunciation.

14) The quality of a syllable as metrically accented or unaccented in modern or accentual poetry. See long, adjective

15) A piece or portion of the extent of anything in space or time; a part of what is extended or elongated: as, a length of rope; a dress-length; to cut anything into short lengths: often used specifically of a definite portion, of known extent, of the thing spoken of, as of an acting drama (namely, forty or forty-two lines): as, an actor's part of six lengths; won by a length (that is, of the horse, boat, etc., engaged in the contest).

16) In archery, the distance from the archer to the target he is to shoot at.

17) After a time; at last; at the end, or at a point of transition: as, at length he came to a spring; at length they were subdued.

18) To go to the extent of; rise to the pitch or height of: commonly used of inordinate action or speech: as, he went to the length of tearing down his house, of denying his identity, or of sacrificing his own interests.

Leo:

1) In astronomy, an ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1½, and two stars of the second magnitude.

2) In zoology, the technical specific name of the lion, Felis leo, sometimes taken as a generic name , when the animal is called Leo africanus.

Leonides: None

Lepus:

1) The representative and only extant genus of Leporidæ.

2) An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major.

level:

1) The correction for level of an astronomical instrument; the deviation of its axis from exact horizontality.

2) In landscape-gardening, one of the horizontal surfaces in which an irregular piece of land may be arranged. By the use of different levels the designer may place various features of his design above or below the eye.

3) An instrument for determining the plane of the horizon, or the plane perpendicular to the direction in which bodies fall under the action of gravity.

4) An imaginary surface everywhere perpendicular to the plumb-line, or line of gravity, so that it might be the free surface of a liquid at rest.

5) Hence Figuratively, degree of elevation as regards standing, condition, or action; a height reached or aimed at, from a social, intellectual, or moral point of view.

6) An extent of land-surface approximately horizontal and unbroken by irregularities; a plain.

7) The point-blank aim of a missile weapon, including the line of fire and the range or distance the missile is carried without deflection; hence, purpose; aim.

8) In mining, a drift or nearly horizontal excavation made in opening a mine. Levels are run to connect shafts and winzes, so as to open and make ready for stoping a certain amount of ground. In a mine regularly opened on a permanent vein, the levels are usually from 60 to 100 feet apart, but vary in position with the varying richness of the lode.

9) A leveling-instrument. See clinometer-level and leveling-instrument.

10) Lying in or constituting a horizontal surface; not having one part higher than another; horizontally even or flat; not sloping: as, level ground; a level floor or pavement.

11) Lying in such a surface that no work is gained or lost in the transportation of a particle from any one point of it to any other; equipotential.

12) Existing or acting in the same plane or course; continuing without change of relative elevation; even with something else.

13) With reference to color, especially in dyeing, even; unbroken; uniform.

14) Equal in rank or degree.

15) Well-aimed; direct; straight; in a right line; conformable.

16) Steady; in equipoise.

17) Well-balanced; of good judgment: as, a level head.

18) Synonyms and Level, Flat, Even. In regard to the surface of land, flat is a depreciative word, indicating lowness or unattractiveness, or both; level conveys no slur, and is entirely consistent with beauty: as, flat marshes; level prairies. Flat is a rather more absolute word than level. That which is flat or level is parallel to the horizon; that which is even is free from inequalities: as, an even slope.

19) To make horizontal; bring into a plane parallel to the horizon, as by the use of a leveling-instrument: as, to level a billiard-table.

20) To reduce or remove inequalities of surface in; make even or smooth: as, to level a road or walk.

21) To reduce or bring to the same height as something else; lay flat; especially, to bring down to the ground; prostrate.

22) To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; bring to a common level or standing in any respect: as, to level ranks of society.

23) To direct to an object, in a particular line, or toward a purpose; point or aim.

24) To adapt; suit; proportion: as, to level observations to the capacity of children.

25) In surveying, to find the level or the relative elevation of by observation or measurement.

26) In dyeing, to make smooth and uniform. See level, adjective, 4.

27) Synonyms To raze, destroy, demolish.

28) To be in the same direction with something; be aimed.

29) To point a weapon at the mark; take aim: as, he leveled and fired; hence, to direct a purpose; aim.

30) To conjecture; attempt to guess.

31) To accord; agree; suit.

32) To work with a leveling-instrument; make the observations necessary for constructing a profile or vertical section of any line on the earth's surface, or for ascertaining the difference of elevation between two or more stations.

33) A corruption of levy.

leveling:

1) The act or process of reducing an uneven surface to a level or plane.

2) The art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point on the earth's surface included in a survey is higher or lower than another assigned point.

levelling: None

leveling-instrument:

1) An instrument for use in surveying, of different forms, but consisting essentially of a telescope carrying a parallel, rigidly connected, and sensitive spirit-level.

leveling-screw:

1) In a mill, a screw in the hurst or frame on which a run of millstones is placed, used to give a vertical adjustment and bring it to an exact level. It acts against an iron plate set in a bedstone.

2) In a surveying or portable astronomical instrument, any one of the screws used for leveling the horizontal plate or that part of the instrument on which the horizontal angles are read off.

leveling-staff:

1) An instrument used in leveling, in conjunction with a leveling-instrument or with a spirit-level and a telescope.

2) An instrument used to support a glass plate horizontally so that it can retain a fluid upon its upper surface. It is usually in the form of a tripod fitted with adjusting-screws or levelers.

lever:

1) A simple machine, consisting of a bar or rigid piece of any shape, acted upon at different points by two forces which severally tend to rotate it in opposite directions about a fixed axis.

2) In special uses— In surgery, an instrument for applying power, as one of the arms of an obstetrical forceps, used in delivery as a tractor; the vectis.

3) In dentistry, an instrument used in extracting the stumps of teeth.

4) In a steam-engine, a bar used to control by hand the movement of the engine in starting or reversing it; a starting-bar.

5) In firearms, in some forms of breech-loaders, the piece by which the gun is opened or closed, as in the Douglas, Henry, and Maynard rifles. It may be a top, side, or under lever.

6) One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a part of the framework.

7) The lower movable board of a barn-door.

8) The first row of a fishing-net.

9) Generally, a rod or bar.

10) An obsolete comparative of lief.

11) To act upon, as raising, lowering, etc., with a lever.

levitation:

1) The act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

2) Among Spiritualists, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

levity:

1) Lightness of weight; relatively small specific gravity.

2) A tendency to rise by a force contrary to gravity.

3) Lightness of spirit or temper.

4) Carelessness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; volatility: as, the levity of youth.

5) Synonyms . Levity, Volatility, Flightiness, Frivolity, Lightness. All these words are founded upon the idea of the lack of physical and, by figure, of mental and moral substance or weight, with a resulting ease in flying away from what is wise. The first three refer especially to outward conduct. Levity is a want of seriousness, temporary or habitual, a disposition to trifle with important interests. Volatility is that moral defect by which one cannot dwell long upon any one object of thought, or turns quickly from one source of pleasure to another: the word does not convey much opprobrium; in the young some degree of volatility is expected. Flightiness borders upon the loss of sanity in caprice or excitement of fancy; it is volatility in an extreme degree. Frivolity is a matter of nature, an inability to care about any but the most petty and trifling things. Lightness is not so strong as frivolity, but covers nearly the same ground; it emphasizes inconstancy.

lherzolite:

1) A crystalline aggregate of olivin, enstatite, and diallage, with some picotite: a rock occurring about Lake Lherz and in the adjacent regions in the French Pyrenees.

liar:

1) One who lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who deceives by false report or representation.

libella:

1) A Roman brass coin, the as of diminished weight.

2) A small balance.

3) An instrument for taking levels; a level.

4) [capitalized] A southern constellation which Laeaille, after 1754, proposed to substitute for Triangulum Australe, which dates from the fifteenth century.

5) [capitalized] [NL.] A genus of dragon-flies.

libertarian:

1) Of or pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form), as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; advocating the doctrine of free will: opposed to necessitarian.

2) One who maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form): opposed to necessitarian.

liberty:

1) The state of being free, or exempt from external restraint or constraint, physical or moral; freedom; especially, exemption from opposition or irksome restraint of any kind.

2) Specifically Freedom of the will; the power of election or free choice, undetermined by any necessity; exemption from internal compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

3) The condition of being exempt, as a community or an individual, from foreign or arbitrary political control; a condition of political self-government.

4) In law, freedom from all restraints except such as the lawful rights of others prescribe.—

5) Permission granted, as by a superior, to do something that one might not otherwise do; leave; specifically, permission granted to enlisted men in the navy to go on shore. Compare liberty-man.

6) Immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; exemption; franchise: as, the liberties of the commercial cities of Europe.

7) A place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised; the limits within which freedom is enjoyed by those entitled to it; a place of exclusive jurisdiction: generally in the plural: as, the liberties of a prison (the limits within which prisoners are free to move); within the city liberty; the Northern Liberties (a part of Philadelphia so named because originally consisting of districts having certain specific privileges).

8) Action or speech not warranted by custom or propriety; freedom not specially granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum: as, may I take the liberty of calling on you?

9) In the manège, a curve or arch in a horse's bit affording room for the tongue.

10) With freedom or power (to do something): as, he was not at liberty to disclose the secret.

11) Disengaged; not in use.

12) Synonyms Independence, etc. (see freedom); License, etc. (see leave, n.).

libra: None

libration:

1) The act of librating or balancing, or the state of being balanced; a state of equipoise; balance.

2) In astronomy, a real or apparent libratory or oscillating motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

3) libration in latitude, in consequenoe of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles and sometimes the other declines, as it were, or dips toward the earth

4) diurnal libration, which is simply a consequence of the lunar parallax. In the last case, an observer at the surface of the earth perceives points near the upper edge of the moon's disk, at the time of her rising, which disappear as her elevation is increased; while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends toward the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's center he would perceive no diurnal libration.

licentiate:

1) The condition of having a license; specifically, in continental Europe, an academical dignity which intervenes between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and is a step toward the doctor's degree.

2) To give license or permission to; encourage by license.

3) One who has license to practice an art or a profession.

4) Specifically— A friar licensed by the Pope to hear confession, grant absolution, and inflict penance in any place independently of the local clergy.

5) In non-episcopal churches, as the Presbyterian, a person licensed to preach and perform the ordinary services of public worship, prior to being ordained as a pastor.

6) One who behaves in a licentious manner; one who transcends the bounds of due restraint and decorum.

light:

1) Bright; clear; not dark or obscure: as, it begins to be light (said of the morning); a light apartment.

2) Pale or whitish in color; applied to colors, highly luminous and more or less deficient in chroma: as, a light complexion; a light pink.

3) In mech., an opening; a space clear of obstructions.

4) In an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

5) A visual sensation, whether of color or of brightness.

6) A brightness-sensation; a member of the achromatic (black-gray-white) series of visual sensations.

7) The Campbellites. See Campbellite, 1.

8) The Socinian party in the westof Scotland during the last part of the eighteenth century. See Socinianism.

9) The Fifth Monarchy Men in England. See fifth.

10) The Freewill Baptists, an American sect See baptist, 2.

11) The Separates, a sect of Calvinistic Methodists in America (1750). See Separate, 2.

12) The Edwardsians. see Edwardsian.

13) The champions of the revival in New England and other Eastern States in the middle of the eighteenth century.

14) To become light or bright; exhibit a bright or luminous effect; shine, as from internal or reflected light: as, her face lighted up with joy; the picture lights up well.

15) To catch fire; kindle, as something to which fire is applied.

16) To make light; give light to, or shed light upon, literally or figuratively; provide with light; illuminate; irradiate: as, to light an apartment; a smile lighted up his countenance.

17) To kindle; ignite; cause to burn, either literally or figuratively: as, to light a fire or a match; to light the torch of rebellion.

18) To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount; alight.

19) To settle down, as a bird from flight; come to rest; hence, to fall, drop, or spring (upon something): as, bees light among flowers; he lit on his feet; trouble shall light upon him.

20) To come by chance, fall, or happen (upon something): followed by on or upon, formerly sometimes by of.

21) To drop or fall, as if unexpectedly; be brought or drawn: followed by into.

22) That which makes things visible; in physics, that form of energy which, acting upon the organs of sight, renders visible the objects from which it proceeds.

23) In physiology, the sensation produced by the action of physical luminosity upon the organ of vision. See color.

24) Illumination or enlightenment as an effluence or a result; radiation from or to anything, in either a physical or a moral sense; luminosity; glow; radiance: as, the light of the sun, of a taper, or of a glowworm; to be guided by the light of reason; to shed new light on a subject.

25) The state or condition of being visible; exposure to view; hence, public observation; publicity: as, his misdeeds have come to light.

26) That which gives light; a source of illumination; a body that emits or transmits rays of light, as the sun, the moon, a star, a beacon, a candle, etc.; in pyrotechnics, any piece of fireworks which burns brightly.

27) Hence Figuratively, a source of mental or spiritual illumination; one who or that which enlightens, as an eminent teacher; anything which diffuses knowledge, instruction, or information; a guiding power or principle; also, a source of cheerfulness or joy.

28) Means of communicating light or fire; something to kindle with: as, to give one a light for a cigar.

29) A lighthouse: as, Fastnet light; Sandy Hook light.

30) That which admits light; a medium or an opening for the entrance of light, as a window, or a pane or compartment of a window: as, a window consisting of three lights; a light of glass.

31) The manner in which the light strikes upon an object or a picture; also, an illuminated part of an object or picture; the part which lies opposite the point or place from which the light comes or is supposed to come.

32) The point of view from which, or position in which, anything is looked at or considered; the side or features to which attention is paid; aspect.

33) In law, the right to have one's windows unobscured by obstructions on the part of one's neighbors.

34) In painting, a small patch or surface of very light color, as white, used in a design, to diversify the effect of the darker colors.

35) A torch-bearer; a link-boy.

36) In theology, the capacity which belongs to man of discovering some of the truths of religion without the aid of revelation: opposed to divine light.

37) In the Greek Church, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the world, especially at his baptism. The name also refers to the illumination (baptism) of believers, and to the great number of lights carried at the ceremony of the benediction of the waters (see water) on the day of that feast, symbolical of illumination and baptism.

38) A light produced artificially, and used for signals, etc. (See also arc-light, flash-light.) Synonyms and Flash, Blaze, etc. See flame, n.

39) Not heavily; not with full weight or force.

40) Lightly; cheaply.

41) Easily; readily; nimbly.

42) With light or easy effort; without requiring or exerting much power: as, a light-running wagon or machine.

43) To make light or less heavy; lighten; ease of a burden.

44) To deliver, as of a child.

45) Having little or relatively little actual weight; not burdensome; not cumbrous or unwieldy: as, a light load; light weapons.

46) Having little weight as compared with bulk; of little density or specific gravity; not heavy, either absolutely or relatively: as, feathers and cork are light; oil is lighter than water.

47) Of short weight; weighing less than the proper or standard amount: as, to use light weights in trade; light coin.

48) In cookery, not heavy or soggy; spongy; well raised: said of bread, cakes, and the like.

49) Lacking that which burdens or makes heavy; hence, free from burden or impediment; unencumbered: as, light infantry; the ship returned light.

50) Not heavy in action or effect; lacking force or intensity; moderate; slight; buoyant; agile; sprightly: as, a ship of light draft; light of foot; a light hand; light sleep; a light wind; light comedy.

51) Not weighty; of little import or consequence; trivial; unimportant: as, a light remark; light reading; a light fault.

52) Not burdensome, hard, or difficult; easy to perform, to endure, to digest, etc.; slight; inconsiderable: as, light work; light punishment; a light repast; a light wine.

53) Not weighed down; free from care or annoyance; cheerful; jubilant: as, a light heart.

54) Lacking moral or mental gravity; characterized by or exhibiting levity; volatile; capricious; frivolous: as, a light mind; light conduct.

55) Hence Given to levity of conduct; loose in morals; wanton; unchaste.

56) Having a sensation of lightness; giddy; dizzy; hence, flighty in mind; delirious.

57) Adapted for or employed in light work.

58) Quickly passing; fleeting; transitory.

59) Without substance; not nutritious or satisfying.

60) Weak; sickly.

61) The lungs, especially of a brute animal (most frequently in the phrase liver and lights): so called from their lightness.

likelihood:

1) The state of being likely or probable; probability; likeliness; promise.

2) Promising state or appearance; standing; consideration.

3) That which is probable; a probability; an indication.

4) Likeness; resemblance; similarity.

likeness:

1) The state of being like or alike; the relation of two or more objects which agree in respect to some quality; similitude; similarity; resemblance.

2) That which resembles something else; an express representation or copy; an effigy; especially, a portrait of a person, or a representation of an animal or other object.

lilac:

1) A fanciers' name for a peculiar bluish-gray color shown in the coats of some domesticated mice.

2) A shrub of the genus Syringa. See Syringa.

3) The color of the common lilac-blossom; a pale-purple color. A color-disk composed of one half artificial ultramarine, one sixth Chinese vermilion, and one third white will give a lilac.

4) Of the light-purple color of the flower of the common lilac.

limacon: None

limb:

1) In geology, that portion of an anticline or syncline which lies on either side respectively of the arch or trough. Also called leg and flank.

2) In botany:

3) The blade or broad part of a leaf.

4) In astronomy, the border or outermost edge of the disk of the sun or moon.

5) The graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, etc.

6) In zoology, the lateral area or marginal band of the cephalic shield of trilobites on either side of the glabellum, corresponding to a pleuron of the thoracic region.

7) In botany, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

8) A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head and trunk; an appendicular member; a leg, an arm, or a wing: often limited in meaning to the leg, at present general out of affected or prudish unwillingness to use the word leg.

9) The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.

10) The part of a bow above or below the grip or handle.

11) A thing or person regarded as a part of something else; a part; a member: as, a limb of the devil; a limb of the law.

12) A mischievous or roguish person, especially a young person; an imp; a scapegrace; a scamp.

13) Synonyms See member.

14) To supply with limbs.

15) To dismember; tear or carve off the limbs of: as, to limb a turkey; to limb a tree.

limbo:

1) A supposed border-land of hell; a region which has been believed by many to exist on the borders of hell, and to be the appointed abode of those who have not received the grace of Christ while living, and yet have not deserved the punishments of wilful and impenitent sinners. See the phrases.

2) Any similar region apart from this world.

3) A prison or other place of confinement; any place where things of little or doubtful value are deposited or thrown aside.

4) A kind of coarse cotton cloth worn by South Africans.

limit:

1) Inpoker, an amount, agreed upon before play begins, by which any one player may increase his bet over that of another. Sometimes called the raise.

2) To restrict within limits; bound; set bounds to.

3) To assign to a limit or confine; fix within a limit; allot.

4) To fix as a limit; assign exclusively or specifically.

5) To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district: as, a limiting friar.

6) A definite terminal or border line; a boundary; that which bounds or circumscribes in a material manner; as, the northern limit of a field or town; the limits of a country.

7) A terminal line or point in general; the extent or reach beyond which continuity ceases; a fixed term or bound as to amount, supply, continuance, inclusion, or the like: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to reach the limit of one's resources; the limit of vision or of resistance; to set limits to one's ambition.

8) That which is within or defined by limits; confine; district; region.

9) A logical term. See the quotation.

10) In mathematics, the precise boundary between two continuous regions of magnitude or quantity; especially, the point at which a variable upon which some function depends passes through infinity.

11) A limb, as a limit or extremity of the body.

12) Synonyms Confine, termination, bourn, precinct, boundary, frontier (see boundary); restriction, restraint, check.

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5) To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district: as, a limiting friar.

6) A definite terminal or border line; a boundary; that which bounds or circumscribes in a material manner; as, the northern limit of a field or town; the limits of a country.

7) A terminal line or point in general; the extent or reach beyond which continuity ceases; a fixed term or bound as to amount, supply, continuance, inclusion, or the like: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to reach the limit of one's resources; the limit of vision or of resistance; to set limits to one's ambition.

8) That which is within or defined by limits; confine; district; region.

9) A logical term. See the quotation.

10) In mathematics, the precise boundary between two continuous regions of magnitude or quantity; especially, the point at which a variable upon which some function depends passes through infinity.

11) A limb, as a limit or extremity of the body.

12) Synonyms Confine, termination, bourn, precinct, boundary, frontier (see boundary); restriction, restraint, check.

limitary:

1) Marking or maintaining a limit or boundary; limiting; restrictive.

2) Subject to limitation; restricted within limits; limited.

3) That which constitutes a limit or boundary, as a stretch of land; a border-land.

4) Same as limiter, 2.

limitation:

1) The act of bounding or circumscribing; the fixing of a limit or restriction.

2) The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

3) An opposing limit or bound; a fixed or prescribed restriction; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception: as, limitations of thought.

4) That to which one is limited; that which is required as a condition.

5) In law: The period of time prescribed by law after which an action cannot be brought. Since the investigation of controversies becomes more difficult with the lapse of time, and long delay to sue may imply either that satisfaction has been received or that all claim is abandoned, and as it is vexatious to revive stale claims, the law allows fixed periods, varying with the nature of the grievance, within which, if at all, a claimant must apply to the courts.

6) In the law of conveyancing, the carving out of an estate less than a fee simple absolute (see fee); the prescribing of an ulterior direction for the devolution of an estate in case the estate of the primary grantee shall fail.

7) The particular district in which a limiter or begging friar was allowed to beg for alms.

limited:

1) Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.

2) Allotted or appointed.

3) In railroading, restricted as to number of cars (weight), or to the carrying of first-class passengers: said of a train.

4) A limited express-train: as, the Chicago limited.

limit-point:

1) A point on a line or other spread, such that within every interval within which it is contained there lie an infinity of points of a given manifold. The limit-point may or may not belong to this manifold.

line:

1) To draw lines upon; mark with lines or thread-like strokes: said of some decorative processes, and also of the effects of age, fatigue, etc., on the human countenance.

2) To delineate; draw; paint.

3) To give out, line by line; read one or two of the lines or strophes of (a metrical hymn) in public worship before singing.

4) To measure, as land, with a line; fix the boundaries of.

5) To bring into line or aline; hence, to arrange; marshal; employ in service.

6) To place something in a line along; arrange something along and within for security or defense: as, to line works with soldiers.

7) See the quotation.

8) To fish with a line.

9) To form in a line: usually with up.

10) In bookbinding, to cover the inner sides of (a book-cover) with paper; support the back of the folded sections of a book with thin lawn or linen in the process of binding.

11) A thread, string, cord, or small rope of any kind, especially one designed for some particular use, as a fishing-line, measuring-line, clothes-line, a bowline, a hauling-line, etc.

12) Specifically— A cord used as a guide or marker in stonework or carpentry; a chalk-line or marking-line.

13) plural A lot or portion marked off by or as by a measuring-line; hence, fortune; condition.

14) plural The reins or thongs by which one guides a horse in driving.

15) Anything which resembles a thread or string in tenuity and extension.

16) Specifically—(a A thread-like mark, as one made with a pen, pencil, or graving-tool; a mark having length with little appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score.

17) In musical notation: One of the horizontal strokes or marks that constitute the staff. The usual staff consists of five such lines, that for Gregorian music of four, while larger numbers of lines have also been used. The lines are numbered from below upward. The lines and the spaces between them are collectively called degrees. The pitches to which the several degrees are assigned depend upon the clef and the signature placed at the head of the staff. When it is necessary temporarily to increase the compass of the staff above or below, added or leger lines are used, which are numbered up or down from the staff proper. See notation, staff, and leger.

18) A short dash or stroke used in figured bass to indicate that a tone of a previous chord is to be continued without regard to its harmonic connection into a second chord. See figured bass, under bass.

19) A wavy horizontal mark, preceded by the letters 8va, added above or below a passage to indicate that it is to be played an octave above or below the pitch at which it is written. The end of such a transposition is indicated by the word loco, ‘in place,’ or simply by the termination of the line.

20) A wavy vertical mark to the left of the notes of a chord, to indicate that the chord is to be played arpeggio.

21) A seam or furrow on the face or hands. Such seams in the hands are the basis of palmistry. See phrases below.

22) In mathematics: The limit of a surface; a length without breadth.

23) In higher geom., a right line, ray, or axis; a curve of the first order.

24) Outline; contour; lineament; configuration: as, a ship of fine lines.

25) A limit; division; boundary.

26) A row; a continued series or rank: as, a line of trees or of buildings.

27) A straight row of letters and words between two margins: as, a page of thirty lines.

28) In poetry, a succession of feet (colon or period), consisting of words written or printed in one row; a verse. A line or verse is no definite prosodic group of feet, but may consist of a single colon or of two cola, the ordinary width of a page or column generally limiting its length. Short verses or cola are sometimes printed as single lines, or combined in pairs to constitute one line. The name line is sometimes extended to verses slightly exceeding the printed line in length, but marked by indention and want of Initial capital as one verse. In ancient prosody a line (versus, στίχος) was conventionally determined to be a dicolic meter or period, or a monocolic period of eighteen or more moræ in magnitude. A shorter period was called a colon or a comma. Abbreviated l.

29) Hence— plural Any piece of writing, as a letter, or an actor's part in the dialogue of a play; specifically, a short or occasional poem, or poetry in general.

30) A short letter—one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note: as, I received a line from my friend.

31) plural Same as marriage lines.

32) A row or rank of soldiers drawn up with an extended front: distinguished from column.

33) A disposition of ships at regular intervals, either at anchor or under way. See line of battle.

34) plural A punishment in English schools, consisting in requiring the student to commit a certain number of lines of Latin or Greek verse to memory.

35) A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or kin, descending from a common progenitor: as, a line of kings; the male line.

36) A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, packets, and the like, passing to and fro between places with regularity: as, a line of ships to New Zealand; the Cunard line.

37) A railroad, or a continuous part of a railroad: as, a main line, branch line, through line.

38) A telegraph-wire between stations, forming with them the circuit.

39) In com.: An order given to an agent or commercial traveler for goods.

40) In heraldry, the division or demarcation between a bearing and the field, or between one bearing and another when one is charged upon the other.

41) In fortification: A trench or rampart.

42) plural A series of field-works, either continuous or with intervals.

43) Milit., in the British army, the regular infantry, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, volunteer corps, etc. (in some cases, however, including the ordinary regiments of cavalry); in the United States army, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the regular army.

44) The course in which anything proceeds or which any one takes; direction given or assumed: as, a line of policy or of argument; to mark out a line of travel or of conduct; to pursue a certain line of business or of art.

45) A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch, or sometimes the tenth of an inch.

46) The equinoctial line; the equator.

47) See the adjectives.

48) The initial line of a graduated circle or vernier.

49) Anyline which is intended to be taken as a standard straight line.

50) A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms, for performing these operations by inspection without dividers. Also called Gunter's sliding rule.

51) In mod. astron., the line through the perihelion and aphelion; the major axis of the orbit.

52) The dead line; that line in which a crank and the connecting-rod stand when their axes form a straight line.

53) A line laid down in surveying; the bearing.

54) A curve whose tangent everywhere coincides with the direction at the point of tangency of a force distributed through space. Maxwell, following a hint from Faraday, supposes these lines so drawn that the number per unit of area normal to them in the neighborhood of a point shall measure the intensity of the force at that point.

55) The path of a particle of a moving fluid.

56) The actual path of a particle or molecule in a fluid mass.

57) To cover the inside of (some object, as a garment, a utensil, etc.) with some material other than that of which the object lined is made.

58) Hence, by extension To fill the inside of; wad; stuff: as, to line a purse or a pocket with money.

59) To cover; pad.

60) To impregnate: said of animals.

61) To aid.

62) Specifically

63) plural In naval architecture, the form of a vessel as shown by the lines formed by the intersections of its surface with three sets of parallel planes.

64) In electricity:

65) Short for line of magnetic force. See magnetic circuit and magnetic force, under magnetic.

66) That part of an electric circuit which connects generating and receiving stations or apparatus.

67) In fencing, that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, in which the central part of the right side, the right arm, and the sword ought always to be found, and in which are also to be placed the feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a fencer is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, etc.

68) In printing, a straight row of type or of print as it appears in the page of a book or the column of a newspaper.

69) In boat- or yacht-racing, an imaginary line extending between two fixed points and marking the beginning or end of the course, or both.

70) In art, the conventional representation of the theoretical limits of surfaces or of their elements.

71) At every point.

72) In ship-building, the central fore-and-aft line of a vessel at any level: loosely used for the central vertical longitudinal plane.

73) A north-and-south line.

74) Figuratively, to bring into accord; cause (a number of persons) to agree.

75) An obsolete form of lind, lime.

76) Flax.

77) Specifically, in technical use— Flax of the longer and fine staple, separated from the shorter by the hackle and prepared for spinning.

78) A hat-makers' pad or brush, now usually of padded velvet, for smoothing the nap of hats.

79) Cloth of flax; linen.

80) Linen apparel; apparel generally.

linear:

1) Of or pertaining to a line or lines; composed or consisting of lines: as, linear drawing; linear perspective.

2) Relating to length only; specifically, in mathematics and physics, involving measurement in one dimension only, or a sum of such measurements; involving only straight lines; unidimensional; of the first degree: as, linear numbers; linear measure.

3) In bot., zoöl, and anatomy, like a line or thread; slender; very narrow and elongate: as, a linear leaf.

4) In prosody, consisting in or pertaining to a succession of single verses all of the same rhythm and length; stichic: as, linear composition; “Paradise Lost” is linear in composition.

line-coordinate: None

line-equation:

1) An equation between the coördinates of lines, these being usually tangents of a plane curve.

line-integral:

1) In mathematics, the integral along any curve of a vector quantity distributed through space resolved along that curve. Thus, if the vector is a force, the line-integral is the work gained in passing over the curve.

lineolinear:

1) In mathematics, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables.

lineopolar:

1) In mathematics, produced by taking the (n—l)th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order: so called because such a polar of a point is a line.

link:

1) A crook or winding of a river; the ground lying along such a winding: as, the links of the Forth.

2) plural A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore, often in part sandy and covered with bent-grass, furze, etc., and sometimes with a good sward, on part of it at least.

3) plural The ground on which golf is played.

4) To unite or connect by or as if by a link or links; unite by something intervening; unite in any way; couple; join.

5) To be or become connected; be joined in marriage; ally one's self; form a union.

6) A torch made of tow or hards, etc., and pitch, carried for lighting the streets, formerly common in Great Britain, and still used in London in fogs.

7) To go smartly; trip along; do anything smartly and quickly.

8) In mathematics:

9) A piece of a straight line joining two given points.

10) A double tangent.

11) In music, a connecting passage of one or more measures, intervening between two well-defined sections or phrases.

12) To burn or give light.

13) One of the rings or separate pieces of which a chain is composed. In ornamental chain-making, any member of the chain, of whatever form, as a plaque, a bead, etc., is called a link.

14) Anything doubled and closed together like a ring or division of a chain.

15) Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any constituent part of a connected series.

16) A division, forming the hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying and for other measurement.

17) One of the divisions of a sausage made in a continuous chain.

18) Any rigid movable piece connected with other pieces, generally themselves movable, by means of interlinked open ends or pivots about which it can turn.

19) In a steam-engine, the link-motion.

20) In zoology, specifically, an unknown hypothetical form of animal life in any evolutionary chain or series, assumed to have existed at some time and thus to have been the connecting-link between some known forms; especially, an anthropomorphic animal supposed to have been derived from some simian and to have been the immediate ancestral stock of the human race; hence, humorously, an ape or monkey taken as itself the connectinglink for which Darwinians seek. See Alalus.

21) To join or connect with other parts of the same or similar systems: as, in topography, to connect two isolated surveys or systems of points and geometrical lines, with one another, by joining one point in each of the two systems by a line of measured length and direction.

linkage:

1) In chem., the hypothetical connection between two atoms. Same as bond, 11.

2) In electricity, the product obtained by-multiplying the magnetic flux through a coil by the number of turns which the coil contains.

3) A system of connected links; a combination of pieces pivoted together so as to turn about one another in parallel planes of rotation.

4) The state of being linked together.

5) a linkage which has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom more than a complete linkage.

link-motion:

1) another set for backward motion;

2) two eccentric-rods or -blades from these two eccentrics to the top and bottom respectively of

3) the link or slot-link; and

4) the sliding-block in the slot of this link which carries the pin to which the valve-stem

5) is fitted, either directly or through a rocker-shaft and arms. When the link is lowered, the forward eccentric drives ; when the link is raised, the backward eccentric drives . In intermediate positions the block is actuated partly by both and , and, as these are in opposite phase or nearly so, the motion of becomes less, and the port is opened during a smaller portion of the piston-stroke, and an earlier cut-off results. Stephenson's is differentiated from other link-motions by having the link raised and lowered, and with it the eccentric-blades or -rods, to vary cut-off and reverse; hence, the slot-link has a curvature formed by an arc struck with the center of the engine-shaft as a center. The swing of the eccentric-straps and -blades around the eccentrics in the cutting-off and reversing adjustments of the link makes the lead of the valve increase, as the cut-off in forward gear is made earlier.

6) A system of pieces pivoted together, and turning about pivots attached to a fixed base, all the rotations being in the same plane or parallel planes, so that all the points describe definite curves; a complete linkwork.

7) Specifically In steam-engines, a system of gearing for controlling the valves for the purpose of starting or reversing the engine, and for controlling the cut-off. See valve-gear.

!inkwork: None

lipogram:

1) A writing from which all words containing a particular letter are omitted, as the several books of the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus, in the first of which, it is said, there was no A, in the second no B, etc.

lippy:

1) Full of lip (see lip, n., 3); impertinent and voluble in speech; saucy.

2) An old Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of a peck: same as forpet.

lippie:

1) See lippy.

liquid:

1) Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; of a fluid consistence; flowing, or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid.

2) Hence Clear or transparent, like a liquid: as, liquid eyes; liquid depths.

3) Tearful.

4) Sounding smoothly or agreeably to the ear; devoid of harshness: as, liquid melody.

5) Pronounced with a smoothly sonorous and freely continuable sound: as, a liquid letter. See II., 2.

6) See debt.

7) A substance of which the molecules, while not tending to separate from one another like those of a gas, readily change their relative position, and which therefore retains no definite form, except that determined by the containing receptacle; an inelastic fluid.

8) In grammar, a smoothly flowing sound or letter.

listredR: None

liter:

1) The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 0.88036 imperial quart, or 1.056 United States quarts; the volume of one kilogram of water at its maximum density.

2) A Middle English form of litter.

litre:

1) See liter.

2) A small tree of Chili, Rhus caustica, with very hard wood, used for axletrees, cogs, and furniture.

3) In heraldry, a black band, supposed to represent the knightly belt, charged with the arms of the defunct, and painted on the wall of a church or chapel at the time of the funeral.

literal:

1) Affecting or relating to a letter: as, literal errors, literal rhymes.

2) In printing, a literal error; that is, a wrongly placed letter; a misprint.

3) Consisting of, expressed by, or representing letters; alphabetic.

4) According to the letter of verbal expression.

5) Following the letter or exact words.

6) Exact; especially, mechanically precise: as, the too literal execution of an order.

7) Characterized by a tendency to regard everything in a matter-of-fact, unimaginative way: as, a very literal person.

8) Synonyms See verbal.

9) Literal meaning.

litigious:

1) Inclined to litigate or go to law; given to the practice of bringing lawsuits; fond of litigation; contentious.

2) Subject to or dependent upon legal contest; hence, disputable; controvertible; subject to contention: as, litigious right.

3) Of or pertaining to litigation; relating to or connected with legal contention.

liver-color:

1) A color resembling or suggesting that of raw calf's liver freshly cut, somewhat smeared with blood, and seen at a little distance; a red of very low luminosity, and of moderately full chroma.

livid:

1) Black and blue,like a contusion.

2) In zoology, pale purplish-brown, more or less translucent, resembling the color of a bruised surface of flesh.

lizard:

1) A scaly four-legged reptile without a shell; a squamate quadruped saurian; a saurian or lacertilian.

2) Any member of the old order Sauria or modern order Lacertilia.

3) Nautical, a piece of rope with a thimble or bull's-eye spliced into one or both ends, used in a vessel as a leader for ropes.

4) [capitalized] A certain small constellation. See Lacerta, 2.

5) A crotch of timber or a forked limb used in place of a sled for hauling stone: a form of stone-boat.

6) In heraldry, a beast like a wildcat, usually represented as spotted: a rare bearing.

7) The thorn-tailed lizard, Uromastix acanthinurus.

load:

1) To add to (the net amount of the premium fixed as the actual cost of issuing a policy of insurance) such an amount as will cover the office expense of carrying the policy.

2) In electricity, the output of a generator, motor, or power-station.

3) In a bridge or other structure, the fixed weight of the structure due to the material of which it is made, and which is not removable, or affected by movable weights on the floor or roof.

4) In railway service, the weight of cars, trucks, engine, and tender, which must be hauled in order to carry the paying load of freight or passengers.

5) That which is carried; a burden laid on or placed in anything, or taken up, for conveyance; specifically, a suitable or customary burden; the amount or quantity that can be or usually is carried: as, a ship's load; a cart-load; wood and hay are often sold by the load.

6) That which is upborne or sustained; a burden; a weight resting on or in anything: as, a load of fruit on a tree; a load of learning in the mind.

7) Especially—3. That which is hard to be sustained or endured; an oppressive or grievous burden: as, a load of debt; a load of guilt.

8) The charge of a firearm: as, a load of buckshot.

9) A quantity of strong drink imbibed, or sometimes of food taken, that oppresses, or is more than can be borne comfortably or with propriety: as, he went home late with a load on.

10) A unit of measure or weight.

11) In mech., the pressure upon any part or the whole of a structure. It consists of the internal load, or permanent load, the weight of the part itself and its fixed attachments, and the external load, arising from pressures of other bodies upon its surface.

12) Synonyms and Freight, cargo, lading.

13) Pressure, dead-weight, incubus, clog.

14) To lay a burden on; charge with a load; furnish with lading or cargo; lade: as, to load a camel or a horse; to load a cart or wagon.

15) To lay as a burden; place upon or in something for conveyance: as, to load cotton on a lighter; to load cargo.

16) To weigh down; impose something upon, either good or bad; pile; heap; encumber or oppress: with with: as, to load the stomach with sweets; to load the memory with details.

17) To make heavy by something added or appended; charge, as with something extraneous: as, to load a whip; to load dice.

18) To make heavy, as a liquid; especially, to falsify, as wine, by mixing with it distilled liquor of some sort, usually accompanied with sugar and other ingredients, for the purpose of making a thin wine appear heavy and fullbodied; also, to increase the weight of, as paper, or textile fabrics, by the addition of clay, starch, or other extrinsic matter.

19) To place a charge in; charge, as a gun with powder and shot.

20) In painting:

21) To mix with white: said of a pigment which in this way is made more solid and opaque.

22) To paint heavily; apply (color) in solid opaque masses.

23) To put or take on a load or charge: often with up: as, the travelers loaded and started early; the ship loaded up with a miscellaneous cargo.

24) To charge a gun or guns: as, the troops loaded and fired rapidly.

25) To become loaded or burdened; clog up: as, oysters are apt to load with sand.

26) See lode.

local:

1) In Scots law: To apportion (an increase of the stipend of a minister of the established church) among the different heritors or landholders.

2) To lay the charge of such a stipend on or upon (a landholder or his land).

3) Relating to place or position in space; of or pertaining to situation or locality in general.

4) Of or pertaining to a particular place; relating to a particular place or to particular places, generally implying more than mere position or situation: as, local considerations; local knowledge; a local newspaper; a local item in a newspaper; also, limited to a certain spot or region; circumscribed: as, local laws, customs, or prejudices; a local disease or remedy.

5) In grammar, relating to place or situation: as, a local adverb (as here, there, etc.).

6) In mathematics, relating to or concerning a locus.

7) In law, an action which must be brought in the particular country where the cause of action arose, such as an action to recover lands.

8) In astronomy, attraction due to irregularities in the density or form of the earth's crust, which causes gravity at a station to deviate from its normal direction.

9) An English statute of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 41), initiating a system for the local self-government of the various counties of England and Wales (or in some cases divisions of a county), and of a large number of boroughs (and in the case of London of a district consisting of parts of three counties), and organizing in each a government under the control of its people, for municipal purposes. Its chief feature is the transfer from departments of the imperial government, to a county council in each, of the regulation of local affairs, such as highways, health, education, etc.

10) In England, a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places.

11) A local item in a newspaper.

12) In telegraphy: A local-circuit battery.

13) The circuit itself, including everything belonging to the current in an office or station except the line-wire and the instruments included in the line-circuit.

14) A local train; an accommodation train which stops at all stations.

15) A local examination: as, the university locals.

locale:

1) A place, spot, or locality; specifically, a site or scene, considered with reference to circumstances connected with it.

localization:

1) The act of localizing, or the state of being localized.

2) Specifically The reference, in perception, of a sensation to some part of the body (as the place where it originates), or to some point in space outside of the body (as a quality of a perceived object).

3) Also spelled localisation.

Lockian: None

log:

1) A Hebrew liquid measure, the seventy-second part of a bath, or about a pint. It seems to have been of Babylonian origin, being one sixtieth of a maxis.

2) Nautical, an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion.

3) Hence The record of a ship's progress, or a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, etc.; a log-book.

4) plural A jail (formerly built of logs).

5) To cut into logs.

6) To cut down trees and get out logs from the forest for sawing into boards, etc.: as, to engage in logging.

7) A bulky piece or stick of unhewn timber; a length of wood as cut from the trunk or a large limb of a tree; specifically, an unsplit stick of timber with butted ends ready for sawing.

8) Figuratively, a dull, heavy, stolid, or stupid person.

9) Constructed of logs; consisting of logs: as, a log cabin; a log fort or bridge.

10) Nautical, to enter in a log-book the name of a man, with his offense and the penalty attached to it; hence, to fine.

11) To record or enter in the log-book.

12) To exhibit by the indication of the log, as a rate of speed by the hour: as, the ship logs ten knots.

13) The abbreviation of logarithm. Thus, log. 3 = 0.4771213 is an equation giving the value of the logarithm of 3.

14) In tailoring, a document which fixes the time to be credited to journeymen for making a specified kind of garment, the men being paid nominally by the hour. N. E. D. Also attributive: as, a log shop.

15) To move to and fro; rock. See logging-rock.

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logarithm:

1) An artificial number, or number used in computation, belonging to a series (or system of logarithms) having the following properties:

2) As now understood, a system of logarithms, besides the two essential characters set forth above, has a third, namely that the logarithm of 1 is 0.

3) The sum of these logarithms is 9.1974808, which we find by the table to be the logarithm of a number comprised between 1575690000 and 1575091000. To obtain a closer approximation, we should have to carry the logarithms to more places of decimals; but this would be useless, since the radius of the earth is only given to the nearest mile. From this fundamental rule several subsidiary rules follow as corollaries. Thus, to divide one number by another, subtract the logarithm of the divisor from that of the dividend, and the antilogarithm of the remainder is the quotient; to take the reciprocal of a number, change the sign of the logarithm, and the antilogarithm of the result is the reciprocal; to raise a number to any power, multiply the logarithm of the base by the exponent of the power, and the antilogarithm of the product is the power sought; to extract any root of a number, divide the logarithm of that number by the index of the root, and the antilogarithm of the quotient is the root sought. For example, what is the amount of $1 at interest at 6 per cent. compounding yearly for 1,000 years? We must here raise 1.06 to the thousandth power. The common logarithm of 1.06 is 0.0253058653; 1,000 times this is 25.3058653, which is the logarithm of 2022384 followed by 19 ciphers, or say 20 quadrillions 223840 trillions, in the English numeration. To give an idea of the advantage of logarithms in trigonometrical calculations, it may be mentioned that to find the altitude of the sun from its hour-angle and declination with logarithms requires seven numbers to be taken out of the tables and two additions to be performed, while the solution of the same problem with a table of natural sines requires, as before, the taking out of seven numbers from the tables, and besides eight additions and two halvings. There are two systems of logarithms in common use, the hyperbolic, natural, or Napicrian or Neperian (not Napier's own) logarithms in analysis, and common, decimal, or Briggsian logarithms in ordinary computations. The base of the system of hyperbolic logarithms is 2.718281828459. This kind of logarithm derives its name from its measuring the area between the equilateral hyperbola, an ordinate, and the axes of coordinates when these are the asymptotes; but the chief characteristic of the system is that, x being any number less than unity, Thus, the hyperbolic logarithm of 1.1 is calculated as follows:

4) By the skilful application of this principle, with some others of subsidiary importance, the whole table of natural logarithms has been calculated. The logarithms of any other system, in the modern sense, are simply the products of the hyperbolic logarithms into a factor constant for that system, called the modulus of the system of logarithms; and each system in the old sense is derivable from a system in the modern sense by adding a constant to every logarithm. The base of the common system of logarithms is 10, and its modulus is 0.4342944819. A common logarithm consists of an integer part and a decimal: the former is called the index or characteristic, the latter the mantissa. The characteristic depends only upon the position of the decimal point, and not at all upon the succession of significant figures; the mantissa depends entirely upon the succession of figures, and not at all upon the position of the decimal point. Thus

5) The characteristic of a logarithm is equal to the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms of numbers less than unity are negative; but, negative numbers not being convenient in computation, such logarithms are usually written in one or other of two ways, as follows: The first and perhaps the best way is to make the mantissa positive and take the characteristic only as negative, increasing, for this purpose, its absolute value by 1, and writing the minus sign over it. Thus, in place of writing –0.3010300, which is the logarithm of ½, we may write 1.6989700. The second and most usual way is to augment the logarithm by 10 or by 100, thus forming a logarithm in the original sense of the word. Thus, –0.3010300 would be written 9.6989700, the characteristic in this case being 9 less the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms were invented and a table published in 1614 by John Napier of Scotland; but the kind now chiefly in use were proposed by his contemporary Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College in London. The first extended table of common logarithms, by Adrian Vlacq, 1628, has been the basis of every one since published. Abbreviated l. or log.

logarithmic:

1) Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

2) A logarithmic curve.

3) Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

logic:

1) The science of the distinction of true from false reasoning, with whatever is naturally treated in connection therewith. See the phrases below.

2) [Dialectic and organon are generally synonyms of logic, though they have been variously distinguished at different times.]

3) Reasoning, or power of reasoning; ratiocination; argumentation; used absolutely, reason; sound sense.

4) The science of the necessary rules of thought: also called scientific logic: opposed to natural logic .

5) The logical doctrine applicable to natural things: opposed to the logic of faith, which is applicable to supernatural things (a distinction used in discussions on the Trinity).

6) An anthropological science which treats of the rules of the natural use of the understanding.

7) The logic of objective thought, or thought as it exists in the external world.

8) The science which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, so far as these lie in the contents, materials, or objects about which our knowledge is conversant. Also called material logic.

9) Pertaining to God the Son as the Logos or Word of God.

logical:

1) Of or pertaining to logic; used or taught in logic: as, logical subtleties.

2) According to the principles of logic; so stated or conceived, as an argument, that the form guarantees its validity; unobjectionable from the point of view of logic; consistent: as, logical reasoning; a logical division of a subject; a logical definition.

3) Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; given to considering the processes of reason as to their forms or genera, and critically as to their validity and cogency: applied especially to an analytical mind or a methodical habit.

4) The division of a genus into species.

5) Self-consistency.

6) Synonyms Dialectic.

7) Coherent, consistent.

8) Analytical, methodical.

9) Used only in the phrase little (small) logicals.

logicality:

1) The quality of being logical; correctness or consistency of reasoning; logicalness.

logicalization:

1) The act of logicalizing or making logical.

logicalize:

1) To make logical.

logically:

1) According to logical principles, or by formally valid inference: as, to argue logically.

logicalness:

1) The quality of being logical.

logic-chopping:

1) Quibbling or sophistical reasoning. See to chop logic, under chop, transitive verb

logician:

1) One who is skilled in logic or in argument; a teacher or professor of logic.

2) In medieval universities, a student of arts in the second class or lection; one who was preparing for the baccalaureate, being above the summulists and below the physicians.

logicianer:

1) Same as logician, 1.

logicize:

1) To exercise one's logical powers; argue. Also spelled logicise.

logics:

1) The science or principles of logic.

logist:

1) An ending forming nouns of agent used in connection with abstract nouns in -logy. The formation is mainly English.

2) An expert accountant.

logistic:

1) Logical.

2) Skilled in or pertaining to computation and calculation.

3) Proportional; pertaining to proportions.

4) The art of calculation, with the fingers, with an abacus, with characters, or otherwise; practical or vulgar arithmetic.

5) Sexagesimal arithmetic.

6) In mathematics: Logarithmic.

7) Pertaining to a logarithmic curve.

8) A logistic curve. See cut under logistic.

logistics:

1) Same as logistic, especially in sense .

2) That branch of military science which relates to the movement and supplying of armies, and all arrangements necessary for and matters connected with the carrying on of campaigns, including the study of present or possible fields of war in their topographical and other relations; according to some, the science of strategy and arms in general.

logocyclic:

1) An epithet occurring only in the phrase logocyclic curve, a crunodal circular cubic.

logometer:

1) A patent log for ships.

2) A logarithmic scale.

3) A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logos:

1) In theology, the Divine Word; the transcendent Divine Reason as expressed in a distinct personality; the Second Person in the Trinity, both before and after the incarnation: so called as expressing God both to God himself and to his creatures, as language expresses reason and as reason is expressed by language.

2) In the philosophy of Heraclitus and the Stoics, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe.

long:

1) See -ling.

2) An abbreviation of longitude.

3) Same as along: in the phrase long of, sometimes written ‘long of.

4) To belong.

5) Having a long time to run before maturing: as, a long bill; long (commercial) paper.

6) Well-or over-supplied: as, to be long in some commodity or stock. See long of stock, under long.

7) To have a yearning or wistful desire; feel a strong wish or craving; hanker: followed by for or after before the object of desire, or by an infinitive.

8) To long for; desire.

9) To a great extent in space; with much length: as, a line long drawn out.

10) Far; to or at a distance, or an indicated distance.

11) To a great extent in time; for an extended period; with prolonged duration: as, he has been long dead; it happened long ago, long before, or long afterward; a long-continued drought; a long-forgotten matter.

12) For a length of time; for the period of: used with terms of limitation: as, how long shall you remain? as long as I can; all day long.

13) Having great linear extent; not short; having notable or unusual extent; relatively much extended or drawn out: as, a long distance; long hair; a long arm.

14) Having linear or continuous extent in space; measured from end to end; viewed in the direction of the greatest distance (that is, the distance exceeding that of the width, or a line drawn at right angles to the width).

15) Tall: as, long Tom Coffin.

16) Having duration or extent in time; lasting in continuance: following a term of measurement or reckoning, or used relatively: as, a discourse an hour long; the longest day of the year.

17) Drawn out in duration; having unusual continuance; lasting; prolonged, as time, succession, etc.: as, long hours of labor; long illness; a long line of descendants; a long note.

18) Specifically— In prosody, greater in duration (technically called quantity) than the unit of time, or so regarded. A long vowel, or sometimes a vowel in a long syllable, is marked as such by a straight line above it, thus, ā. In ancient orthoepy and prosody a long vowel is regarded as consisting regularly of the sum of two similar short vowels, thus, ā = ă + ă, and a diphthong is also necessarily long as the sum of two dissimilar short vowels, thus, au = ă + ŭ. In either case, if either element is already long, the excess is not counted. See the phrases long by nature and long by position, below, and II.

19) In Eng. orthoëpy, noting one of the two or more principal pronunciations of each of the five true vowels, a, e, i, o, u, exemplified in the words fate, mete, site, note, mute, usually marked for pronunciation, as in this work, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū : opposed to the short sounds of the same letters in fat, met, sit, not, nut, frequently marked as ă ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, but left unmarked in this work. The two sounds of the same letter now called long and short do not, for the most part, phonetically correspond to each other; but short is used specifically to note the more frequently employed of the shorter sounds of a certain letter, and long, by a similar limitation, for the more usual among the longer sounds of the same letter in our established orthography.

20) Far-reaching; far-seeing: as, a long look ahead.

21) Happening or occurring after a protracted interval; much delayed or postponed.

22) Seeming prolonged; tedious; wearisome: as, long hours of waiting.

23) The razorshell, Ensis americana.

24) Something that has length; also, the full extent: used in some elliptical expressions, as in English universities for the long vacation, and in the phrase the long and the short of it.

25) In prosody, a long time or syllable.

26) In medieval musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value either to three or to two breves, according as the rhythm was “perfect” or “imperfect.” Its form was

longitude:

1) Length; measure along the longest line.

2) In geography, the angle at the pole contained between two meridians, one of which, called the first or prime meridian, passes through some conventional point from which the angle is measured.

3) In astronomy, the arc of the ecliptic measured eastward from the vernal equinoctial point to the foot of the circle of latitude drawn through the object, as a star or other point on the sphere whose position is in question. See circle of latitudes, under circle.

longitudinal:

1) Of or pertaining to longitude or length; relating to or consisting in length: as, longitudinal distance.

2) In the direction of the length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across: as, the longitudinal diameter of a body.

3) In botany, in the direction of growth.

4) In zoology, extended in the long axis of the body, as any articulate animal; articulated.

5) In iron ship-building, one of the fore-and-aft members in the framing of a cellular double bottom, consisting of a plate, an inner angle-bar by which it is connected to the inner bottom, and an outer angle-bar by which it is connected to the outside plating. In warships, the plate and inner bar are usually continuous; in merchant vessels the plate and both bars are more frequently worked inter-costally between the frames. Also called longitudinal frame. See cuts under double bottom.

loxocosm:

1) An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day.

loxodrome:

1) A loxodromic line.

loxodromic:

1) Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb: as, loxodromic tables

lozenge:

1) A plane figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, also called a diamond; a rhomb; also, formerly, any oblique parallelogram.

2) Somothing resembling such a figure in form. :

3) A small cake of sugar, or confection, often medicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped.

4) A pane of glass for window-glazing, either lozenge-shaped or square, but intended to be set diagonally; a quarrel.

5) An envelop-blank cut out by a punching-machine.

6) In the cutting of brilliants, one of the four quoins of the upper surface or crown. See quoin.

7) A spangle.

8) In decorative art, divided by diagonal lines into diamonds or lozenges: a common distribution of decorative design in the fourteenth century: as, a lozenge pattern.

Iucida: None

Lucifer:

1) The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise : when she follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called Hesperus, or the evening star. Applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon.

2) The prince of darkness; Satan. [This use arises from an early opinion that in the above passage from Isaiah reference was made to Satan.]

3) [lowercase] A match ignitible by friction with any surface, or with a specially prepared surface.

4) The typical genus of Luciferidæ.

5) A genus of humming-birds.

luck:

1) A lock of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner.

2) Fortune; hap; that which happens to a person by chance, conceived as having a real tendency to be favorable or unfavorable, or as if there were an inward connection between a succes sion of fortuitous occurrences having the same character as favorable or unfavorable.

3) Good fortune; favorable hap; a supposed something, pertaining to a person, at least for a time, giving to fortuitous events a favorable character; also, in a weakened sense, a fortuitous combination of favorable occurrences.

4) An object with which good fortune is thought to be connected; especially, a vessel for holding liquid, as a drinking-cup.

5) Synonyms See happy.

6) To be lucky.

7) To make lucky.

lucky:

1) More than enough; too: as, lucky severe; lucky long.

2) An elderly woman; a grandam; goody: prefixed to a person's name: as, Lucky M‘Laren.

3) Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success: as, a lucky adventurer.

4) Producing good by chance or unexpectedly: favorable; auspicious: as, a lucky adventure; a lucky time; a lucky cast.

5) Bulky; full; superabundant: as, lucky measure.

6) Handy.

7) Synonyms and Fortunate, etc. See happy.

8) See the phrase.

ludicrously:

1) In a ludicrous manner; sportively; grotesquely.

Ludolphian: None

Ludolfian: None

lug:

1) Anything that moves slowly or with difficulty; something of a heavy, lumpish, or sluggish nature.

2) Same as lug-sail.

3) plural Affected manners; “airs”: as, to put on lugs.

4) The lobe of the ear.

5) The ear.

6) A projecting part of some object resembling more or less in form or position the human ear.

7) In machinery, a projecting piece; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

8) A projecting piece upon a founders' flask or mold.

9) In single harness, one of the two loops of leather dependent from the saddle, one on each side, through which the shafts are passed for support.

10) The arm of a bee-frame.

11) A jamb or side wall of a recess, as a fireplace.

12) A grade of tobacco.

13) To pull with force or effort, as something that is heavy or resists; haul; drag.

14) To carry, as something heavy or burdensome; bear laboriously.

15) Especially To drag or pull about by the ears or head, as a bear or a bull, to excite it to action; bait; worry.

16) To geld.

17) To pull with effort: followed by at.

18) To move heavily, or with resistance; drag.

19) To form with a lug or projection: as, to lug a door-sill (that is, to hollow out or chamfer off the upper and outer angle of the stone to within a short distance of each end, the parts not cut away forming the lugs).

20) A rod or pole.

21) A pliable rod or twig such as is used in thatching.

22) A measure of length, properly 15 feet 1 inch, but sometimes 16½, 18, or 20 feet (a lug of coppicewood in Herefordshire was 49 square yards); a pole or perch.

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lug-perch:

1) A long measure: same as lug, 3.

luke: None

luminary:

1) A light-giver; a body that illuminates or gives out light: applied especially to the sun and moon.

2) Hence One who is a source of intellectual light; a person who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind: as, the great luminaries of an age; a luminary of literature or science.

3) An illumination.

luminosity:

1) The quality of being luminous or bright; luminousness; the radiation or reflection of light.

2) Specifically, the intensity of light in a color, measured photometrically.

3) In botany, phosphorescence.

lunar:

1) In Arabic gram., a fanciful term applied to the class of consonants before which the l of the article al is not assimilated in pronunciation: so called because including q, the initial of qamar, moon. Opposed to solar.

2) Of, pertaining, or relating to the moon: as, the lunar changes; lunar observations.

3) Situated or moving like the moon; acting as a moon.

4) Measured by the revolutions of the moon: as, lunar months or years.

5) Resembling the moon; round: as, a lunar shield, specifically, in anatomy and zoology:

6) Supposed to be affected by or due to the influence of the moon: as, lunar madness.

7) In anatomy, of or pertaining to the lunare, or semilunar bone of the carpus.

8) Pertaining to silver: from the moon being the alchemical symbol of that metal: as, lunar caustic (nitrate of silver).

9) In navigation, tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star, on account of refraction and parallax, and for deducing the longitude of the observer from the lunar data given in the almanac.

10) In navigation, lunar distance, or an observation for lunar distance: as, to take a lunar.

lunarian: None

lunarist:

1) Same as lunarian, 2.

lunariun: None

lune:

1) A leash: as, the lune of a hawk.

2) Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

3) In geometry, a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space.

4) A fit of lunacy or madness; a mad freak or tantrum.

5) Another spelling of loon.

lunisolar:

1) Depending jointly on the motions or actions of the moon and the sun: as, the lunisolar cycle.

lunistice:

1) In astronomy, the moment of the moon's greatest northing and southing in her monthly revolution.

lunistitial:

1) Pertaining to a lunistice.

lunitidal:

1) Relating to that part of the tidal movement which is dependent on the moon.

lunula:

1) Something which is shaped like a little moon or narrow crescent; a lunule or lunulet.

2) Specifically— The free crescentic edge and adjoining thin part of a semilunar valve of the heart.

3) The small white semilunar mark at the base of the human fingernails.

4) A crescentic impression on some bivalve shells; a lunule.

5) A small semicircular or crescentic spot of color; a lunulet.

6) [capitalized] A generic name given by Hitchcock to ichnolites of uncertain character.

7) In mathematics, a lune.

8) In entomology, a small depression on the frons of a dipterous insect.

lunule:

1) One of the perforations formed by the union of digitate processes of the test of certain thin forms of echinoids, as Rotula Augusti.

2) Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent.

Lupus:

1) A genus of Canidæ, comprising the wolves, but having no characters by which it can be distinguished from Canis. In this nomenclature the common gray wolf of North America is called Lupus occidentalis.

2) [lowercase] The specific designation of the common wolf, Canis lupus.

3) An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.

4) [lowercase] In pathology

5) Lupus vulgaris, a tuberculosis of the skin, presenting clinically reddish-brown patches made up of papules, tubercles, and flat infiltrations.

6) Lupus erythematosus, a chronic dermatitis, beginning in one or more papules which grow so as to cover a large patch.

7) Lupus exedens, a form of lupus in which there is ulceration of the affected parts.

8) The Pacific fulmar petrel, Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi.

lurid:

1) Pale; wan; ghastly; of the color or appearance of dull smoky flames; having the character of a light which does not show the colors of objects.

2) Lighted up with a ghastly glare; combining light and gloom.

3) In botany and zoology, having a dirty-brown color; slightly clouded.

luteous:

1) Of a golden-yellow color; also, more generally, yellow with a tinge of red, somewhat approaching the color of saffron or the yolk of an egg.

2) Like mud or clay.

lyceum:

1) [capitalized] An ancient public gymnasium with covered walks outside of Athens, near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; hence, the Peripatetic school of philosophy. See Aristotelian.

2) A school for higher education preparatory to a university course. Compare college, 2 .

3) A house or an apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.

4) An association for literary improvement.

lynx:

1) A wild cat with a short tail, penciled ears, and 28 teeth, belonging to the family Felidæ and genus Lynx, such as the caracal, the loup-cervier, and others.

2) [capitalized] A genus of Felidæ lacking the front upper premolar of the true cats; the lynxes.

3) [capitalized] A small northern constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars.

Lyra:

1) An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called the Harp.

2) [lowercase; pl. lyræ (-rē).] In anatomy, a tract of the brain beneath the corpus callosum, on the under surface and between the divergent posterior pillars of the fornix.

3) In zoology: A genus of fishes.

4) A genus of brachiopods.

5) [lowercase] See lira.

lyraid:

1) One of the meteors sometimes observed about April 20th: so named because they appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra.

M: None

Macaroni: None

machina:

1) A machine: used only as a Latin word.

machine:

1) An engine; an instrument of force.

2) In mech., in general, any instrument for the conversion of motion.

3) A vehicle or conveyance, such as a coach, cab, gig, tricycle, bicycle, etc.

4) A fire-engine.

5) In the ancient theater, one of a number of contrivances in use for indicating a change of scene, as a rotating prism with different conventional scenery painted on its three sides, or a device for expressing a descent to the infernal regions, as the “Charonian steps,” for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage (whence the dictum deus ex machina, applied to the mock supernatural or providential), etc. Such machines were very numerous in the fully developed Greek theater, and were copied in the Roman.

6) A literary contrivance for the working out of a plot; a supernatural agency, or artificial action, introduced into a poem or tale; machinery.

7) Any organization by which power not mechanical is applied and made effective; the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on: as, the vital machine; the machine of government.

8) A strict organization of the working members of a political party, which enables its managers, through the distribution of offices, careful local supervision, and systematic correspondence, to maintain control of conventions and elections, and to secure a predominating in-fluence in the party for them-selves and their associates for their own ends; also, the body of managers of such an organization.

9) See the adjectives.

10) To contrive. Palsgrave.

11) To apply machinery to; form or effect by the aid of machinery; especially, to print or sew by means of a machine.

12) To furnish with the machinery of a plot.

13) To be employed upon or in machinery.

14) To act as or in the machinery of a drama; serve as the machine or effective agency in a literary plot.

macrocosm:

1) The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds: opposed to microcosm, or the little world constituted by man. The conception dates back to Democritus (born 460 b. c.). See microcosm.

2) The entire mass of anything of which man forms a part; the whole of any division of nature or of knowledge.

macrocosmic:

1) Of or pertaining to the macrocosm; of the nature of a macrocosm; comprehensive; immense.

macroscian:

1) Casting a long shadow, as persons or objects in high latitudes.

2) One who casts a long shadow; specifically, an inhabitant of the arctic or the antarctic zone: so called because objects near the poles intercept the sun's rays at a very low angle, and therefore cast very long shadows. Compare antiscian.

macula:

1) A spot; a blotch.

madam-town:

1) The chief or finest town of a country.

Magellanic:

1) Pertaining to the region in the vicinity of the Straits of Magellan.

2) Pertaining to or named after the Portuguese navigator Magellan (Portuguese Fernão de Magalhães), died 1521.

magic:

1) Any supposed supernatural art; especially, the pretended art of controlling the actions of spiritual or superhuman beings.

2) Power or influence similar to that of enchantment: as, the magic of love.

3) Conjuring; tricks of legerdemain.

4) Control of natural forces through the knowledge of their laws.

5) Pertaining to or connected with the exercise of magic; having supposed supernatural qualities or powers; enchanting; bewitching: as, magic arts or spells; a magic wand or circle; a magic touch; magic squares.

6) Produced by or resulting from or as if from magic; exhibiting the effects of enchantment: as, magic music; magic transformations.

7) Operating as if by magic; causing illusion; producing wonderful results.

magister:

1) Master; sir: an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of doctor.

magisterial:

1) Of or pertaining to a master; such as befits a master; authoritative; hence, lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

2) Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

3) In chem., pertaining to magistery.

4) Synonyms Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant, Domineering, Imperious, Dictatorial, Peremptory, official, grand, haughty, lordly, oracular. Authoritative is rarely used in a bad sense. Magisterial, in the sense of having the manner of a master or magistrate, generally indicates the overdoing of that manner: as, magisterial pomp and gravity. Dogmatic reaches somewhat more deeply into the character; the dogmatic man insists strenuously upon the correctness of his own opinions, and, being unable to see how others can fail to believe with him, dictatorially presses upon them his opinions as true without argument, while he tends also to blame and overbear those who venture to express dissent. (See confident.) Arrogant implies the assumption of more than due authority from an overestimate of one's importance. (See arrogance.) Domineering, imperious, and dictatorial apply to the assertion of one's own will over those of others in the attempt to rule. Domineering suggests unfitness or lack of authority to rule, with an insulting, hectoring, or bullying manner. Imperious contains most of the real power of the will, suggesting a lofty or lordly determination to be obeyed. Dictatorial implies, on the one hand, a disposition to rule, and, on the other, a sharp insistence upon having one's orders accepted or carried out. Peremptory shuts off discussion: a peremptory command or denial is one that must be obeyed or accepted to the letter and without debate; it is positive, absolute, and often immediate.

magistery:

1) A magisterial injunction; an authoritative mandate.

2) In alchemy, a magisterium or magistral; in chem., one of various extracts or preparations, especially magisterium bismuthi, a precipitate formed when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid. See the quotations from Boyle and Boerhaave.

3) Any kind of medicine or remedial agency asserted to be of exceptional efficacy.

magistral:

1) Befitting a master or magistrate; magisterial; authoritative.

2) Having sovereign remedial qualities.

3) In pharmacy, prescribed or prepared for the occasion: applied to medicines which are not kept prepared or made up.

4) In alchemy and old medicine, a sovereign medicine or remedy.

5) In fortification, the guiding line from which the position of the other lines or works is determined.

6) An officer in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, generally a canon, whose duty it was to preach a certain course of sermons.

7) 4 (Sp. pron. ma-his-träl′ ). Copper pyrites or other sulphureted ores of copper roasted at a carefully regulated temperature with free access of air. It is used in the Mexican “patio process” (which see, under process).

magistrality:

1) Magistral character, conduct, or teaching; magisterial air or authority.

magistrally:

1) Authoritatively; magisterially.

magnanimity:

1) The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind or heart; elevation or dignity of soul; the habit of feeling and acting worthily under all circumstances; high-mindedness; intrinsic nobility.

2) Synonyms High-mindedness, chivalrousness. See noble.

magnification:

1) In the theory of optical images, the ratio f/x or x′ /f′ , where f is the focal length of the object-space of the optical system and x the distance of the object from the principal focal plane of that space, or where f′ and x′ are the corresponding quantities in the image-space.

2) In mathematics, in conformal representation, the modulus of the derivative

3) The act of magnifying, or the state of being magnified or enlarged, as by a lens.

4) In microscopy, specifically, increase of visual power in respect of penetration as well as superficial enlargement, thus contrasting with amplification.

5) The act of magnifying or extolling.

magnificence:

1) The state or condition of being magnificent; grandeur, as of appearance or of character; splendor; brilliancy: as, the magnificence of a palace or of a procession; the magnificence of Shakspere's genius.

2) A high degree of generosity; munificence.

3) A title of courtesy belonging of right to several high officers of ancient Rome, and also to the rector (rector magnificus), prorector, and chancellor of a German university, and to some other German officials: corresponding to lordship, highness, or eminence (with his or your prefixed).

magnitude:

1) Greatness; vastness, whether in a physical or a moral sense; grandeur.

2) Largeness of relation or significance; importance; consequence: as, in affairs of magnitude disdain not to take counsel.

3) Size, or the property of having size; the extended quantity of a line, surface, or solid; length, area, or volume.

4) Any kind of continuous quantity which is comparable with extended quantity.

5) In astronomy, the brightness of a star expressed according to the numerical system used by astronomers for that purpose.

6) In ancient prosody, the length of a syllable, foot, colon, or meter, expressed in terms of the metrical unit (primary time, semeion, or mora): as, a foot of trisemic magnitude; a colon of icosasemic magnitude.

maidenhead:

1) Virginity; maidenhood.

2) Newness; freshness; incipiency; also, the first of a thing.

3) The hymen or vaginal membrane, regarded as the physical proof of virginity.

4) The first using of anything.

maieutic:

1) Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth; hence, in the Socratic method (see II.) aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense; serving to educe or elicit.

2) The art of midwifery: applied by Socrates to the method he pursued in investigating and imparting truth; intellectual midwifery.

maigre day: None

maim:

1) To disable by wounding or mutilation; deprive of, or of the use of, a necessary constituent part, as of the body, or, figuratively, of anything; in old law, to deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary; mutilate. See mayhem.

2) Synonyms Mangle, etc. See mutilate.

3) A disabling wound or mutilation: the deprivation of a necessary part, or of the use of it, as a limb; a crippling, or that which cripples; in old law, deprivation by injury or removal of the use of some member serviceable in fight or for self-protection.

4) See the quotation, and mayhem.

5) A hurt or wound in general; an injury.

6) A defect or blemish.

main:

1) To furl: said of sails.

2) Strength; force; violent effort: now used chiefly in the phrase with might and main.

3) That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion; the gross; the bulk; the greater part.

4) The principal point; that which is of most importance; the chief or principal object, aim, or effort.

5) A broad expanse, as of space or light; unbroken extent; full sweep or stretch.

6) Now, specifically

7) The expanse of ocean; the open ocean; the high sea.

8) A continental stretch of land; a continent; the maiuland, as distinguished from islands.

9) A principal duct, channel, pipe, or electrical conductor, as a water- or gas-pipe running along a street in a town, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights.

10) The thick part of meat.

11) An obsolete variant of maim.

12) Great in size or degree; vast; hence, strong; powerful; important.

13) Principal; prime; chief; leading; of chief or principal importance: as, his main effort was to please.

14) Principal or chief in size or extent; largest; consisting of the largest part; most important by reason of size or strength: as, the main timbers of a building; the main branch of a river; the main body of an army.

15) Full; undivided; sheer: now used chiefly in the phrases main strength, main force.

16) Nautical, belonging to or connected with the principal mast in a vessel.

17) “Big”; angry.

18) A hand.

19) . A hand at dice; a throw of the dice at hazard.

20) A match at cock-fighting.

21) A banker's shovel for coin.

22) Mightily; exceedingly; extremely.

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major:

1) Greater; more important or effective; first in force or consideration; leading; principal: as, the major premise or term of a syllogism.

2) Greater in quantity, number, or extent: as, the major part of the revenue, of an assembly, or of a territory.

3) Of age; having attained to majority.

4) In music

5) Of intervals, standard or normal; literally “greater,” as compared with minor intervals.

6) Of tones, distant by a major interval from a given tone: as, A is the major third of F, etc.

7) Of tonalities and scales, standard or normal: characterized by a major third and also by a major sixth and seventh: opposed to minor.

8) Of triads and chords, characterized by a major third between the root and the tone next above, and a perfect fifth between the root and the second tone above: opposed to minor, diminished, and augmented.

9) Of cadences, ending in a major triad.

10) Of modes in the modern sense, and thus of composition in general, characterized by the use of a major tonality and of major cadences: as, a piece is written throughout in the major mode.

11) In logic, wider; broader; more extensive; a predicate to more subjects.

12) Milit., an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer.

13) In law, a person who is old enough to manage his own concerns. See age, n., 3.

14) In music, the major mode, or a major tonality or major chord, taken absolutely.

15) In logic

16) The major premise of a syllogism, which in direct syllogisms states the rule from which the conclusion is drawn.

17) The major extreme of a syllogism.

18) Same as mayor.

19) To act the major; look and talk big, or with a military air.

20) In prosody, noting the longer of two types of verse which bear a common name.

majoration:

1) Increase; enlargement.

makebate:

1) One who excites contentions and quarrels.

2) A plant, Jasminum fruticans.

malachite-green:

1) One of the modern artificial dyes, a salt of tetnamethyl-paradiamido-triphenylcarbinol: used in dying silk, wool, and cotton. Also called benzaldehyde green, solid green, and Victoria green.

2) The natural hydrated bicarbonate of copper. Also called mountain-green.

3) A fine green color, like that of handsome specimens of malachite.

malconceived:

1) Ill conceived or planned.

malefic:

1) Doing mischief; producing disaster or evil; inauspicious.

2) In astrology, an inauspicious star or planet.

malevolent:

1) Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious; hostile.

2) In astrology, tending to exert an evil influence: thus, Saturn is said to be a malevolent planet.

3) Synonyms Evil-minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, malignant. See animosity.

4) A malevolent person or agency.

malgrado:

1) In despite (of); not-withstanding; maugre.

manifold:

1) To make manifold; multiply; specifically, to multiply impressions of by a single operation, as a letter by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer.

2) Many times; in multiplied number or quantity.

3) The third stomach of a ruminant; the manyplies; the intestines generally.

4) In mathematics, given a general conception capable of various determinations or determination-modes, the totality of the determinable particulars is a manifold, of which each is an element. The manifold is continuous or discrete, according as the passage from one determination to another is continuous or discrete.

5) Same as manifold-valve.

6) Of many kinds; numerous in kind or variety; varied; diverse.

7) Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics; complicated in character; having many parts or relations: used with nouns in the singular number: as, the manifold wisdom or the manifold grace of God (Eph. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 10); “the manifold use of friendship,”

8) A complicated object or subject; that which consists of many and various parts; specifically, an aggregate of particulars or units; especially, in mathematics, a multitude of objects connected by a system of relations; an ensemble.

9) In Kant's theory of knowledge, the total of the particulars furnished by sense before they are connected by the synthesis of the understanding; that which is in the sense and has not yet been in thought.

10) A copy or facsimile made by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer, etc.

11) A tube, usually of cast metal, with one or more flanged or screw-threaded inlets and two or more flanged or screw-threaded outlets for pipe-connections, much used in pipe-fitting for steam-heating coils, or for cooling-coils in breweries, and in other cases where it is useful to convey steam, water, or air from a large pipe into several smaller ones. Also called T-branch and header.

manifoldness:

1) The state of being manifold; variety; multiplicity.

2) In mathematics: A manifold or ensemble; especially, a continuous quantity of any number of dimensions.

3) The number of different prime factors of a number.

mansion:

1) 1. A tarrying-place; a station.—2. A dwelling; any place of fixed residence or repose.

2) A dwelling-house of the better class; a large or stately residence; especially, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

3) In Oriental and medieval astronomy, one of twenty-eight parts into which the zodiac is divided; a lunar mansion (which see, under lunar).

4) In astrology, the sign in which the sun or any planet has its special residence; a house.

5) To tarry; dwell; reside.

mantissa:

1) A supplementary treatise; a lesser work following one on the same subject.

2) The decimal part of a logarithm: so called as being additional to the characteristic or integral part.

3) [capitalized] In zoology, a genus of mollusks.

map:

1) A drawing upon a plane surface representing a part or the whole of the earth's surface or of the heavens, every point of the drawing corresponding to some geographical or celestial position, according to some law, of perspective, etc., which is called the projection, or, better, the map-projection. See projection.

2) Figuratively, a distinct and precise representation of anything.

3) A dialectal form of mop.

4) To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the configuration and position of any portion of land.

5) Figuratively, to lay down as in a map; sketch, delineate, or describe minutely and accurately: often with out: as, to map out a course of study or reading.

map-measurer:

1) An instrument for measuring distances on a map.

mappemounde:

1) A map of the world.

mappery:

1) The art of planning and designing maps; in the quotation, the study of maps; planning with the aid of maps.

mappist:

1) A drawer or maker of maps; a map-maker.

mark:

1) In ordnance (followed by a Roman numeral), an expression used to distinguish different designs of the same size and type of gun or mount: as, 6-inch B. L. R., mark II (a 6-inch caliber breech-loading rifle-gun of a design indicated as marked two).

2) In Australia, a person, conspicuous in the community for his integrity and high business standing, who would rather allow himself to be imposed upon than seem to impose upon another; an ‘easy mark’ for the unscrupulous.

3) Same as marc.

4) A visible impression made by some material object upon another; a line, dot, dent, cut, stamp, bruise, scar, spot, stain, etc., consisting either of the visible effect produced by the impressing object or the transfer of a part of its substance.

5) Specifically—2. An impressed or attached sign, stamp, label, or ticket; a significant or distinguishing symbol or device; that which is impressed or stamped upon or fixed to something for information, identification, or verification: as, a manufacturer's marks on his wares (see trade-mark); the mark made by an illiterate person opposite or between the parts of his name when written by another on his behalf; a merchant's private marks on his goods, to indicate their price or other particulars to his assistants; a mark branded on an animal by its owner; to give a student so many marks for proficiency. See hall-mark.

6) A distinguishing physical peculiarity; a spot, mote, nævus, special formation, or other singularity; a natural sign: as, a birth-mark; the marks on sea-shells or wild animals.

7) A significant note, character, sign, token, or indication; a determinative attestation. In logic, to say that a thing has a certain mark is to say that something in particular is true of it. Thus, according to a certain school of metaphysicians, “incognizability is a mark of the Infinite.”

8) A guiding or indicative sign or token.

9) A badge, banner, or other distinguishing device.

10) An object aimed at; a point of assault or attack; especially, something set up or marked out to be shot at: often used figuratively: as, to hit or miss the mark; a mark for detraction.

11) An object of endeavor; a point or purpose striven for; that which one aims to reach or attain.

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13) An object of note or observation; hence, a pattern or example.

14) Right to notice or observation; claim or title to distinction; importance; eminence: as, a man of mark.

15) A marking or noting; note; attention; observance.

16) A license of reprisals. See marque.

17) A boundary; a bound or limit noted or established; hence, a set standard, or a limit to be reached: as, to speak within the mark; to be up to the mark.

18) In the middle ages, in England and Germany, a tract of land belonging in common to a community of freemen, who divided the cultivated portion or arable mark among their individual members, used the common or ordinary mark together for pasturage or other general purposes, and dwelt in the village mark or central portion, or apart on their holdings. It was a customary tenure, like that of the existing Russian mir, and was similarly managed and governed.

19) Image; likeness.

20) Hence The mass of beings having a common likeness; posterity.

21) To make one's influence felt; gain a position of influence and distinction.

22) Badge.

23) Characteristic, proof.

24) A unit of weight used in England before the Conquest, and in nearly all the countries of Europe down to the introduction of the metric system, especially for gold and silver.

25) An Anglo-Saxon and early English money of account.

26) A modern silver coin of the German empire, containing precisely 5 grams of fine silver, or 0.20784 of that in a United States silver dollar.

27) A silver coin of Scotland issued in 1663 by Charles II., worth at the time 13s. 4d. Scotch (or 13 pence and one third of a penny English).

28) To march; proceed.

29) A current silver coin of Finland, equal to 100 pennia (see penni), and equivalent to 19 cents.

30) A silver coin of Schleswig-Holstein, equal to 16 skillings, and equivalent to 24 cents.

31) Dark.

32) Dark; darkness.

33) To make a mark or marks on; apply or attach a mark to; affect with a mark or marks by drawing, impressing, stamping, cutting, imposing, or the like.

34) To apply or fix by drawing, impressing, stamping, or the like; form by making a mark or marks: as, to mark a line or square on a board; to mark a name or direction on a package.

35) To serve as a mark or characteristic of; distinguish or point out, literally or figuratively; stamp or characterize.

36) To notice; observe particularly; take note of; regard; heed.

37) To single out; designate; point out.

38) To wound; strike.

39) To mark at a lower rate; reduce the price-marks on: as, to mark down prices; to mark down a line or stock of goods.

40) To notify, as by a mark; point out; designate: as, the ringleaders were marked out for punishment.

41) To indicate the rhythm for music; beat time.

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Marlowism: None

maroon:

1) Very dark crimson or red. See II., 2.

2) A kind of sweet chestnut produced in southern Europe, and known elsewhere as the French or Italian chestnut, having a single kernel and attaining a large size from the fact that the other two seeds of the involucre or bur are abortive. It is largely used for food by the poor in the countries where it is produced.

3) A generic name for any pure or crimson red of very low luminosity. The color of a chestnut is yellower.

4) In dyeing, a coal-tar coloring matter obtained by purifying the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta.

5) In pyrotechnics, a small cubical box of pasteboard filled with gunpowder and wrapped round with two or three layers of strong twine, used to imitate the report of a cannon.

6) To put ashore and leave on a desolate island by way of punishment, as was done by the bucaneers, etc.

7) In the southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian maroons; make a pleasure-excursion of some duration, with provision for living in camp.

8) One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive slaves, living in the wilder parts of Jamaica and Dutch Guiana.

9) One who is left on a desolate island as a punishment.

10) Same as feral, 2.

marriage:

1) The legal union of a man with a woman for life; the state or condition of being married; the legal relation of spouses to each other; wedlock.

2) The formal declaration or contract by which act a man and a woman join in wedlock.

3) The celebration of a marriage; a wedding.

4) A marriage vow or contract.

5) Intimate union; a joining as if in marriage.

6) In various card-games, as bezique, the possession in one hand of the king and queen.

7) A marriage itself.

8) Same as marriage articles.

Mars:

1) A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he had originally no connection.

2) The planet next outside the earth in the solar system.

3) In old chemistry, iron.

4) In heraldry, the tincture red, when blazoning is done by the planets: see blazon.

Martinish: None

Martinist:

1) One of those who wrote the tracts or pamphlets attacking prelacy (1588-9) which gave rise to the Mar-prelate controversy, or a defender or supporter of them. See Marprelate controversy.

2) A member of a school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier St. Martin (1743-1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out: a kind of pietistic imitation of freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catherine II. Blunt, Dict. of Sects.

mass:

1) An abbreviation of Massachusetts.

2) To form into a mass; collect into masses; assemble in one body or in close conjunction: as, to mass troops at a certain place; to mass the points of an argument.

3) To strengthen, as a building for the purpose of fortification.

4) To collect in masses; assemble in groups or in force.

5) A body of coherent matter; a lump, particularly a large or unformed lump: as, a mass of iron or lead; a mass of flesh; a mass of rock.

6) An assemblage or collection of incoherent particles or things; an agglomeration; a congeries; hence, amount or number in general: as, a mass of sand; a mass of foliage, of troops, etc.

7) The bulk or greater part of anything; the chief portion; the main body.

8) Bulk in general; magnitude; massiveness.

9) The quantity of any portion of matter as expressed in pounds or grams, and measured on an ordinary balance with the proper reduction for the buoyancy of the atmosphere; otherwise, the relative inertia, or power in reaction, of a body.

10) In entomology, the terminal joints collectively of an antenna when they are enlarged and closely appressed to each other, forming a clava or club.

11) A large bunch of strung beads (12 small bunches fastened together).

12) See mas.

13) To celebrate mass.

14) In pharmacy, a preparation of thick, pasty consistency with which is incorporated some active medicinal substance: the mass is made up into pills of definite size and weight for administration.

15) In the fine arts, any large and simple expanse of form, light, shade, or color, in which the details of a composition arrange themselves.

16) In electrochemistry, the concentration of that fraction of the electrolyte which, at the given dilution, is dissociated into ions, and is therefore capable of carrying the electric current.

17) The celebration of the Lord's Supper or eucharist.

18) The office for the celebration of the eucharist; the liturgy.

19) The sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion.

20) A musical setting of certain parts of the Roman Catholic liturgy, also of corresponding parts of the Anglican liturgy.

21) A church festival or feast-day: now only in composition: as, Candlemas, Childermas, Christmas, Lammas, Martinmas, Marymas, Michaelmas, Roodmas (compare kermess).

22) Any mass where only the priest communicates, especially such a mass celebrated in a private oratory.

Massalia: None

mass-area:

1) See the quotation.

mass-center:

1) That position from which as an origin the mean value of all the rectangular or oblique coördinates of the particles of a body is zero.

mass-vector:

1) See the quotation.

master:

1) A man who has authority; a man who exercises the chief control over something or some one; a paramount ruler, governor, or director.

2) Specifically - A male teacher or instructor in a school, more especially the sole or head teacher; a schoolmaster.

3) The navigator of a ship. In the merchant marine the master is the captain or commander. In men-of-war the navigator or sailing-master formerly had the specific title of master, and was a line-officer of the lowest rank. In the British navy his title is now navigating-lieutenant or staff-commander. In the United States navy he is now ranked as lieutenant (junior grade), between eusign and lieutenant, and is called the navigator.

4) One who has another or others under his immediate control; a lord paramount or employer of slaves, vassals, domestic servants, workmen, or laborers, etc.; in law, specifically, one who has in his own right and by virtue of contract a legal personal authority over the services of another, such other being called his servant.

5) One charged with the care, direction, oversight, or control of some office, business, undertaking, or department: as, Master of the Rolls; a ship-, harbor-, or dock-master; master of the revels, ceremonies, etc.

6) One who has the power of controlling or using at pleasure; an owner or proprietor; a disposer.

7) A chief; a principal, head, or leader.

8) A man eminently or perfectly skilled in something, as an occupation, art, science, or pursuit; one who has disposing or controlling power of any kind by virtue of natural or acquired ability; a proficient; an adept: as, a master of language, or of the violin; a master in art.

9) A title of address, formerly in use, corresponding to magister (which see). Abbreviated M.

10) A young gentleman; a boy of the better class.

11) A title of dignity or office.

12) The title of the head of some societies or corporations: as, the grand master of the Knights of Malta; the master of Balliol College; the master of a lodge of freemasons.

13) Eccles., a title applied to certain residentiaries in a minster: as, master of the lady chapel, etc.

14) In the game of bowls, the jack.

15) A husband.

16) An equerry; specifically, the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of all the royal stables and bred horses, with authority over all the equerries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, etc. In state cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign.

17) See the quotation.

18) Having or exercising mastery; directing or controlling; chief; principal; leading: as, a master mechanic or mariner; a master builder or printer; a master hand in trade.

19) One who employs workmen in building.

20) [caps.] The chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor. [U. S.]

21) A vessel with (a specified number of) masts: in composition: as, a three-master.

22) To become the master of; subject to one's will, control, or authority; conquer; overpower; subdue.

23) To make one's self master of; overcome the difficulties of; learn so as to be able to apply or use: as, to master a science.

24) To control as master or owner; possess; have power over.

25) To hold the position or relation of master to; be a master to.

26) In a technical use, to season or age.

27) To be skilful; excel.

matachin:

1) A participant in an old comic dance performed by maskers in mock-military guise, originally with sword and buckler, and later with a wooden sword or some other sham weapon; also, the dance itself, and the kind of mask or domino worn in it. The dance became a mere display of tumbling or acrobatic feats.

matachine: None

match-terms:

1) A corresponding pair of terms of two ratios, two antecedents or two consequents.

material:

1) To render material; materialize.

2) Consisting of matter; of a physical nature; not spiritual: as, material elements; a material body.

3) Relating to or connected with matter; concerned with organic nature; affecting corporeal things or interests: as, material existence or well-being.

4) Hence Corporeal; sensuous; sensual; gross: as, material delights.

5) Pertaining to the matter or subject; of substantial import or consequence; essential; necessary; important.

6) Full of matter, or of solid sense and observation.

7) In philosophy, consisting in or pertaining to matter in the Aristotelian sense, and not to form; arising from matter of positive fact, and not from logical implication; referring to the object as it exists, and not to distinctions originating in the mind; relating to a word as an object, and not to its meaning.

8) In the law of evidence, of legal significance in the cause; having such a relation to the question in controversy that it may or ought to have some influence on the determination of the cause. See immaterial issue, under issue.

9) The material modes affect the matter of the enunciation, viz. either the subject or the predicate. For example, in this enunciation, A good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep, the word bonus or good is the mode of the subject. In this, A rhetorician speaks ornately and copiously, ornately and copiously are the modes of the predicate. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

10) Component or contributory matter or substance; that of or with which any corporeal thing is or may be constituted, made, or done: as, the materials of the soil or of disintegrated rocks; wool is the material of cloth; building- or writing-materials; war-material.

11) A constituent principle or element; that which composes or makes a part of anything: as, the material of one's thoughts; the materials of a drama.

materialism:

1) The denial of the existence in man of an immaterial substance, which alone is conscious, distinct and separable from the body.

2) The metaphysical doctrine that matter is the only substance, and that matter and its motions constitute the universe. See idealism, 1.

3) The doctrine that all phenomena are to be accounted for by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, in connection with certain laws or tendencies toward laws, in nature; Epicureanism.

4) Any opinion or tendency that is based upon purely material interests; hence, any low view of life; devotion to material things or interests; neglect of spiritual for physical needs and considerations.

materialist:

1) One who holds or advocates any form of metaphysical materialism.

2) One who is absorbed by material interests; one who takes a low, material view of life.

3) Of or pertaining to materialism; materialistic.

materialistic:

1) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by materialism, in any sense of that word.

materiality:

1) The state or condition of being material; physical constitution or organization; corporeity: as, the old belief in the materiality of heat.

2) A material thing; material substance.

3) Material character; coarseness; grossness.

4) The perception of material substance by the mind; that factor in cognition which is recognized as material.

5) The quality of being material; importance; essentiality: as, the materiality of testimony.

materiarian: None

materiate:

1) Consisting of matter; material.

2) In metaphysics, united with matter; embodied in matter: said of an Aristotelian form.

3) A material substance; a thing formed of matter.

materiantion: None

materiature:

1) Materialization; the production by the soul of the matter of the body.

mathematic:

1) Same as mathematical.

2) Same as mathematics.

mathematical:

1) Of, pertaining to, or relating to mathematics; having to do with pure quantity; quantitative: as, mathematical knowledge; mathematical instruments; a mathematical theory.

2) According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise; absolutely accurate; strict; rigid; demonstrable: as, mathematical exactness; mathematical certainty.

3) Geometrical, as opposed to arithmetical and algebraical: an incorrect use, formerly current.

4) Astrological; magical.

5) Produced by mathematics, as pure figures and number.

6) Mathematics.

mathematically:

1) In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematical science; with mathematical certainty; demonstrably: as, a proposition that is mathematically true.

mathematician:

1) One who is versed in mathematics.

2) An astrologer.

mathematicize:

1) To consider or treat in a mathematical manner, as logic.

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mathematics:

1) The science of quantity; the study of ideal constructions (often applicable to real problems), and the discovery thereby of relations between the parts of these constructions, before unknown.

mathesis:

1) Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics.

2) [capitalized] In entomology, a genus of clerid beetles, erected by Waterhouse in 1877, having a long antennal club and the third tarsal joint not bilobed.

matricula:

1) A roll or register.

2) In the Roman Catholic Church, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, a collegiate, or a parish church.

matriculant:

1) A candidate for matriculation; one who applies for enrolment among the members of a body, as a student in a college or university; an entrant.

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matriculate:

1) Matriculated; admitted; enrolled.

2) One who has been admitted to membership of a body, as a college or university, by enrolment in its register.

3) To enter in a register; register; enroll; especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling one's name in a register.

4) To become a member of any body or society, especially a college or university, by having one's name entered in a register.

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matriculation:

1) The act of matriculating, or of admitting to membership by enrolment; the state of being matriculated.

matriculator:

1) One who matriculates.

matrix:

1) The womb; the uterus.

2) Hence That which incloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb.

3) In mathematics, a rectangular array of quantities, usually square: so called because considered as a mold or set of compartments into which a certain number of quantities can be put, the leaving of one of the spaces unoccupied being in effect to put zero there. :

4) a matrix with p columns and q rows. The types of two matrices are said to be complementary when p—p = q + q.

matter:

1) To be of importance; import; signify: chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases: as, it does not matter; what does it matter?

2) To form pus; collect or be discharged, as matter in an abscess; also, to discharge pus.

3) To regard; care for; mind.

4) To approve of.

5) Sensible substance; that which offers resistance to touch or muscular effort; that which can be moved, strained, broken, comminuted, or otherwise modified, but which cannot be destroyed or produced; that which reacts against forces, is permanent, and preserves its identity under all changes. Matter has three states of aggregation, the solid, the liquid, and the gas eous. See solid, liquid, gas, and ether.

6) In philosophy: That which is in itself nothing definite, but is the subject of change and development, and by receiving a form becomes a substance; that out of which anything is made. See form.

7) Extended substance.

8) In the Kantian terminology, that which receives forms; especially, that element of cognition which comes to us from without; that which distinguishes a particular cognition from others; the purely sensuous part, independent of the representations of space and time and of every operation of thought; the content of experience.

9) That of which anything is or may be composed; plastic, formative, or formed material of any kind; material: as, the prime matters of textile fabrics (wool, cotton, silk, etc.); the book contains much useless matter.

10) Specifically, in printing: Material for work; copy: as, to keep the compositors supplied with matter.

11) Type set up; material to be printed from, or that has been printed from and will not again be required: in the former case called distinctively live matter, and in the latter dead matter.

12) In a restricted sense, mere effete substance; that which is thrown off by a living body, or which collects in it as the result of disease; pus: as, fecal matter; purulent or suppurative matter (often called simply matter); the discharge of matter from an abscess or a wound.

13) The material of thought or expression; the substance of a mental act or a course of thought; something existing in or brought forth by the mind; a conception or a production of the intellect considered as to its contents or significance, as distinguished from its form.

14) Material or occasion for thought, feeling, or expression; a subject or cause of mental operation or manifestation; intellectual basis or ground; theme; topic; source: as, matter for reflection; a matter of joy or grief.

15) A subject of or for consideration or action; something requiring attention or effort; material for activity; affair; concern: as, matters of state or of business.

16) A subject of debate or controversy; a question under discussion; a ground of difference or dispute.

17) An object of thought in general; a thing engaging the attention; anything under consideration indefinitely: as, that is a matter of no moment; a matter of fact.

18) A circumstance or condition as affecting persons or things; a state of things; especially, something requiring remedy, adjustment, or explanation: as, this is a serious matter; what is the matter?

19) An inducing cause or occasion; explanatory fact or circumstance; reason.

20) Significance; sense; meaning; import.

21) Ground of consideration; importance; consequence: used especially in interrogative and negative phrases, sometimes with an ellipsis of the verb.

22) Something indefinite as to amount or quantity; a measure, distance, time, or the like, approximately or vaguely stated.

23) In law: Statement or allegation: as, the court may strike out scandalous matter from a pleading.

24) A proceeding of a special nature, commenced by motion on petition or order to show cause, etc., as distinguished from a formal action by one party against another, commenced by process and seeking judgment: as, the matter of the application of A. B. for the appointment of a trustee.

25) Wood: apparently with reference to the hard stem of the vine.

26) The material or substance of which anything is composed. Also prime matter, materia prima.

27) In law, that which is fact or alleged as fact: in contradistinction to matter of law, which consists in the resulting relations, rights, and obligations which the law establishes in view of given facts. Thus, the questions whether a man executed a contract, and whether he was intoxicated at the time, relate to matters of fact; whether, if so, he is bound by the contract, and what the instrument means, are matters of law. The importance of the distinction is that in pleading allegations of the former are essential and of the latter unavailing, and that the former are usually questions for the jury, the latter for the judge.

28) A particular element or fact of experience.

matterless:

1) Void of matter, substance, or significance; immaterial, either literally or figuratively; of no consequence or importance.

maund:

1) A basket or hamper.

2) In the East Indies, a unit of weight.

3) To beg.

4) See mand.

maxim:

1) A proposition serving as a rule or guide; a summary statement of an established or accepted principle; a pithy expression of a general rule of conduct or action, whether true or false: as, the maxims of religion or of law; the maxims of worldly wisdom or of avarice; ethical maxims.

2) In logic, the rule of a commonplace; an ultimate major premise.

3) An axiom.

4) Same as maxima.

maximal:

1) Of the highest or maximum value, etc.; being a maximum.

maximal:

1) Of the highest or maximum value, etc.; being a maximum.

maximally:

1) In the highest degree; to the utmost; extremely.

maximum:

1) The greatest amount, quantity, or degree; the utmost extent or limit: opposed to minimum, the smallest.

2) In mathematics, that value of a function at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.

3) Greatest: as, the maximum velocity.

mean:

1) To demean; carry; conduct.

2) To have in mind, view, or contemplation; intend; hence, to purpose or design.

3) To signify, or be intended to signify; indicate; import; denote.

4) To mention; tell; express.

5) To be minded or disposed; have intentions of some kind: usually joined with an adverb: as, he means well.

6) To have thought or ideas; have meaning.

7) To speak; talk.

8) Common; general.

9) Of a common or low origin, grade, quality, etc.; common; humble: as, a man of mean parentage; mean birth or origin; a mean abode.

10) Characteristic of or commonly pertaining to persons or things of low degree; common; inferior; poor; shabby: as, a mean appearance; mean dress.

11) Without dignity of mind; destitute of honor; low-minded; spiritless; base.

12) Niggardly; penurious; miserly; stingy.—

13) Of little value or account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

14) Disobliging; pettily offensive or unaccommodating; “small.” [Colloq.]

15) Abject. Low, etc. (see abject), paltry. See list under low.

16) Niggardly, Stingy, etc. (see penurious); sordid, selfish, close.

17) To moan; lament; mourn; complain.

18) To bemoan; lament: used reflexively.

19) The abscissa of the center of gravity of the variates or of the frequency polygon. It is found by the formula where V is the magnitude of any class, f its frequency, and n the number of variates.

20) Occupying a middle position; midway between two extremes; median: now chiefly in certain technical uses. See phrases below.

21) Of medium size, extent, etc.; medium, middling, or moderate.

22) Coming between two events or points of time; intervening; intermediate: only in the phrase in the mean time or while.

23) Intermediate in a number of greater and less values, quantities, or amounts; forming an average between two or more terms of any kind; average; specifically, in mathematics, having a value which is a symmetrical function of other values of the same sort, such that, were all those other values to be equal, the value of the function would be equal to them all (compare II., 4): as, the mean breadth of a country; the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

24) The middle point, place, or state between two extremes; a middle path or course; a middle or intermediate kind, quality, rate, or degree; hence, the avoidance of extremes; absence of excess; moderation.

25) Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

26) In music: A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto.

27) The second of a set of viols; an alto.

28) Either the second or the third string of a viol, the former being the small mean, and the latter the great mean.

29) A quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities; specifically, in mathematics, the average, or arithmetical mean, obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number.

30) In logic, the middle term in a syllogism.

31) A mediator; an intermediary; an agent; a broker; a go-between.

32) A subservient agency or instrumentality; that which confers ability or opportunity to attain an end: now rare in the singular, the plural form being used with both singular and plural meanings: as, means of travel or of subsistence; by this means you will succeed.

33) Causative agency or instrumentality; contributory aid or assistance; help; support: only in the plural form, in the phrase by means of, or by (or through) … means: as, we live by means of food; it came about through their means.

34) Specifically plural Disposable resources; elements of ability or opportunity; especially, pecuniary resources; possessions; revenue; income.

35) In any way; possibly; at all.

36) Synonyms Mean, Medium, Average, Mediocrity. Mean and medium represent the middle point or degree. Mean is much used in mathematics. (See arithmetical mean, geometrical mean, etc., above.) Mean is also much used in morals: as, in conduct we are to observe the golden mean; Aristotle held that each virtue was a mean between vice of defect and a vice of excess. Medium has this latter sense, but is used chiefly in matters of practical life: as, goods that are a medium between the best and the poorest; a color that is a medium between two others. In this sense medium is much used as an adjective: as, a medium grade, color, price. Means is the form of mean that corresponds to medium when it stands for that which. by being between others, is the agency for communication, etc. As mean and medium generally imply simply two extremes, but may imply several quantities of different amounts or degrees, so average may imply simply two extremes, but generally implies several quantities of different amounts or degrees: as, the average of 3, 5, 7, and 9 is 6. The latter word has similar figurative uses: as, the man's education was better than the average. Mediocrity is now used only in an unfavorable sense, implying blame or contempt: as, talents not above mediocrity—that is, very moderate.

37) Instrument, method, mode, way, expedient, resource, appliance.

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meander:

1) A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; a maze; a labyrinth.

2) An ornament composed of lines, neither representing nor suggesting any definite object, forming right or oblique angles with one another, or even curved with interlacings, etc. The name is used especially for the fret- or key-ornament.

3) A path on which the directions, distances, and elevations are noted, as a part of a survey of a country.

4) In physical geography, a self-developed river-curve suitable to the volume of the stream.

5) To wind, turn, or flow round.

6) To form into meanders; cause to twist about.

7) To proceed by winding and turning; make frequent changes of course; move or flow intricately: as, a meandering river; to meander from point to point in a walk.

8) To make a rough survey of a country by going over it, measuring the bearings, distances, and changes of elevation of the path pursued, and noting the positions of neighboring topographical features.

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meaning:

1) That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose; that which is meant or intended to be done; intent; purpose; aim; object.

2) That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated in any way; the sense or purport of anything, as a word or an allegory, a sign, symbol, act, event, etc.; signification; significance; import.

3) Understanding; knowledge; remembrance.

4) Synonyms Design.

5) Sense, explanation, interpretation, purport, acceptation.

6) Significant; expressing thought or purpose: as, a meaning look.

measureable: None

measurableness:

1) The property of being measurable or admitting of mensuration.

measure:

1) To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard; ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation.

2) To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of: often used figuratively.

3) To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of; appraise by comparison with something else: with by before the standard of comparison.

4) To bring into comparison or competition; oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality: with with.

5) To pass over or through.

6) To adjust; proportion; suit; accommodate.

7) To control; regulate.

8) To allot or distribute by measure; apportion; mete: often with out.

9) To take a measurement or measurements.

10) To be of a (specified) measure; give a specified result on being compared with a standard: as, a board measures ten feet

11) Specifically, in organ-building, the proportion of the diameter of fluepipes, or of a stop of such pipes, to their length: as, a diapason pipe is made on a wider or larger measure than a gamba pipe.

12) A unit or standard adopted to determine the linear dimensions, volume, or other quantity of other objects, by the comparison of them with it; a standard for the determination of a unit of reckoning.

13) Hence, any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment.

14) A system of measurement; a scheme of denominations or units of length, surface, volume, or the like: as, weights and measures; long measure, square measure, etc.

15) The dimensions or extent of a thing as determined or determinable by comparison with a unit, or standard; size; extent; capacity (literal or figurative); volume; duration; quantity in general.

16) An act of measurement, or comparison with a standard of quantity, or a series of such acts: as, to make clothes to measure.

17) A definite quantity measured off or meted out: as, a measure of wine or meal.

18) Used absolutely, a full or sufficient quantity.

19) Quantity, amount, extent, or any dimension, as measured or meted out; the result of any mensural determination or rule: as, the measure of or for the beams is 10 feet 4 inches; full or short measure.

20) Moderation; just degree or proportion; reasonable bounds or limits: as, beyond measure; within measure.

21) Degree; proportion; indefinite quantity.

22) In prosody: Determination of rhythm by division into times or groups of times; rhythm, as so determined; meter.

23) A rhythmical period or meter, especially as determined by division into such groups; a rhythm, line, or verse.

24) In music: One of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats. Same as tempo.

25) Any regulated or graceful motion; especially, motion adjusted to musical time.

26) A slow, stately dance or dance-movement.

27) 15. A determinate action or procedure, intended as means to an end; anything devised or done with a view to the accomplishment of a purpose; specifically, in later use, any course of action proposed or adopted by a government, or a bill introduced into a legislature: as. measures (that is, a bill or bills) for the relief of the poor; a wise measure; rash measures.

28) plural In geology, a set or series of beds, as in coal-measures, the assemblage of strata in which the coal of any particular region occurs.

29) In fencing, the distance of one fencer from another at which the one can just reach the other by lunging.

30) The capacity of the gallon is 231 cubic inches. The pint of the British Pharmacopœia (being the eighth part of the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluidounces, with the fluidrachm and minim constituting the same subdivisions of the fluidounce as in the above table. The cubic capacity of the gallon can, however, be stated only approximately. The standards are made to contain a certain weight of water at a certain temperature. See gallon.

31) The English ell is 5 quarters, and the Flemish ell about 3 quarters. See ell.

32) A pottle is 2 quarts; a load of grain is 5 quarters, and a last 10 quarters. The approximate capacity of the imperial (British legal) bushel is 2,218.192 cubic inches; of the Winchester (United States legal) bushel, 2,150.42 cubic inches. (See apothecaries' measure.) The United States bushel is thus equivalent to .96046 British bushel.

33) For the capacity of the gallon, see apothecaries' measure.

34) Other units considered as belonging to long measure are the pace, 5 feet; the fathom, 6 feet; the span, 9 inches; the hand (used in measuring the height of horses), 4 inches; the surveyors' chain or Gunter's chain, of 100 links. 66 feet; the engineers' chain, of 100 links (United States), 100 feet (see link). See also cloth-measure, above.

measure:

1) To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard; ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation.

2) To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of: often used figuratively.

3) To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of; appraise by comparison with something else: with by before the standard of comparison.

4) To bring into comparison or competition; oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality: with with.

5) To pass over or through.

6) To adjust; proportion; suit; accommodate.

7) To control; regulate.

8) To allot or distribute by measure; apportion; mete: often with out.

9) To take a measurement or measurements.

10) To be of a (specified) measure; give a specified result on being compared with a standard: as, a board measures ten feet

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measurement:

1) The act of measuring; mensuration.

2) A system of measuring or measures: as, builders' measurement.

3) An ascertained dimension; the length, breadth, thickness, depth, extent, quantity, capacity, etc., of a thing as determined or determinable by measuring; size, bulk, area, or contents.

measurer:

1) One who or that which measures.

2) Specifically— One whose occupation or duty it is to measure land, commodities in market, etc.

3) One who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices

4) Formerly, an officer in the city of London who measured woolen cloths, coals, etc. Also called a meter. See alnager.

5) An instrument or apparatus used in measuring

6) In entomology, a measuring-worm.

measuring-chain:

1) The surveyors' chain, containing 100 links of 7.92 inches each (Gunter's chain), or 100 links of 1 foot each. See chain and link.

mechanic:

1) A professional card-shuffler usually employed to deal faro in brace games.

2) Same as mechanical: now used chiefly in the phrase the mechanic arts.

3) Belonging to or characteristic of the class of mechanics; common; vulgar; mean.

4) Supporting the atomistic philosophy.

5) Mechanic art; mechanics.

6) Mechanism; structure.

7) A maker of machines or machinery; hence, any skilled worker with tools; one who has learned a trade; a workman whose occupation consists in the systematic manipulation and constructive shaping or application of materials; an artificer, artisan, or craftsman.

8) One who works mechanically; one who follows routine or rule in an occupation requiring careful thought or study: used opprobriously: as, a mere literary mechanic; the picture shows the artist to be only a mechanic.

mechanical:

1) Pertaining to or exhibiting constructive power; of or pertaining to mechanism or machinery; also, dependent upon the use of mechanism; of the nature or character of a machine or machinery: as, mechanical inventions or contrivances; to do something by mechanical means.

2) Machine-like; acting or actuated by or as if by machinery, or by fixed routine; lacking spontaneity, spirit, individuality, etc.; as applied to actions, automatic, instinctive, unconscious, etc.: as, the mechanical action of the heart; a mechanical musician.

3) Having the characteristics of that which is produced by machinery or is artificially contrived; artificial; not spontaneous; not genuine or of natural growth; lacking life or spirit; humdrum.

4) Of or pertaining to the material forces of nature acting on inanimate bodies or masses; specifically, pertaining to the principles or laws of mechanics: as, the mechanical effects of frost; the mechanical powers.

5) Effected by material force or forces; consisting in the play of material forces: as, mechanical pressure.

6) Exalting the material forces of the universe above the spiritual; subordinating the spiritual to the material; materialistic: as, the mechanical philosophy (specifically, atomism); a mechanical view of life.

7) Belonging to or characteristic of mechanics or artisans, or their class; mechanic-like; having the character or status of an artisan; hence (chiefly in old writings), mean, low, or vulgar.

8) Engaged in operating machines or machinery, or in superintending their operation: as, a mechanical engineer.

9) Exhibiting or indicating skill in contrivance, invention, or the use of tools and machines: as, a mechanical genius; a mechanical turn of mind.

10) Effected or controlled by physical forces that are not chemical: as, a mechanical mixture (that is, one in which the several ingredients still retain their identity, and are held together by no special force whether of cohesion or chemical attraction); mechanical decomposition.—

11) A mechanic.

12) plural The trade-name for common articles, such as overshoes, of vulcanized india-rubber, made by molding, and often of old reworked material.

mechanician:

1) One who is skilled in mechanics or in machinery; one who is versed in the principles of machines or of mechanical construction.

2) A mechanic; an artisan.

mechanics:

1) The theory of machines.

2) The mathematical doctrine of the motions and tendencies to motion of particles and systems under the influence of forces and constraints; in a narrower sense, this doctrine as applied to systems of rigid bodies.

3) The science which explains natural phenomena by depicting them with mathematical precision as dependent solely upon relations of motion.

mechanism:

1) The structure of a machine, engine, or other contrivance for controlling or utilizing natural forces; the arrangement and relation of parts, or the parts collectively, in any machine, tool, or other contrivance; means of mechanical action; machinery; hence, the structure of anything that is conceived to resemble a machine.

2) A mechanical contrivance or agency of any kind; in general, the apparatus, means, or mode by which particular effects are produced or purposes accomplished: as, the mechanism of a musical instrument (the apparatus by means of which the performer acts upon it); the mechanism of a play or of a poem; the mechanism of government.

3) Action according to the laws of mechanics; mechanical action.

mechanist:

1) A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery or in mechanical work; a mechanician.

2) One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely mechanical forces.

mediacy:

1) The state of being mediate; the state or fact of being a medium or mean cause.

2) Mediation.

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2) Mediation.

mediate:

1) Situated between two extremes; lying in the middle; intermediate; intervening.

2) Acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate in operation; not final or ultimate.

3) Effected by or due to the intervention of a mean or medium; derived from or dependent upon some intervening thing or act; not primary, direct, or independent.

4) To occupy an intermediate place or position; be interposed; have the position of a mean.

5) To have the function of a mean or means; effect a connection between other things, or a transition from one to the other.

6) To intervene for the purpose of reconciliation; act as an intermediary for the settlement of a disagreement or discord; intercede.

7) To take an intermediate stand; act moderately; avoid extremes.

8) In spiritualism, specifically, to act as a medium.

9) Synonyms See interposition.

10) To effect by intervention, interposition, or any intermediary action.

11) To effect a relation between or a transition from, as between two things, or from one thing to another; bring into relation by some intervening means or process.

12) To harmonize; reconcile; settle, as a dispute, by intervention.

13) To further by interceding, or by acting as a mediator.

14) To divide into two equal or approximately equal parts.

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14) To divide into two equal or approximately equal parts.

mediately:

1) In a mediate manner; by the intervention of a mean or medium; indirectly; by mediation.

mediateness:

1) The state of being mediate, in any sense of that word.

mediation:

1) The act of mediating; intervention; interposition.

2) Agency between parties with a view to reconcile them or to effect some arrangement between them; entreaty for another; intercession.

3) The state of being mediate, or of serving as a medium or means; intermediate relation; a coming between.

4) Means; aid; help.

5) In music: In Gregorian music, that part of a melody which lies between the intonation and the ending—that is, the main part of the melody.

meditation:

1) The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; sustained reflection.

2) Religious contemplation.

3) In theology: A private devotional act, consisting in deliberate reflection upon some spiritual truth or mystery, accompanied by mental prayer and by acts of the affections and of the will, especially formation of resolutions as to future conduct.

4) A short literary composition in which the subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner: as, a volume of hymns and meditations.

medium:

1) That which holds a middle place or position; that which comes or stands between the extremes in a series, as of things, principles, ideas, circumstances, etc.; a mean.

2) Technically— In mathematics, a mean. See mean.

3) In logic, the mean or middle term of a syllogism.

4) A size of paper between demy and royal. American printing-medium is 19 × 24 inches; American writing-medium, 18 × 23 inches; English printing-medium, 18 × 28 inches; English writing-medium, 17½ × 22 inches; American double medium, 24 × 38 inches; and American medium and a half, 24 × 30 inches.

5) Anything which serves or acts intermediately; something by means of which an action is performed or an effect produced; an intervening agency or instrumentality: as, the atmosphere is a medium of sound.

6) Specifically— In painting, any liquid vehicle, as linseed-oil, poppy-oil, varnish, or water, with which dry pigments are ground, or with which pigments are mixed by the painter while at work, in order to give them greater fluidity.

7) In acoustics, a ponderable elastic substance, as air or other gas, water, etc., which transmits the energy of the sounding body in waves of condensation and rarefaction to the ear.

8) In heat and light, that which transmits the energy of the heated or luminous body to a distance in undulatory waves; the ether.

9) In bacteriology, the nutritive substance, either a liquid or a solid, in which or upon which the various forms of microscopic life are grown for study. The liquid media employed are infusions of hay, extract of beer-yeast, and broth of various kinds of meat. The solid media most used are eggs, slices of potatoes and carrots, agar-agar, and especially gelatin and the gelatinized serum of the blood of oxen. After being thoroughly sterilized by heat, they are usually placed in test-tubes, and inoculated with the form that it is desired to study; the cultures may then be observed through the glass.

10) A person through whom, or through whose agency, another acts; specifically, one who is supposed to be controlled in speech and action by the will of another person or a disembodied being, as in animal magnetism and spiritualism; an instrument for the manifestation of another personality.

11) Something of mean or medium weight, size, etc.

12) Middle; middling; mean: as, a man of medium size.

megacosm:

1) Same as macrocosm.

megadyne:

1) A unit equal to a million dynes.

magaerg: None

megafarad:

1) In electrometry, a unit equal to a million farads.

Megarian:

1) Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital; Megaric.

Megaric: None

meliorism:

1) The improvement of society by regulated practical means: opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

2) The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement: a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

member:

1) In English law, a place where a custom-house has been kept of old time, with officers or deputies in attendance. Such localities were lawful places of exportation or importation.

2) An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function; a vital organ; particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing.

3) Specifically, the private parts.

4) Figuratively, anything likened to a part of the body.

5) A part of any aggregate or whole; one of a number of associated parts or entities; any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total.

6) Specifically— A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs; particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society: often used elliptically in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress.

7) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse.

8) In architecture, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding.

9) In algebra, either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=).

10) In zoology and botany, a component of any higher classificatory group: thus, a species is a member of a genus; a genus is a member of a family, etc.

memoria technica:

1) Literally, technical memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics.

mempry: None

menstrual:

1) Recurring once a month; monthly; gonethrough or completedin a month; specifically, in astronomy, making a complete cycle of changes in a month; pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly: as, the menstrual equation of the sun's place

2) Pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous; catamenial: as, the menstrual flux or flow.

3) In botany, same as menstruous, 3.

4) Pertaining to a menstruum.

mensuration:

1) The act, art, or process of measuring; specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc., by measurement and computation: as, the rules of mensuration; the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

mensurative:

1) Capable of measuring; adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things.

mental:

1) Of or pertaining to the mind; specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect; intellectual: as, the mental powers or faculties; a mental state or condition; mental perception.

2) Done or performed by the mind; due to the action of the mind.

3) Relating to the mind; concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect: as, mental philosophy; mental sciences.

4) In anat, of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial.

5) An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation.

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mentery:

1) Lying.

mercurialist:

1) One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character.

2) A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease.

3) A scholar; a rhetorician.

Mercury: None

mere:

1) Absolutely; wholly.

2) In the reticulum or supporting skeleton of the extinct silicious sponges of the family Dictyospongidæ, one of the divisions or meshes produced by the intersection of the primary vertical and horizontal spicular bundles. It is subdivided by the spicules of. subordinate rank into lesser areas or quadrangles—dimeres, tetrameres, hexameres.

3) Famous.

4) Pure; sheer; unmixed.

5) Absolute; unqualified; utter; whole; in the fullest sense.

6) Sheer; simple; nothing but (the thing mentioned); only: as, it is mere folly to do so; this is the merest trash.

7) A Middle English form of mare.

8) A boundary; boundary-line.

9) A balk or furrow serving as a boundary- or dividing-line in a common field; also, a boundary-stone; a merestone.

10) A private carriage-road.

11) A measure of 29 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England.

12) A pool; a small lake. or pond.

13) To limit; bound; divide or cause division in.

14) To set divisions and bounds.

15) A Maori war-club; a casse-tête, or war-ax, from 12 to 18 inches in length, made of any suitable hard material, as stone, hard wood, or whalebone. Outside of New Zealand the word is only known as the name of a little trinket of greenstone made in imitation of the New Zealand weapon in miniature, mounted in gold or silver, and used as a brooch, locket, ear-ring, or other article of jewelry.

meridian:

1) Of or pertaining to midday or noon; noonday: as, the meridian sun; the sun's meridian heat or splendor.

2) Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday); culminating; highest before a decline: as, Athens reached its meridian glory in the age of Pericles.

3) Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line; extending in the are of a great circle passing through the poles: as, a meridian circle on an artificial globe.

4) Noting the eighth of Professor H. Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day: it corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under sandstone).

5) Consummate; complete.

6) Midday; noon.

7) Midday repose or indulgence; nooning: used specifically as in the quotations.

8) The highest point reached before a decline; the culmination; the point of greatest increment or development.

9) A great circle of a sphere passing through the poles, or the half of such a circle included between the poles; in geography, such a circle drawn upon the earth; in astronomy, such a circle on the celestial sphere.

10) Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another: as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not suited to the meridian of Europe.

11) In ctenophorans, a Costa or meridional row of swimming-plates.

12) The meridian from which the meridians bounding townships are measured.

meridian-circle: None

meridian-mark:

1) A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit-instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian.

meridional:

1) Pertaining to the meridian; having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian.

2) Highest; consummate.

3) Southern; southerly; extending or turned toward the south.

4) Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples.

5) One who dwells in the south; specifically, an inhabitant of the south of France.

meridionality:

1) The state of being meridional or on the meridian.

2) Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

meridionally:

1) In the direction of the meridian; north and south.

meromorphic:

1) Similar in nature to a rational fraction.

mesolabe:

1) A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities.

metabatic:

1) Pertaining to the transfer of energy, especially to the passage of heat from one body to another.

metacenter:

1) The point at which an upward thrust could be equivalent to the pressure of water upon a floating body which has received a slight rotational displacement about one of the principal axes of its section of flotation.

2) In biology, an organism or an organ which, while one of the descendants from an archetype, itself becomes a new archetype around which new divergent or apocentric modifications are produced.

metacentre: None

metagnostic:

1) Metaphysical; in recent use, transcending present knowledge both within and beyond the sphere of sense.

2) One who believes in the reality of an absolute being transcending knowledge.

metagnostics:

1) Knowledge transcending ordinary knowledge; metaphysics.

metamathematics:

1) The metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like.

metaphysical:

1) Of or pertaining to metaphysic or metaphysics; in a loose sense, philosophical; hence, highly abstruse; apart from ordinary or practical modes of thought.

2) Relating to real being, and not merely to appearance; transcendental; hence, pertaining to unverifiable hypotheses.

3) Pertaining to abstractions, or modes thought of as objects, and named as if they were things; abstract.

4) Preternatural or supernatural.

5) A whole of comprehension, or a logical term conceived as compounded of its predicates.

6) A whole of comprehension in a more general sense; a natural whole; any whole in which the subject is viewed as the whole of which the predicates are parts.

metaphysically:

1) From a metaphysical point of view; by metaphysical methods; as regards metaphysics.

2) Supernaturally.

metaphysician:

1) One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

2) One who practises the mind-cure.

metaphysics:

1) The science of the inward and essential nature of things.

2) [Used frequently with the definite article, and generally connected with unpleasant associations, as being a study very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth.

3) Philosophy in general; especially, the philosophical study of mind; psychology: so used from the time of Descartes, and especially by the Scotch school.

4) In the Kantian terminology, the science of God, freedom, and immortality. Abbreviated metaphysics

metapsychosis:

1) The supposed action of one mind upon another without any known physical means of communication, or its effect. See psychosis and telepathy.

metaptosis:

1) In logic, the change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse.

metatatic:

1) Relating to a coincidence of directions of stress and strain

metempiric:

1) One who believes in the metempirical or transcendental philosophy. Also metempiricist.

metempirical:

1) In metaphysics, beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to empirical or experiential.

metempiricism:

1) In metaphysics, a system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism.

metempiricist:

1) Same as metempiric.

metempsychosis:

1) Transmigration of the soul; the passing of the soul of a person after death into another body, either that of a human being or that of an animal: a doctrine held by various ancient peoples and by Pythagoras and his followers, and still maintained by Brahmans and some others: also loosely used of such a transfer of the soul of a living person.

metemptosis:

1) In chronology, the solar equation which would be necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years.

meter:

1) To measure by means of a meter; test by the use of a meter.

2) The fundamental unit of length of the French metrical system.

3) Rhythm in language; rhythmic language as measurable by prosodic times or uttered syllables; more specifically, arrangement of language in a succession of rhythmic movements, readily appreciable as such by the ear; verse, as opposed to prose. Meter in this sense is the subject-matter of the science of metrics

4) Measured verse or rhythmic language; rhythmic language as determined by or divided into fixed measures.

5) In music, the division of a composition into parts of equal time-value and of similar essential rhythmic structure.

6) In Eng. hymnology, a pattern of versification, including the structure of the prosodical feet used, the grouping of those feet into lines, and the grouping of lines into stanzas or strophes, popularly called verses. See foot and versification.

7) In photography, an instrument for determining the time of exposure.

8) One who measures; a measurer: as, a coal-meter; a land-meter.

9) That which measures, or is used for measuring; specifically, an instrument that records or indicates automatically the quantity, force, or pressure of a fluid passing through it or actuating it: used in composition, as in gas-meter, water-meter (see these words), or alone when the fluid to be measured, as gas or water, is understood.

10) In fishing, one of the two reinforcing ropes of a seine or gill-net, of which one is attached to the upper edge and carries the floats, and the other to the lower edge and bears the weights or sinkers

metre:

1) See meter.

metesthetic:

1) Pertaining to the hypothesis of metesthetism.

metesthetism:

1) The monistic hypothesis that consciousness is an attribute of matter, and a product of the evolution of matter and force: opposed to archesthetism.

metewand:

1) A measuring-staff, yardstick, etc.; any rod or stick used to measure length.

method:

1) Orderly regulation of conduct with a view to the attainment of an end; systematic procedure subservient to the purpose of any business; the use of a complete set of rules for carrying out any plan or project: as, to observe method in business or study; without method success is improbable: in this and the next two senses only in the singular.

2) A system, or complete set, of rules of procedure for attaining a given end; a short way to a desired result; specifically, in logic, a general plan for setting forth any branch of knowledge whatever; that branch of logic which teaches how to arrange thoughts for investigation or exposition.

3) Any way or manner of conducting any business.

4) A plan or system of conduct or action; the way or mode of doing or effecting something: as, a method of instruction; method of classification; the English method of pronunciation.

5) In music: Manner of performance : technique; style.

6) A manner or system of teaching.

7) An instruction-book, systematically arranged.

8) A method, introduced by Frischen, in duplex telegraphy for eliminating the effect of the transmitted current on the instruments at the transmitting station while leaving them available to record any message received at the same time. See telegraphy.

9) A method invented by Cauchy of treating the integral calculus. See residual.

10) A method in which, in analytical geometry, the functions which vanish on straight lines, etc.. are represented by single letters.

11) In algebra, a method in which, by the aid of umbræ, qualities are written as powers of polynomials.

12) Compression of the uterus made by the hand of the accoucheur in order to squeeze out the placenta after the birth of the child.

13) A method of resuscitation, in cases of asphyxia from chloroform or ether, by stroking the lower portion of the chest with the fingers in order to stimulate respiration and the action of the heart.

14) Induction of general anaesthesia by a mixture of chloroform, ether, and petroleum ether administered by inhalation.

15) Preparatory cuttings fit the stand for its reproduction by the removal of dead, dying, or defective trees, and prepare the ground for the germination of seeds. A stand in which one or more preparatory cuttings have been made is in the preparatory stage.

16) Seed cuttings encourage seed production by the further opening of the stand, and admit light in quantity favorable for the development of young growth. A forest in which one or more seed cuttings have been made is in the seedling stage.

17) Removal cuttings gradually remove the mature stand which would otherwise retard the development of the young trees. A stand in which one or more removal cuttings have been made is in the removal stage.

18) The final cutting is the last of the removal cuttings, in which all of the old stand still remaining is cut. Also called shelter-wood compartment system, method of successive thinnings, compartment system, and high forest compartment system.

19) In physical, the method of statistical mechanics in which a great number of systems, similar in nature but differing as to configurations and velocities, are simultaneously considered.

Methodist:

1) [lowercase] One who is characterized. by strict adherence to method; one who thinks or acts according to a fixed system or definite principles; one who is thoroughly versed in method.

2) One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory. Compare Dogmatist, 2.

3) A member of the Christian denomination founded by John Wesley (1703-91).

4) Of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists; belonging to or agreeing with the general body of Methodists: as, Methodist principles; a Methodist church.

methodization:

1) The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized. Also spelled methodisation.

methodology:

1) A branch of logic whose office it is to show how the abstract principles of the science are to be applied to the production of knowledge; the doctrine of definition and division; in a broader sense, the science of method in scientific procedure.

2) A treatise on method.

metrete:

1) An ancient liquid measure.

Metonic: None

metric:

1) Having meter or poetic rhythm; pertaining to meter or to metrics; metrical.

2) Same as metrics.

3) Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the meter is the fundamental unit.

4) See gram.

5) Quantitative; involving or relating to measures of distance, especially in different directions. See geometry.

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metrics:

1) The art of versification.

2) The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition.

3) The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement.

metrology:

1) The science of weights and measures.

micro: None

microcosm:

1) A little world or cosmos; the world in miniature; something representing or assumed to represent the principle of universality: often applied to man regarded as an epitome, physically and morally, of the universe or great world (the macrocosm).

2) A little community or society.

microgram:

1) The millionth part of a gram, being about of a grain troy.

2) A photograph or a drawing of a microscopic object.

microhm:

1) An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

micrometer:

1) An instrument for measuring microscopic lengths and angles.

micrometer-screw:

1) A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles.

micromillimeter:

1) The millionth part of a millimeter.

2) The thousandth part of a millimeter: formerly and sometimes still used by biologists. The equivalent used by metrologists and physicists is micron.

micromillimetre: None

micron:

1) The millionth part of a meter, or of an English inch.

middle:

1) Equally distant from the extremes or limits; mean; middling: as, the middle point of a line; the middle time of life.

2) Intervening; intermediate.

3) In grammar: Intermediale between active and passive: applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb: as, middle voice, middle ending, middle tense.

4) Intermediate between smooth (unaspirated) and rough (aspirated): as, a middle (medial) mute. See mute, n

5) Nautical, a shallow place, as a bank or bar.

6) The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, of extremes; a mean.

7) Specifically, the middle part of the human body; the waist.

8) An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate.

9) In logic, same as middle term.

10) In grammar, same as middle voice. See I., 3.

11) Synonyms Center, Midst, Middle. Center is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies: as, the center of a circle, globe, field; but it is used wherever a similar exactness appears to exist: as, the center of a crowd. Midst regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense: as, in the midst of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts. Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of midst as meaning the middle point (see Gen. i. 6; Josh. vii. 23; 1 Ki. xxii. 35) is quite obsolete. Midst is very often used abstractly or figuratively, center rarely, middle never. Middle is often applied to extent in only-one direction: as, the middle of the street, of a block of houses, of a string; it is often less precise than center: compare the center and the middle of a room.

12) To set or place in the middle. Specifically

13) In foot-ball, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

14) To balance or compromise.

15) To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise; fold in the middle; double, as a rope.

mile:

1) A contraction of Mademoiselle.

2) An itinerary measure, modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards: used in the British empire, in the United States, and, formerly, in most European countries.

milk-punch:

1) A drink made of milk, spirits (usually brandy, rum, or whisky), sugar, and nutmeg.

Milky Way:

1) The Galaxy. See Galaxy, 1.

milli:

1) An element meaning ‘thousand,’ also used for ‘a thousandth part,’ especially in words relating to physics: as, millimeter (the thousandth part of a meter).

milliampere:

1) An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere.

milliard:

1) A thousand millions: as, a milliard of francs.

milliare:

1) A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 154.07 square inches.

2) An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia; a mile.

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milligram:

1) The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0.015432, + or about , of a grain.

milligramme: None

milliliter:

1) A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to 0.06102 of a cubic inch.

millilitre: None

milfimeter: None

millimetre: None

million:

1) An obsolete or dialectal form of melon.

2) The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.

3) The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs: as, he is worth a million; millions have been wasted in preparation for war.

4) A very great number or quantity, indefinitely.

5) [Strictly a collective noun: see hundred.] A thousand times one thousand; ten hundred thousand: as, a capital of a (or one) million dollars; a country of ten million inhabitants.

millionth:

1) Ten hundred thousandth; being one of a million.

2) One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

millistere:

1) In the metric system, a unit of dry measure, the one thousandth part of a stere, equivalent to 1 cubic decimeter or 61.023 cubic inches. It is not in practical use.

mina:

1) One of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east.

2) A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples.

3) A genus of plants of the family Convolvulaceæ, closely related to Ipomœa and Quamoclit. Mina lobata of the gardens, a native of Mexico, is a twining herb with cordate 3-lobed leaves and small flowers in scorpioid clusters, the bag-shaped corolla of which is a rich crimson when it first opens, but changes to yellow.

mind:

1) To call to mind; bear in mind; remember; recall.

2) To put in mind; remind.

3) To regard with attention; pay attention to; heed; notice.

4) To have the care of; attend to; specifically, to take or have the oversight of: as, a boy to mind the door.

5) To care for; be concerned about; be affected by.

6) To look out for; be watchful against.

7) To regard with submission; heed the commands of; obey: as, a headstrong child that will mind no one

8) In the Roman Catholic Church, to pray for. See a month's mind, under mind, n.

9) To intend; mean; purpose.

10) To remember.

11) To be inclined or disposed; design; intend.

12) To give heed; take note.

13) That which feels, wills, and thinks; the conscious subject; the ego; the soul.

14) The intellect, or cognitive faculty or part of the soul, as distinguished from feeling and volition; intelligence. The old psychologists made intellect and will the only faculties of the soul.

15) The field of consciousness; contemplation; thought; opinion.

16) Disposition; cast of thought and feeling; inclination; desire.

17) Intention; purpose.

18) Memory; remembrance: as, to call to mind; to have, to keep, or to bear in mind.

19) Mention.

20) Courage; spirit.

21) Earnest desire; strong inclination.

22) To be mad or insane.

23) To have a thought; take care.

24) A diadem: a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments.

minim:

1) Very small; diminutive; pygmy.

2) A very diminutive man or being.

3) [capitalized] One of an order of monks, founded in the middle of the fifteenth century by St. Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of “Ordo Minimorum Ere-mitarum s. Francisci de Paula” (order of the least hermits of St. Francis of Paola).

4) In musical notation, a note equivalent in timevalue to one half of a semibreve: it is now also called a half-note, but in early medieval music it was the shortest note used. Also minima.—

5) A short poem.

6) The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. It is the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm. See apothecaries measure, under measure.

7) A small size of type, now called minion.

minimum:

1) The smallest amount or degree; the least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to maximum; in mathematics, that pointwhere a function has a less value than for any neighboring values of the variable.

2) Of the smallest possible amount or degree; least; smallest: as, a minimum charge.

3) Indicating or registering the lowest quantity or degree: as, a minimum thermometer.

minor:

1) Smaller (than the other); less; lesser: applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to major or greater: as, the minor axis of an ellipse: the minor premise of a syllogism; the minor part of an estate.

2) Smaller than others; of inferior rank or degree; lower; hence, small; inconsiderable; not capital, serious, or weighty: as, the minor officers of government; a minor canon; the minor points of an argument; minor faults or considerations.

3) Under age.

4) In music: Of intervals, less; shorter; smaller (as compared with major intervals).

5) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a minor third and also usually by a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh: opposed to major. See key, tonality, scale

6) of triads and chords generally, characterized by a minor third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones: opposed to major. See triad, and chord

7) Of modes, characterized by the use of a minor tonality and of minor cadences: as, the piece is written throughout in the minor mode: opposed to major. See major

8) A person of either sex who is under age; one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts; one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property; an infant in the legal sense

9) In logic, the minor term, or the minor premise. See I.

10) In music, the minor mode or a minor tonality or minor chord taken absolutely.

11) [capitalized] A Franciscan friar; a Minorite: so called from a name of the Franciscan order, Fratres Minores, or Lesser Brethren. Also called Friar Minor.

minuend:

1) In arithmetic, the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction.

minus:

1) Less(by a certain amount): followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, by, to be supplied): as, the net amount is so much minus the waste or tare; 25 minus 9 is 16.

2) Less than nothing; belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account; lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities: below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning: as, a minus amount or sum (that, is, an amount or sum representing loss or debt); a minus quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it); the tempera ture was minus twenty degrees (written —20, and read “twenty degrees below zero”)

3) Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero; negative in value or result: as, the minus sign (see def. 1).

4) Deprived or devoid of; not having; without, as something necessary: as, he escaped minus his hat and coat; a gun minus its lock.

5) Lacking positive value; wanting.

minute:

1) Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or half-farthing.

2) The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially

3) In geometry, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. Division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system. Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 tmemata or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts. These subdivisions were translated into Latin as partes minutœ primœ and partes minutœ secundœ, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds. In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter m, and minutes of a degree or of angular space by an acute accent ('). See degree, 8.

4) In architecture, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minuter parts of an order. See module.

5) A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings: a note to preserve the memory of anything: usually in the plural.

6) Synonyms Instant, etc. See moment.

7) Repeated every minute: as, a minute gun.

8) Made in a minute or a very short time: as, a minute pudding; minute beer. —Minute bell, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning.

9) To set down in a short sketch or note; make a minute or memorandum of; enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc.

10) Very small, diminutive, or limited; extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount.

11) Very small in scope or degree; relating to or consisting of small points or matters; particular; closely precise or exact: as, minute details of directions; minute criticism.

12) Attending to very small particulars; marking or noting little things or precise details; very close or careful: as, minute observation.

13) Circumstantial, Particular, Minute. exact, detailed. A Circumstantial account gives the facts in detail; while circumstantial may include only the leading circumstances, a particular account gleans more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest; a minute account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious.

miskal:

1) An Arabian unit of weight, being (or, according to others, ) of a derham (which see).

mittimus:

1) In law:

2) A precept or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with a crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison.

3) A writ directing the removal of a suit or of a record from the court granting it to another.

4) A dismissal from an office or situation.

5) In old English law, a writ by which the sheriff of a county palatine was required to summon a jury from the county for the trial of a cause, the record of which was inclosed or sent (hence the name) with the writ.

mixed:

1) Filthy; vile.

2) In geology, technically applied to those igneous rocks which under the microscope are found to consist of both crystalline and glassy matter, the two being intimately involved.

3) Consisting of different elements or parts; mingled: as, a mixed feeling of pleasure and grief.

4) Promiscuous; indiscriminate; not comprised in one class or kind.

5) Confused; befogged mentally. [Colloq.] Also spelled mixt.

6) plural In metaphysics See mode.

mnemonic:

1) Pertaining to memory; especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory: as, mnemonic words; mnemonic lines.

2) Same as mnemonics.

mnemonical:

1) Same as mnemonic.

mnemonician:

1) One who is skilled in mnemonics; specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnemonics:

1) The art of improving or developing memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also mnemonic.

mnemonist:

1) One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who practises the art of memory.

mnemotechnic:

1) Mnemonic.

mnemotechnics: None

mnemotechny:

1) Same as mnemotechnics.

modal:

1) Of or pertaining to or having the numerical value of a statistical mode.

2) In petrography, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see rock), relating to the mode.

3) Of or pertaining to the mode of a curve. See mode, 11.

4) In mathematics, most frequently occurring.

5) Pertaining to or affected by a mode; relating to the mode or manner, and not to the substance.

6) Specifically

7) Of or pertaining to a grammatical mode.

8) A modal proposition.

modality:

1) In psychology:

2) The nature or character of sensation or stimulus as determined by the sense-department to which it belongs or appeals: a term proposed by Helmholtz, to avoid a confusing use of quality.

3) Hence— the sense-department itself: as, sensations of different modalities.

4) The fact of being a mode.

5) A determination of an accident; a mode.

6) Mode in the logical sense; that wherein problematical, assertoric, and apodictic judgments are distinguished.

7) In civil law, the quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition: said of a promise.

8) 5. Same as modalism.

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mode:

1) In mathematics:

2) The most frequent measure; the class with greatest frequency.

3) The point at which a curve, indicating frequencies of occurrence of a variable event, reaches its maximum. In the normal frequency curve (see Quételet's curve), the average is at the same time the mode, while in skew curves the average and mode do not coincide.

4) In a table of frequencies which gives a list of the different quantities appearing, with a statement of the number of times that each appeared, the one which occurs most often.

5) In biom., that statistical value of a character which is most prevalent in a group of organisms.

6) In petrography, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see rock), the actual mineral composition of a rock in distinction from the norm, with which it may or may not coincide.

7) A Middle English form of mood.

8) To conform to the mode or fashion: with an indefinite it.

9) A manner of acting or doing; way of performing or effecting anything; method; way.

10) Customary manner; prevailing style; fashion.

11) In grammar, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like.

12) The natural disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything; a form: as, heat is a mode of motion; reflection is a mode of consciousness.

13) A combination of ideas. See the quotations.

14) In logic:

15) A modification or determination of a proposition with reference to possibility and necessity.

16) A variety of syllogism. See mood, the more usual but less proper form.

17) The consignificate of a part of speech.

18) An accidental determination.

19) In music:

20) A species or form of scale; a method of dividing the interval of the octave for melodic purposes; an arrangement of tones within an octave at certain fixed intervals from each other.

21) These modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, sometimes called transposing scales, which were more or less susceptible of transposition. By the later theorists fifteen such scales were recognized, each derived from one of the foregoing modes, and beginning at adifferent pitch, each a half-step higher than the preceding. These scales, though not always differing from each other in mode, but only in relative pitch, were also called modes, and were named like the modes themselves. Assuming the lowest tone of the lowest scale to be A, the series of later scales or “modes” would be:

22) Hypodorian, embodying mode IV. above, A.

23) Hypoionian, Hypoiastian, or lower Hypophrygian (mode V.), B♭.

24) Hypophrygian (mode V.), B.

25) Hypoæolian, or lower Hypolydian (mode VI.), C.

26) Hypolydian (mode VI.), C♮.

27) Dorian (mode I.), D.

28) Ionian, Iastian, or lower Phrygian (mode II.), E♭.

29) Phrygian (mode II.), E.

30) Æolian, or lower Lydian (mode III.), F.

31) Lydian (mode III.), F♮.

32) Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian (mode VII.), G.

33) Hyperionian, Hyperiastian, or higher Mixolydian (mode VII.), G♮.

34) Hyperphrygian, or Hypermixolydian (mode VIII.), A.

35) Hyperæolian, or lower Hyperlydian (mode IX.), B♭.

36) Hyperlydian (mode IX.), B.

37) The fact that the term mode has been applied from very early times both to the ideal octave-forms, or true modes, and to the practical scales or tonalities based upon them has led to great confusion. Furthermore, the extant data of the subject are fragmentary and obscure, so that authorities differ widely. (The summary here given is taken chiefly from Alfred Richter.) The esthetic and moral value of the different modes was much discussed by the Greeks, and melodies were written in one or other of the modes according to the sentiment intended to be expressed.

38) The Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical system was originally intended partly to follow the ancient system. Several of the old modes wore retained, but subsequently received curiously transposed names. The system was initiated by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the latter part of the fourth century, perfected by Gregory the Great about 600, and still further extended between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries. It exercised a deep influence upon the beginnings of modern music, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The ecclesiastical modes differ from each other both in the relative position of their “finals” or key-notes and in the order of their whole steps and half-steps. They are authentic when the final is the lowest tone of the ambitus or compass, and plagal when it is the fourth tone from the bottom. Four authentic modes were established by Ambrose, the four corresponding plagal modes were added by Gregory, and six others were subsequently appended, making fourteen in all. In each mode certain tones are regarded as specially important — the final, on which every melody must end, and which is nearly equivalent to the modern key-note; the dominant, or principal reciting-note; and the mediant and participant, on which phrases (other than the first and last) may begin and end: these are generically called modulations. All the modes are susceptible of transposition. Assuming the final of the first mode to be A, the full series is as follows (finals are marked F, dominants D,) and mediants M):

39) \*Not used, on account of the tritone between B and F.

40) In the modern system only two of the historic modes are retained — the major, equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the medieval Ionian, and the minor (in its full form), equivalent to the Greek and medieval Æolian. These modes differ from each other in the order of their whole steps and half-steps, as follows:

41) See major, minor, and scale.

42) In medieval music, a term by which the relative time-value or rhythmic relation of notes was indicated.

43) Measure; melody; harmony.

44) In lace-making:

45) An unusual decorative stitch or fashion, characteristic of the pattern of any special sort of lace; especially, a small piece of such decorative work inserted in the pattern of lace.

46) The filling of openwork meshes or the like between the solid parts of the pattern.

47) A garment for women's wear, apparently a mantle with a hood, worn in England in the eighteenth century.

48) plural In the philosophy of Locke. See def. 5

49) Synonyms Method, Way, etc. (see manner), process.

moderation:

1) The act of moderating or restraining; the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating.

2) The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint.

3) Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action; great deliberation.

4) The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator.

5) plural In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees.

6) Synonyms Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self-restraint, mildness, composure, calmness.

moderator:

1) In astrology, any one of the four principal points in a nativity upon which the native's fortunes are supposed to depend: the sun, moon, ascendant, or mid-heaven.

2) In mech., a device for moderating or reducing the speed of an internal-combustion engine by the operation of a throttle-valve. Its action is the reverse of that of the accelerator.

3) One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses.

4) In microscopy, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object: it consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint.

5) An umpire; a judge.

6) The person who presides at a meeting or disputation: now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the moderator of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States.

7) In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees: so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

8) A moderator-lamp.

modicum:

1) A small or moderate quantity; a scanty or meager allowance; a limited amount or degree.

2) Any small thing; a diminutive person.

3) Something eaten to provoke thirst.

modification:

1) Determination by a mode or quality; qualification.

2) The act or process of modifying or altering in character, form, or function; the act or process of producing variation.

3) Alteration or change: often specifically in the sense of abatement or reduction.

4) The result of variation or alteration; that which marks or shows variation of character, form, or function; mode, form, or condition reached through process of change, or through being modified.

5) In Scots law, the determining of the amount of the stipend of the minister of a parish. This is fixed by a decision of the Court of Teinds, called a decree of modification.

6) In music, same as temperament.

7) Synonyms Change, alteration, variation, qualification.

8) In biology, a change which is brought about in a living being by its own activity and is not transmitted to descendants, as contrasted with a variation regarded as a congenital change which is not the effect of the activity of the organism and is transmitted to descendants; an acquired character.

modius:

1) A Roman dry measure, one third of the amphora, containing about 8½ liters or 550 cubic inches, and thus equal to nearly 2 English gallons.

2) In classical art, a head-dress of high cylindrical form, approaching that of modius, the measure of capacity (see def. 1), worn typically by certain divinities. See cut on following page.

modular:

1) Pertaining to modulation; pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus.

2) where ad — bc = 1.

module:

1) A little measure; hence, a small quantity.

2) In architecture, a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building.

3) A model or representation; a mold; a pattern.

4) In numismatics, the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter.

5) To model; shape.

6) To modulate.

7) Equivalent to the phrase with congruence-modulus. See modulus of a congruence, under modulus.

modulus:

1) In mathematics, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by M. or μ.

2) In physics, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity.

3) [capitalized] In conchology, a genus of gastropods, referred to the Littorinidæ or periwinkles, or made type of the family Modulidæ. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum.

4) then the modulus of transformation is

modus:

1) Manner; mode: same as mode.

2) In Roman and civil law, and early English law, the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property.

Molinist: None

moment:

1) A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small.

2) Precise point of time; exact or very instant, as of a motion, action, or occurrence: as, at that moment he expired.

3) A brief interval; the passing time: in the phrase for aor the moment: as, for a moment he was at a loss.

4) The present time; especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

5) Momentum; impetus; moving cause; impelling force or occasion.

6) Notable purport; weight or value; importance; consequence: as, his opinions are of little moment to us.

7) A forcible or convincing plea.

8) An essential or constituent element; an important factor.

9) In mathematics, an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity.

10) In mech., in general, effect; avail.

11) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line.

12) To order or arrange to a moment.

13) In statistics, influence in determining the position of the center or of the axis of distribution, as of population or resources.

momental:

1) Pertaining to a moment.

2) Lasting but a moment; very brief.

3) Momentous.

4) Of or pertaining to momentum.

momentum:

1) In mech., the product of the mass and velocity of a body; the quantity of motion of a body.

2) An impulse; an impelling force; impetus.

3) Constituent or essential element. Compare moment, 6.

4) In musical notation, an eighth-rest.

monad:

1) In metaphysics, an individual and indivisible substance.

2) In biology:

3) Any simple single-celled organism.

4) In zoology, specifically, a flagellate infusorian; one of the Infusoria flagellata, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole. The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus Monas.

5) In chem., an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity.

6) In chem. and biology, of or pertaining to monads; of the nature of a monad; monadi-form.

monadelphic:

1) Pertaining to a family consisting of a single individual.

monadic:

1) Pertaining to monads; having the nature or character of a monad.

2) Single; not occurring in pairs.

monadism:

1) A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads; also, a theory of monads.

2) The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics; atomism.

monadology:

1) In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads; also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of Lotze. See monad, 1.

monism:

1) Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle; specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both: opposed to dualism.

2) Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle.

3) In biology, same as monogenesis .

monist:

1) An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in some one of its forms.

2) Same as monistic.

monistic:

1) Of or pertaining to monism; of the nature of monism. See monism and monist.

monoaxal:

1) Pertaining to a single axis.

monoceros: None

monochromatic:

1) In psychology, pertaining to or characterized by monochromasy: as, monochromatic vision.

2) Having an affinity for only one dye at a time, in contradistinction to polychromatic.

3) Same as monochromate, 2.

4) Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized.

monodromic:

1) In mathematics, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface; not having different values for one value of the variable.

monogeneous:

1) In biology, generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development: specifically said of the Monogenea.

2) In mathematics, having a single differential coefficient.

monogenous:

1) Generated or generating by means of fission, gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction.

2) Of or pertaining to monogenism.

3) In mathematics, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation

monomachv: None

Monomial: None

monotonous:

1) Characterized by monotony; continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

2) Unvarying in any respect; tiresomely uniform.

Mons Maenalus: None

Mons Mensae: None

month:

1) Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a lunar, synodical, or illuminative month.

2) One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 3. 8 seconds: called specifically a solar month.

3) One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided: called specifically a calendar month.

4) At common law and in equity, month has been understood to mean ‘a lunar month,’ which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc.

5) plural Same as menses. Minsheu; Cotgrave. Abbreviated mo.

mood:

1) Mind; heart.

2) Temper of mind; state of the mind as regards passion or feeling; disposition; humor: as, a melancholy mood.

3) Heat of temper; anger.

4) Zeal: in the phrase with main and mood, with might and main; with a will.

5) A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness; also, absence of mind, or abstraction: generally used in the plural.

6) A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action: commonly in the phrase in the mood: as, many artists work only when they are in the mood.

7) In grammar, same as mode, 3.

8) In logic, a variety of syllogism depending on the quantity (universal or particular) and quality (affirmative or negative) of the propositions composing it.

9) In music, same as mode, 7.

10) Mother-of-vinegar.

moon-culminating:

1) In astronomy, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon.

moon-calmination: None

moral:

1) To moralize.

2) Of or pertaining to rules of right conduct; concerning the distinction of right from wrong; ethical. In this sense moral is opposed to non-moral, which denotes the absence of ethical distinctions.

3) In accord with, or controlled by, the rules of right conduct: opposed to immoral. In this sense moral is often used specifically of conduct in the sexual relation.

4) In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities: specifically so used in the Hegelian philosophy.

5) Connected with the perception of right and wrong in conduct, especially when this is regarded as an innate power of the mind; connected with or pertaining to the conscience. See moral sense, moral law, below.

6) Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; hence, bound to conform to what is right; subject, to a principle of duty; accountable.

7) Depending upon considerations of what generally occurs; resting upon grounds of probability: opposed to demonstrative: as, moral evidence; moral arguments. See moral certainty, under certainty.

8) Of or pertaining to morals.

9) Having a moral; emblematical; allegorical; symbolical.

10) Pertaining to the mind; mental: opposed to physical.

11) Pertaining to the will, or conative element of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect or cognitive part. This refers to the usual pre-Kantian division of the soul.

12) Moralizing.

13) See law.

14) Ethics; the science of morality.

15) Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life.

16) plural Conduct; behavior; course of life in regard to right and wrong; specifically, sexual conduct: as, a man of good morals.

17) Moral philosophy; ethics.

18) The doctrine inculcated by a fable, apologue, or fiction; the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach; hence, intent; meaning.

19) An emblem, personification, or allegory; especially, an allegorical drama. See morality. 6.

20) A certainty.

21) An exact likeness; a counterpart.

22) Synonyms See morality.

23) See inference.

morality:

1) The doctrine or system of duties; morals; ethics.

2) The character of being moral; accord with the rules of right conduct; moral quality; virtuousness: often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity.

3) Moral conduct; the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid; in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments.

4) Hence The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle.

5) A moral inference or reflection; a moralization; intent; meaning; moral.

6) A kind of drama which succeeded the miracle-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties.

7) =Syn. 1-3. Morality, Morals, Manners, Virtue, Ethics. Morality (or morals) and manners stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and iu the minor forms of action and intercourse. Morality is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty. Virtue is morality of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character. Ethics is the technical, as morals is the popular, name for the science of virtue.

moralization:

1) The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals; a moral reflection.

2) The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something; explanation in a moral sense.

3) The act of rendering moral; subjection to moral rules; the process of giving a moral character to something.

4) Also spelled moralisation.

motion:

1) Change of place; transition from one point or position in space to another; continuous variation of position: used both concretely, for a single change of position, and abstractly, to denote such change considered as a character belonging to the moving body, and also generally for a class of phenomena.

2) The power of moving; ability to change one's position.

3) Style or manner of moving; carriage.

4) In astronomy, angular velocity; amount of angular movement, especially the rate of movement of a heavenly body in longitude: as, the mean daily motion of the sun is 3548″.

5) In mech., any mechanism for modifying the movement in a machine, or for making certain parts change their positions in certain ways; also, the action of such mechanism: as, the slide-valve motion of an engine; heart-motion in spinning-machines, etc.

6) A puppet, or a similar figure mechanically moved; also, a puppet-show.

7) In philosophy, any change: a translation of κίνησις.

8) A natural impulse, as of the senses, but especially of the mind or soul; tendency of desires or passions; mental agitation.

9) Animal life; the faculty of automatic movement and sensation or feeling; the exercise of such faculty; something which usually belongs equally to soul and body, though occasionally confined to one or the other.

10) Inclination; disposition; impulse; will: as, of one's own motion.

11) Proposal; instigation; incitement.

12) A proposal or proposition formally made; specifically, a proposal formally submitted in a deliberative assembly, with a view to its discussion and adoption; also, the act of submitting such a proposal: as, the motion to appoint a committee was carried.

13) In law:

14) An application to a court or judge, usually in the course of a legal proceeding. Whatever is asked of a court by a suitor is asked by a motion.

15) More narrowly, an application which is incidental to the progress of a cause, as distinguished from the trial or investigation of the issue: as, a motion for an injunction; a motion to open a default.

16) In some of the United States, the paper drawn up by the attorney of the moving party, saying, “now comes the plaintiff (or defendant),” etc., “and moves,” etc. (much in the same way that an application to the court would be entered in the minutes), and filed with the clerk in advance of applying to the court, and usually also served on the other party.

17) In music:

18) The melodic change of a voice or voice-part from one pitch to another; melodic progression.

19) The melodic progression of any two voice-parts in harmonic writing in relation to each other.

20) In the fine arts, the change of place or position which, from the attitude represented, a figure is portrayed as making.

21) In medicine, evacuation of the intestine; alvine discharge.

22) In military tactics, one of the stages into which each movement prescribed in the manual of arms is divided to facilitate instruction.

23) In music. See direct.

24) In music. See def. 14 .

25) The mode of motion of such a machine.

26) By a popular abuse of the term, a movement or machine which could go on indefinitely by its own self-generated power. Thus, if a man should pretend to have a wheel which turned upon its bearings without resistance, so that it would go on moving indefinitely, or to have a fluid which, though viscous, was frictionless, so that its motion, though continually decreasing, never came to rest, neither claim would be a claim to a perpetual motion, nor (however unfounded) would it violate any fundamental principle of mechanics. On the other hand, a machine (such as has actually been proposed) which would not go on moving of itself forever, but would require a little external force to overcome friction, but which with that little force should be capable of doing an indefinite amount of work, would, properly speaking, be a perpetual motion.

27) Synonyms Motion, Movement, Move. Motion may be considered separate from that which moves; movement is always connected with the person or thing moving: hence we speak of the laws of motion; of heat as a mode of motion; and of perpetual motion — not of movement in any of these cases; hence, also, motion is the more scientific and technical term. Motion is more general and more voluntary; movement, more particular and occasional: hence we speak of a motion with the hand; a movement of troops; involuntary movements; the movements of the heavenly bodies: the rate of motion or of movement. The figurative uses of the two correspond to the literal. The chief uses of move are founded upon the idea of moving a piece, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game.

28) In geometry, a reversible unique transformation of the aggregate of all points into itself.

29) A forward and backward motion, used in connection with something that has a distinct, front and rear.

30) A motion parallel to the keel of a vessel.

31) To guide by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to motion a person to a seat.

32) To propose; move.

33) To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to motion to one to take a seat.

34) To make a proposal; offer plans.

motive:

1) To act on as a motive, or with the force of a motive; prompt; instigate.

2) Causing motion; having power to move some one or something; tending to produce motion.

3) Moving or impelling force in a figurative sense.

4) That which moves, as a locomotive; in railroading, the locomotives collectively of a railroad: as, the super-intendent of the motive power.

5) A mental state or force which induces an act of volition; a determining impulse: specifically, a desire for something; a gratification contemplated as the final cause of a certain action of the one desiring it.

6) The design or object one has in any action; intention; purpose; the ideal object of desire.

7) One who or that which is the cause of something; an originator.

8) Movement.

9) Prevailing design.

10) . Motion; proposition.

11) Synonyms Motive, Reason, Inducement, Incentive, Impulse, consideration, prompting, stimulus. The differences among the first five of these words are suggested by the derivations. A motive is that which moves one to act, addressing the will, as though directly, and determining the choice; it is the common philosophical term, and may be collective: as, the whole field of motive. A reason is that which addresses the rational nature by way of argument for either belief or choice. An inducement leads one on by his desire for good: as, to hold out an additional inducement. An incentive urges one on like martial music. An impulse drives one on, but is transitory.

motivity:

1) The power of moving; form of motion or locomotion.

2) In thermodynamics, a term proposed by Lord Kelvin for the available energy of a system.

motor:

1) One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power; a moving power, as water, steam, etc.

2) Specifically

3) In mathematics, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body.

4) In machinery, a prime mover; a contrivance for developing and applying mechanically some natural force, as heat, pressure, weight, the tide, or the wind; a machine which transforms the energy of water, steam, or electricity into mechanical energy: as, an electric motor. See machine, 2.

5) In anatomy, specifically, a motor nerve.

6) Giving motion; imparting motion.

7) In physiology, conveying from the center toward the periphery an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve: opposed to sensory.

8) Of or pertaining to or acting through the motor nerves or tracts.

9) A motor-car.

10) An alternating-current motor in which the wattless current is compensated by a condenser or by auxiliary commutator-brushes; a compensated repulsion-motor.

multeity:

1) Manifoldness; specifically, extreme numerousness; numerosity; multitudinousness; the character of existing in such great numbers as to give the averages of chance the character of certainly and law.

multidimensional:

1) In mathematics, of more than three dimensions; n -dimensional.

multifarious:

1) Having great multiplicity; of great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts.

2) In botany and zoology, arranged in many rows or ranks.

3) In law (of a pleading in equity), combining in the same bill of complaint distinct and separate claims of distinct natures or affecting different persons not connected therein, which ought to be made the subject of separate suits.

multiform:

1) Having many forms; highly diversiform; polymorphic.

2) That which is multiform; that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything.

multiformity:

1) The character of being multiform; diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in one thing.

multigenerate:

1) Generated in many ways.

multilateral:

1) In mathematics, having more lines or sides than one.

2) Hence Generally, many-sided.

fflUitinomial: None

multiple:

1) Manifold; having many parts or relations.

2) Consisting of more than one complete individual.

3) In arithmetic, a number produced by multiplying another by a whole number: as, 12 is a multiple of 3, the latter being a submultiple or aliquot part of the former.

4) In telephony, a multiple jack. (See jack.)

5) Arranged with all positive terminals, on the one hand, and all negative terminals, on the other, in direct metallic connection: said of motors, generators, voltaic cells, and the like.

multiplex:

1) Manifold; multiple; multiplicate.

2) In botany, having petals lying over one another in folds. Also multiplicate.

3) In mathematics, a set of objects.

4) To render multiplex; manifold.

multiplicand:

1) In arithmetic, a number multiplied or to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier. See multiplication, 2.

multiplication:

1) A dice-game in which the highest of three dice thrown is left on the table. The remaining two are thrown again, and the higher left, and then the third is thrown as a multiplier of the sum of the other two. The player who gets the highest total in this way wins.

2) The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied: as, the multiplication of the human species by natural generation.

3) An arithmetical process in which one number, the multiplier, is considered as an operator upon another, the multiplicand, the result, called the product, being the total number of units in as many groups as there are units in the multiplier, each group being equal in number to the multiplicand; more generally, the operation of finding the quantity which results from substituting the multiplicand in place of unity in the multiplier.

4) (a + b) (c + d) = ac + bc + ad + bd.

5) Under certain restrictions, all multiplication follows the associative principle, expressed by the formula a (bc) = (ab)c. According to the nature of the conjunction of units, multiplication does or does not follow the commutative principle, expressed by the formula ab = ba.

6) Specifically, in botany, increase in the number of parts of a flower, either

7) in the number of whorls or spiral turns, or

8) in the number of organs (pistils, stamens, petals, or sepals) in any whorl, circle, or spiral turn. Also called augmentation. See chorisis.

9) The supposed art of increasing gold and silver by alchemical means.

multiplicity:

1) In mathematics, the number of times an object ought to be counted for the sake of regularity. Thus, a zero of a function has a multiplicity of two, if it ought to be regarded as a union of two zeros. This will be shown on a conform representation by the whole circuit of longitude being twice traversed in going round such a point once.

2) The state of being multiplex or manifold or various; the condition of being numerous.

3) Many of the same kind; a large number.

multiply:

1) In a manifold way.

2) To make manifold; increase in number or quantity; make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation, addition, or repetition: as, to multiply men or horses; to multiply evils.

3) In arithmetic, to perform the operation of multiplication upon. See multiplication, 2.

4) To increase (the precious metals) by alchemical means. See multiplication, 3.

5) To grow or increase in number or extent; extend; spread.

6) In arithmetic, to perform the process of multiplication. See multiplication, 2.

7) To increase gold or silver by alchemical means.

multitude:

1) The character of being many; numerousness; also, a great number regarded collectively or as congregated together.

2) A great number, indefinitely.

3) A crowd or throng; a gathering or collection of people.

4) Synonyms Multitude, Throng, Crowd, swarm, mass, host, legion. A multitude, however great, may he in a space so large as to give each one ample room; a throng or a crowd is generally smaller than a multitude, but is gathered into a close body, a throng being a company that presses together or forward, and a crowd carrying the closeness to uncomfortable physical contact.

mumchance: None

mundane:

1) Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly: as, this mundane sphere; mundane existence.

2) In astrology, relating to the horizon, and not to the ecliptic.

3) A dweller in this world.

mural:

1) Of or pertaining to a wall.

2) Placed on a wall; of plants, trained on a wall.

3) Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep: as, a mural structure or formation.

4) In pathology, noting vesical calculi when rugous and covered with tubercles. Such calculi are composed of oxalate of lime, and are also called mulberry calculi.

5) A wall.

Musca:

1) A genus of flies, or two-winged insects, founded by Linnæus in 1763.

2) [lowercase] A fly or some similar insect.

3) The Fly, a name given to the constellation also called Apis, the Bee.

mutability:

1) The state or quality of being mutable.

2) Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability: as, the mutability of opinion or purpose.

mutchkin:

1) A liquid measure in Scotland, containing four gills, and forming the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

mutual:

1) Based on the principle of mutuality in sharing both burdens and benefits: as, a mutual insurance company.

2) Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged: as, mutual love; to entertain a mutual aversion.

3) Equally relating to or affecting two or more together; common to two or more combined; depending on, proceeding from, or exhibiting a certain community of action; shared alike.

4) Common: used in this sense loosely and improperly (but not infrequently, and by many writers of high rank), especially in the phrase a mutual friend.

myriagram:

1) In the metric system, a weight of 10,000 grams, or 22.0462 pounds avoirdupois.

myriagramme: None

myrialiter:

1) A measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters, or one decastere, equal to 2,642 United States gallons.

myrialitre: None

myriameter:

1) In the metric system, a measure of length, equal to 10 kilometers, or 6.2137 English miles, or 6 miles 376 yards.

myriametre: None

myriare:

1) A land-measure of 10,000 ares. or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247.105 acres.

N: None

nadir:

1) That point of the heavens which is vertically below any station upon the earth.

2) Hence The lowest point; the point of extreme depression.

nail:

1) A thin, flat, blunt layer of horn growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe.

2) In entomology, the uncus.

3) In ornithology, the hard horny end of the bill of any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose.

4) The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg near the knee or the hock.

5) A pin or slender piece of metal used for driving through or into wood or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it.

6) A stud or boss; a short metallic pin with a broad head serving for ornament.

7) Same as shooting-needle.

8) A unit of English cloth-measure, 2¼ inches, or of a yard. Abbreviated n.

9) A weight of eight pounds: generally applied to articles of food.

10) A straight stamping-tool.

11) To fix or fasten with a nail or with nails; drive nails into for the purpose of fastening or securing: often with a preposition and an object, or with an adverb, to denote the result: as, to nail up a box; to nail a shelf to the wall; to nail down the hatches; to nail a joist into place; to nail it back.

12) To stud with nails.

13) Figuratively, to pin down and hold fast; make secure: as, to nail a bargain.

14) To secure by a prompt action; catch.

15) To make certain; attest; confirm; clinch.

16) To trip up; detect and expose, as in an error.

17) To spike (a cannon).

18) Nautical, to spoil; frustrate the purpose of; make unlucky: as, to nail the trip (that is, spoil the voyage).

naked:

1) Said of a vessel's bottom when her copper is stripped off.

2) Unclothed; without clothing or covering; bare; nude: as, a naked body or limb.

3) Without covering; especially, without the usual or customary covering; exposed; bare: as, a naked sword.

4) Specifically— In botany, noting flowers without a calyx, ovules or seeds not in a closed ovary (gymnosperms), stems without leaves, and parts destitute of hairs.

5) In zoology, noting mollusks when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell.

6) In entomology, without hairs, bristles, scales, or other covering on the surface.

7) Open to view.

8) Mere; bare; simple.

9) Having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury; unarmed; exposed; defenseless.

10) Bare; unprovided; unfurnished; destitute.

11) In music, noting the harmonic interval of a fifth or fourth, when taken alone.

12) In law, unsupported by authority or consideration: as, a naked overdraft; a naked promise.

13) Synonyms Uncovered, undressed.

14) Unprotected, unsheltered, unguarded.

nap:

1) To seize; grasp.

2) An abbreviated form of napoleon, 2.

3) A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill.

4) To raise or put a nap on.

5) To strike.

6) To cheat.

7) To have a short sleep; be drowsy.

8) To detect in the very act: hence the phrase in the quotation.

9) A beaker.

10) A short sleep.

11) The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric.

12) Some covering resembling the nap of cloth.

13) A felted cloth used in polishing glass, marble, etc.

14) plural The loops of the warp in uncut velvet, which, when cut, form tho pile.

15) Dress; form; presentation.

nation:

1) In a broad sense, a race of people; an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, and speaking the same language or cognate languages.

2) In a narrower sense, a political society composed of a sovereign or government and subjects or citizens, and constituting a political unit; an organized community inhabiting a certain extent of territory, within which its sovereignty is exercised.

3) Hence A tribe, community, or congregation, whether of men or animals.

4) A division of students for voting purposes, according to their place of birth, as in the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in that of Paris.

5) Race; species; family; lineage.

6) A great number; a multitude.

7) Synonyms and Race, etc. See people.

8) Very; extremely; by a vast deal: as, nation mean; nation pa'tie'lar.

native:

1) Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born.

2) Born of one's self; own.

3) Of or pertaining to one by birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth: as, native land; native language.

4) Of indigenous origin or growth; not exotic or of foreign origin or production; belonging by birth: as, the native grapes of the South; a native name.

5) Connected by birth; hence, closely related; near.

6) Being the place of birth (of).

7) Conferred by birth; inborn; hereditary; not artificial or acquired; natural.

8) Occurring in nature pure or uncombined with other substances: said of mineral products, and especially of the metals: as, native mercury; native copper: also used to describe any mineral occurring in nature in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially: as, galena occurs native and also as a furnace product.

9) Synonyms Natal, Native, Natural. Natal has the narrow meaning of belonging to the event of one's birth; hence it is chiefly used with such words as day, hour, star. Native means conferred by birth: as, native genius; or, belonging by birth or origiu; as, native place, country, language. Natural applies to that which is by nature, as opposed to the work of art. Native eloquence is opposed to that which is acquired; natural eloquence to that which is elaborated by rules.

10) Indigenous, etc. See original.

11) One born in a certain place or country, a person or thing which derives its origin from a specified place or country.

12) In feudal times, one born a serf or villein, as distinguished from a person who had become so in tiny other way.

13) In astrology, a person born under that aspect of the stars which is under consideration.

14) In United States politics, same as Knownothing. See American party, under American.

15) An oyster raised in a bed other than the natural one.

16) Natural source; origin.

17) Peopled with natives or aborigines; not civilized: as, a native region; native country.

18) A name given in Australia to the schnapper, Pagrus unicolor, after it has ceased to school. Also called rock-native.

nativism:

1) In philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the view that sensation is not the sole source of knowledge, but that the mind possesses ideas or at least forms of thought and perception that are innate. See innate.

2) In United States politics, the program of the Native American party (which see, under American).

nativist:

1) In plains., one who maintains the doctrine of innate ideas.

2) In U. S. politics:

3) One who supports or favors the program of the Native American party.

4) One who supports the program of the American party. See American.

nativistic:

1) In philosophy, of or pertaining to nativism or the nativists.

nativity:

1) The fact of being born; birth.

2) The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and surroundings.

3) In particular, the birth of Christ; hence

4) the festival commemorating the birth of Christ; Christmas;

5) a picture representing the birth of Christ: as, the Nativity of Perugino in the hall of the Cam bio at Perugia.

6) In feudal times, the condition of servitude or villeinage. See native, n., 2.

7) In astrology, a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born; a horoscope.

natural:

1) In gaming, anything which wins the stake immediately, such as a throw of 7 or 11 at craps, showing 21 at vingt-et-un, or holding 8 or 9 at baccara. See nick, n., 3.

2) Being such as one or it is by birth or by nature.

3) By birth merely; not legal; illegitimate; bastard; as, a natural son: a use which dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

4) Native; native-born; indigenous: as, natural citizens or subjects.

5) Produced or implanted at birth or when constituted or made; conferred by nature; inherent or innate; not acquired or assumed: as, natural disposition; natural beauty; a natural gait.

6) Born; being such as one or it is from birth.

7) In keeping with or proper to the nature, character, or constitution; belonging to birth or constitution; normal: as, the natural position of the body in sleep; the natural color of the hair; hence, as easy, spontaneous, etc., as if constituting a part of or proceeding from the very nature or constitution: as, oratory was natural to him.

8) Hence Not strained or affected; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; easy; unaffected: applied to persons or to their conduct or manners, etc.

9) Obedient to the better impulses of one's nature; affectionate; kindly.

10) In a state of nature; unregenerate; carnal; physical.

11) Formed, produced, or brought about by nature, or by the operations of the laws of nature; real; not artificial or cultivated: as, natural scenery; a natural bridge.

12) Being in conformity with the taws of nature; happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of accident or violence; regulated or determined by the laws which govern events, actions, etc.: as, natural consequences; a natural death.

13) Of or pertaining to nature; connected with or relating to the existing system of things; treating of or derived from nature as known to man, or the world of matter and mind; belonging to nature: as, natural philosophy or history; natural religion or theology; natural laws.

14) Same as naturalistic, 3.

15) In mathematics, having 1 as the base of the system: applied to a function or number belonging or referred to such a system: as, natural numbers (that is, those beginning with 1); natural sines, cosines, etc. (those taken in arcs whose radii are 1).

16) In music, a term applied either

17) to the diatonic or normal scale of C (see scale); or

18) to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys; or

19) to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music; or

20) to the harmonics or overtones given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound.

21) Where two different persons, though no agreement express or implied had been made, came into such a relation that the pretor was induced to impute to it some of the legal characteristics of an obligation: for example, the fact of becoming unduly enriched at another person's expense.

22) Where an obligation was imperfect, so that no action could be maintained on it, and yet certain legal effects, which were not the same in all cases, were attributed to it by law. The equivalent English phrase is imperfect obligation.

23) =Syn. 1, 2, and Natal, etc. See native.

24) That which is natural to one; natural quality, disposition, or expression.

25) A natural gift or endowment.

26) One born without the usual faculty of reasoning or understanding; a fool; an idiot.

27) A native; an original inhabitant.

28) A production of nature.

29) An oyster of natural wild growth, not planted.

30) In music:

31) On the keyboard, a white key (digital) as distinguished from a. black key.

32) In notation, the sign ♮, placed before a note to counteract the effect of a sharp or flat in the signature or previously introduced as an accidental.

33) A note affected by a ♮, or a tone thus represented.

34) A kind of wig worn in England early in the eighteenth century.

nature:

1) Birth; origin; parentage; original stock.

2) The forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as an agency intermediate between the Creator and the world, producing all organisms and preserving the regular order of things: as, in the old dictum, “nature abhors a vacuum.” In this sense nature is often persouified.

3) The metaphysical principle of life; the power of growth; that which causes organisms to develop each in its predeterminate way.

4) Cel. Let us sit and mock the good housewife Fortune. … Those that she makes fair she scarce mates honest, and those that she makes honest she makes very ill-favouredly.

5) . Cause; occasion; that which produces anything.

6) The material and spiritual universe, as distinguished from the Creator; the system of things of whieh man forms a part; creation, especially that part of it which more immediately surrounds man and affects his senses, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, etc.: as, the beauties of nature; in a restricted sense, whatever is produced without artificial aid, and exists unchanged by man, and is thus opposed to art.

7) Hence That which is conformed to nature or to truth and reality, as distinguished from that which is artificial, forced, conventional, or remote from actual experience; naturalness.

8) Inherent constitution, property, or quality: essential character, quality, or kind; the qualities or attributes whieh constitute a being or thing what it is, and distinguish it from all others; also, kind; sort; species; category: as, the nature of the soul; the divine nature; it is the nature of fire to burn; the compensation was in the nature of a fee.

9) An original, wild, undomesticated condition, as of an animal or a plant; also, the primitive condition of man antecedent to institutions, especially to political institutions: as, to live in a state of nature.

10) The primitive aboriginal instincts, qualities, and tendencies common to mankind of all races and in all ages, as unchanged or uninfluenced by civilization; especially, the instinctive or spontaneous sense of justice, benevolence, affection, self-preservation, love of show, etc., common to mankind; naturalness of thought, feeling, or action; humanity.

11) The physical or moral constitution of man; physical or moral being; the personality.

12) Inborn or innate character, disposition, or inclination; inherent bent or disposition; individual constitution or temperament; inbred or natural endowments, as opposed to acquired; hence, by metonymy, a person so endowed: as, we instinctively look up to a superior nature.

13) The vital powers of man; vitality; vital force; life; also, natural course of life; lifetime.

14) In theology, the natural unregenerate state of the soul; moral character in its original condition, unaffected by grace.

15) Conscience.

16) Spontaneity. abandon; felicity; truth; naturalness.

17) Kindly disposition: a natural disposition such that one does not readily take or give offense; an easy, indulgent spirit.

18) In theology, in a state of sin; unregencrated.

19) The regular course of human life.

20) See law, 3

21) Natural; growing spontaneously: as, nature grass; nature hay.

22) To endow with distinctive natural qualities.

n-dimensional:

1) Having any number, n, of dimensions: as, an n-dimensional space.

neap:

1) See neep.

2) Low; lowest: applied to those tides which, being half-way between spring tides, have the least difference of height between flood and ebb. See tide.

3) A neap tide.

4) The ebb or lowest point of a tide.

5) [In the following passage from “English Gilds” neep sesons is defined by the editor as “the autumn;” by Skeat as “the neap-tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay.”

6) The tongue or pole of a wagon or ox-cart.

nebula:

1) A luminous patch in the heavens, far beyond the limits of the solar system.

2) In pathology, a cloud-like spot on the cornea.

nebular:

1) Like a nebula; cloudy.

2) Pertaining or relating to a nebula.

nebulous:

1) Cloudy; hazy: used literally or figuratively.

2) In astronomy, pertaining to a nebula; having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.

necessarian:

1) Relating to necessarianism; necessitarian.

2) One who accepts the doctrine of necessarianism; a necessitarian.

necessarianism:

1) The doctrine that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes; the theory that the will is subject to the general mechanical law of cause and effect. Also necessitarianism, and rarely necessism.

necessary:

1) Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise.

2) Such that it cannot be disregarded or omitted; indispensable; requisite; essential; needful; required: as, air is necessary to support animal life; food is necessary to nourish the body.

3) In law:

4) Requisite for reasonable convenience and facility or completeness in accomplishing the purpose intended: as, the land necessary for building a railroad.

5) Naturally and inseparably connected in the ordinary course: as, necessary consequences.

6) Acting from compulsion or the absolute determination of causes: opposed to free. See free.

7) Synonyms Necessary, Essential, Requisite, Needful. The following remarks refer to the application of the words to ordinary practical affairs, not to philosophy. Necessary is so general a word that it covers all the others, and has the additional sense, which they do not have, of inevitable. Essential is an absolute word, noting that which is a part of the chief end of the action, or of every mode of bringing that end about. Requisite is less strong than essential, and needful is less strong still; yet each is strong and emphatic, applying to that which is imperatively needed. Needful generally applies to concrete, and often to temporary, things: as, knowledge of the countries visited is requisite, and even essential, to enjoyment of travel, but money is needful in order to be able to travel at all. Needful is often applied to that which must be supplied to produce or effect a perfect state or action.

8) Anything that is necessary or indispensable; that which cannot be disregarded or omitted: as, the necessaries of life.

9) A privy; a water-closet.

necessitarian:

1) Of or pertaining to necessity or to necessitarianism: opposed to libertarian.

2) One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in opposition to that of the freedom of the will: opposed to libertarian.

necessity:

1) The condition or quality of being necessary or needful; the mode of being or of truth of that which is necessary; the impossibility of the contrary; the absolute character of a determination or limitation which is not merely without exception, but which would be so in any possible state of things; absolute constraint.

2) As applied to the human will, the opposite of liberty.

3) In philosophy, the inevitable determination of the human will by a motive or other cause. This is only a special use of the word in the free-will dispute. In philosophy generally, by the necessity of a cognition is properly meant a cognized necessity, or universality in reference to possible states of things; although some writers use the word to denote a constraint upon the power of thought.

4) A condition requisite for the attainment of any purpose; also, a necessary of life, without which life, or at least the life appropriate to one's station, would be impossible.

5) Want of the means of living; lack of the means to live as becomes one's station or is one's habit.

6) Extreme need, in general.

7) Business; something needful to be done.

8) Bad illicit spirit.

9) Synonyms Necessity, Need. Necessity is more urgent than need: a merchant may have need of more money in order to the most successful managing of his business; he may have a necessity for more cash in hand to avoid going into bankruptcy.

necromancy:

1) Divination by calling up the spirits of the dead and conversing with them; the pretended summoning of apparitions of the dead in order that they may answer questions.

2) The art of magic in general; enchantment; conjuration; the black art.

necromantic:

1) Of, pertaining to, or performed by necromancy.

2) Witching; enchanting; magical.

3) Conjuring.

4) A magical or conjuring trick; a magical act; conjuring.

5) A conjurer; a magician.

need:

1) Needs; necessarily.

2) The lack of something that is necessary or important; urgent want; necessity.

3) Specifically, want of the means of subsistence; destitution; poverty; indigence; distress; privation.

4) Time of want; exigency; emergency: as, “a friend in need is a friend indeed.”

5) That which is needful; something necessary to be done.

6) A perilous extremity.

7) Synonyms Necessity, Need (see necessity and exigency) emergency, strait, extremity, distress.

8) Want, Indigence, etc. See poverty.

9) To have necessity or need for; want; lack; require.

10) Synonyms Ward, etc. See lack.

11) To be wanted; be necessary: used impersonally.

negation:

1) The act of denying or of negativing; the opposite of the act of affirming.

2) A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be.

3) The absence of that which is positive or affirmative; blankness; emptiness.

negationist:

1) One who denies or expresses negation; especially, one who simply denies beliefs commonly held without asserting an opposite view.

negative:

1) Expressing or containing denial or negation: opposed to affirmative: as, a negative proposition.

2) Expressing or containing refusal; containing or implying the answer “No” to a request: as, a negative answer.

3) Characterized by the omission or absence of that which is affirmative or positive: as, a negative attitude; negative goodness.

4) Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence; imposing a veto.

5) In photography, showing the lights and shades in nature exactly reversed: as, a negative picture; a negative plate. See II., 5.

6) Measured or reckoned in the opposite direction to that which is considered as positive; neutralizing the positive: as, a debt is negative property.

7) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances, as by rubbing sealing-wax with silk or flannel; resinous electricity.

8) A proposition expressing a negation; a negative proposition.

9) A term or word which expresses negation or denial.

10) The right or power of refusing assent; a veto; also, the power of preventing.

11) That side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms; also, a decision or an answer expressive of negation: as, the question was determined in the negative.

12) 5. In photography, a photographic image on glass or other suitable medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature.

13) Electricity like that developed by friction on resinous substances. See electricity.

14) In electricity, the negative plate of a voltaic element; the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery.

15) To deny, as a statement or proposition; affirm the contradictory of; contradict; negate.

16) To disprove; prove the contrary of.

17) To refuse assent to; refuse to enact or sanction; veto.

18) In grammar, to modify by a negative particle: alter by the substitution of a negative for a positive word.

negativeness:

1) The state or quality of being negative, in any sense of that word.

negativism:

1) The stand-point assumed, or the views held, by a negationist.

negativity:

1) Same as negativeness.

negus:

1) A mild warm punch of wine (properly port), made with a little lemon and not much sugar.

2) The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

neoid:

1) A curve which, being the waterline of a ship, gives the least resistance with a given velocity.

neo-Kantian: None

Neopythagorean: None

nephroid:

1) Kidney-shaped; reniform; in botany, resembling the genus Nephrodium.

2) In mathematics, a curve of the sixth order with one triple and one single crunode, the polar equation being r = a (1 + 2 sin ½θ).

Neptune:

1) In Roman mythology, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity.

2) Figuratively, the ocean.

3) In heraldry, same as Triton.

4) The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, though quite invisible to the naked eye.

net:

1) An open textile fabric, of cotton, linen, hemp, silk, or other material, tied or woven with a mesh of any size, designed or used for catching animals alive, either by inclosing or by entangling them; a netting or network used as a snare or trap.

2) Figuratively, a snare or device for entrapping or misleading in any way; a moral or mental trap or entanglement.

3) A light open woven fabric, as gauze or muslin, worn or used its a protection from annoying insects: as, a mosquito- net spread over a bed.

4) Machine-made lace of many kinds.

5) A light open meshed bag for holding or confining the hair. Some are made of threads so fine that they are called invisible nets.

6) Anything formed with interstices or meshes like a net.

7) In anatomy and zoology, a reticulation or cancellation; a network of anastomosing or inosculating filaments or vessels; a web or mesh; a rete.

8) In mathematics, a rectilinear figure drawn as follows.

9) A machine-made ground imitating the above.

10) Made of netting: as, a net fence.

11) Resembling netting; having a structure which is like netting—that is, one which has open meshes, large in proportion to the thickness of the threads.

12) Caught in a net; netted: as, net fish.

13) Reticulate or cancellate; netted or net-veined, as an insect's wings.

14) Decorative work done upon net, but not strictly needlework, as muslin appliqué (which see, under muslin).

15) Clear; pure; unadulterated; neat: as, net (unadulterated) wines.

16) Clear of anything extraneous; with all deductions (such as charges, expenses, discounts, commissions, taxes, etc.) made: as, net profits or earnings; net proceeds; net weight.

17) Lowest; not subject to further deduction or discount: as, these prices are net.

18) To make as a net; make network of; form into a netting; mesh; knot or weave in meshes.

19) To capture or take with a net, as game; insnare, entangle, or entrap in or by means of network, as any animal.

20) To take as if with a net; capture by arts, wiles, or stratagems; entangle in difficulty; beguile.

21) To put into or surround with a net for protection or safe-keeping; hold in place by means of a net, as one's hair; veil or cover, as the head with a net; spread a net over or around, as a fruit-tree to keep off the birds, or a bed to keep out mosquitos.

22) To make nets or form network; be occupied in knotting or weaving a suitable material into netting.

23) To use the net in capturing game as an art or industry: as, he nets for a living.

24) Abbreviations of the Italian netto, free from all deductions.

25) In cricket, an open fabric of twine placed so as to enable batsmen to practise without inconveniencing one another.

26) In mining, a heavy leather harness used for lowering or raising horses in a shaft.

27) To gain or produce as clear profit: as, to net a thousand dollars in a business transaction; the sale netted a hundred dollars.

Newtonian:

1) Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), or formed or discovered by him.

2) A follower of Newton in philosophy.

3) A Newtonian reflecting telescope.

nihilism:

1) In metaphysics, the doctrine that nothing can really be known, because nothing exists; the denial of all real existence, and consequently of all knowledge of existences or real things.

2) In theology, same as nihilianism.

3) Total disbelief in religion, morality, law, and order.

4) Originally, a social (not a political) movement in Russia, in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom. In this sense the word was introduced by Turgeneff in 1862. See nihilist, 3.

5) Later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a large body of malcontents to overturn the established order of things, both social and political.

nihilist:

1) One who believes in nothing; one who advocates the metaphysical doctrine of nihilism.

2) One who rejects all the positive beliefs upon which existing society and governments are founded; one who demands the abolition of the existing social and political order of things.

3) Specifically An adherent of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society which aims at the overthrow of the existing order of things, social, political, and religious; a Russian anarchist or revolutionary reformer. See nihilism, 4.

nilfaciend:

1) In mathematics, a faciend giving a product zero.

nilfacient:

1) In mathematics, a facient giving a product zero.

nilfactor:

1) In mathematics, a factor giving a product zero.

nilpotent:

1) In mathematics, vanishing on being raised to a certain power. Thus, if i be such an expression in multiple algebra that i × i × i = 0, i is nilpotent

nineteen:

1) Nine more than ten, or one less than twenty: a cardinal numeral.

2) A number equal to the sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.

3) A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or XIX, or xix.

noddy:

1) To make a fool of.

2) A simpleton; a fool.

3) A large dark-colored tern or sea-swallow of the subfamily Sterninæ and the group Anoëæ or genus Anoüs, found on most tropical and warm-temperate sea-coasts: so called from their apparent stupidity.

4) The murre, Lomvia troile.

5) The ruddy duck, Erismatura rubida.

6) An old game of cards, supposed to have been played like cribbage.

7) The knave in this game.

8) A kind of four-wheeled cab with the door at the back, formerly in use.

9) A device designed to show the oscillation of the support of a pendulum.

node:

1) A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance.

2) In pathol.:

3) A hard swelling on a ligament, tendon, or bone.

4) A hard concretion or incrustation on a joint affected with gout or rheumatism. Specifically

5) In anatomy, a joint, articulation, or condyle, as one of the knuckles of the hand, bones being usually enlarged at their articular ends, thus constituting nodes or knotted parts between slenderer portions technically called internodes.

6) In entomology, any knot-like part or organ.

7) In botany, the definite part of a stem which normally bears a leaf, or a whorl of leaves, or in cryptogams, such as Equisetum and Chara, the points on the stem at which foliar organs of various kinds are borne. See cut in next column.

8) In astronomy, one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, or the orbit of a planet and the ecliptic, intersect each other; especially, one of the points at which a celestial orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic.

9) In acoustics, a point or line in a vibratile body, whether a stretched string or membrane, a solid rod, plate, or bell, or a column of air, which, when the body is thrown into vibration, remains either absolutely or relatively at rest: opposed to loop.

10) Figuratively, a knot; an entanglement.

11) In dialing, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow of or light, through which either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc., in dials with furniture, are shown.

12) In geom.:

13) A point upon a curve such that any line passing through it cuts the curve at fewer distinct points than lines in general do.

14) A double point of a surface; a point where there is more than one tangent-plane; especially, a conical point where the form of the surface in the infinitesimally distant neighborhood is that of a double cone of any order.

15) A point of a surface: so called because it is a node of the curve of intersection of the surface with the tangent-plane at that point.

node-and-flecnode:

1) A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane which intersects the surface in a curve having a flecnode at one of the points of tangency.

node-and-spinode:

1) A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane having a parabolic contact at one of the points of tangency.

node-couple:

1) A pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent; so called because a point of tangency of two surfaces is always a node of their curve of intersection.

node-cusp:

1) A singularity of a plane curve produced by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a bitangent; a ramphoid cusp.

node-plane:

1) A tangent-plane to a surface.

node-triplet:

1) A singularity of a surface consisting of a plane which touches the surface in three points.

nodical:

1) In astronomy, of or pertaining to the nodes: applied to a revolution from a node to the same node again: as, the nodical revolutions of the moon.

noematic:

1) Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental; intellectual.

noemayical: None

noematically:

1) In the understanding or mind.

noemics:

1) The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

noetic:

1) In psychology, consciously logical: opposed to hyponoëtie, or unconsciously logical.

2) Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

nolition:

1) Unwillingness: the opposite of volition.

nolleity:

1) Unwillingness; nolition.

nome:

1) In ancient Greek music, a rule or form of melodic composition; hence, a song or melody conforming to such an artistic standard. Also nomas.

2) An obsolete form of name.

3) An obsolete form of numb (original past participle of nim).

4) A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.

5) In pathology, same as noma.

6) In algebra, a term.

nominal:

1) Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal: as, a nominal definition.

2) Of or pertaining to a noun or substantive.

3) Existing in name only; not real; ostensible; merely so called: as, a nominal distinction or difference; a nominal Christian; nominal assets; a nominal price.

4) Nominalistic.

5) A nominalist.

6) A verb formed from a noun; a denominative.

nominalism:

1) The doctrine that nothing is general but names; more specifically, the doctrine that common nouns, as man, horse, represent in their generality nothing in the real things, but are mere conveniences for speaking of many things at once, or at most necessities of human thought; individualism. ,

nomology:

1) The science of law and legislation.

2) The science of the laws of the mind, especially of the fundamental laws of thinking.

3) That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

nonagesimal:

1) Belonging to the number 90; pertaining to a nonagesimal.

2) In astronomy, one (generally the upper) of the two points on the ecliptic which are 90 degrees from the intersections of that circle by the horizon.

nonagon:

1) A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-ego:

1) In metaphysics, all that is not the conscious self or ego; the object as opposed to the subject.

non-egoistical:

1) Pertaining to the non-ego.

nonentity:

1) Non-existence; the negation of being.

2) A thing between being and nothing; a negation, relation, or ens rationis.

3) A figment; a nothing.

4) Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

5) A person or thing of no consequence or importance: as, he is a mere nonentity.

non-essential: None

non-existence: None

non-existent: None

nonfeasance: None

non-folium:

1) An oval having no depression in its contour and no bitangent.

nonillion:

1) The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power, denoted by unity with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French and American system of numeration, the number denoted by unity with thirty ciphers annexed.

nonius:

1) Same as vernier.

nonsubstantialism:

1) The denial of substantial existence to phenomena; nihilism.

nonsubstantialist:

1) A believer in nonsubstantialism.

norma: None

normal:

1) In chem.:

2) Of a salt, having all the readily replaceable or basic hydrogen of the corresponding acid replaced by one or more metals or strongly electropositive radicals: distinguished from an acid salt in which this replacement is only partial.

3) Of a solution for use in volumetric analysis, containing of the dissolved chemical substance the reactive equivalent of 1 gram of hydrogen in 1 liter of the solution at 16° C. See normal solution.

4) The rule; the standard.

5) In biology, a species or race considered as a fixed standard which individual organisms may approach by heredity and from which they may recede by variation.

6) In meteorology, the average of a large number of observed values of any given meteorological element, for example, mean temperature, pressure, or rainfall for any hour of the day, or day of the year. The number of observations must be so large that a second group of the same number would give the same average or normal. The normals for the hours of local mean solar time may be corrected or adjusted so as to become normals for the hours of any other standard of time.

7) In compar. psychol., an untrained or uninjured animal whose behavior is made the standard of reference for the interpretation of the conduct of other, trained or operated animals.

8) According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming to established law, order, habit, or usage; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; natural.

9) Serving to fix a standard; intended to set the standard: as, a normal school (see below).

10) In music, standard or typical: as, normal pitch or tone, a pitch or tone of absolute acoustical value, which is used as a standard of comparison. See key, 7, and natural key (under key).

11) In geometry, perpendicular: noting the position of a straight line drawn at right angles to the tangent-line of a curve, or to the tangent-plane of a surface, at the point of contact.

12) Synonyms Regular, Ordinary, Normal. That which is regular conforms to rule or habit, and is opposed to that which is irregular, fitful, or exceptional. That which is ordinary is of the usual sort and excites no surprise; it is opposed to the uncommon or the extraordinary. That which is normal conforms or may be figuratively viewed as conforming to nature or the principles of its own constitution: as, the normal action of the heart; the normal operation of social influences; the normal state of the market.

13) In geometry, a perpendicular; the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface at right angles to the tangent-plane at that point. See cut under binomial.

normalcy:

1) In geometry, the state or fact of being normal.

normative:

1) Establishing or setting up a norm, or standard which ought to be conformed to.

2) In petrography, relating to the norm; making up the norm, as distinguished from ‘normal’ in the sense of regular, usual.

north:

1) Nautical, to move or veer toward the north.

2) An abbreviation of northern.

3) That one of the cardinal points which is on the right hand when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west); that intersection of the horizon with the meridian which is on the right hand when one is in this position.

4) A region, tract, or country, or a part of such, lying toward the north pole from some other region or point of reckoning.

5) Specifically With the definite article: In United States history and politics, those States and Territories which lie north of Maryland, the Ohio river, and Missouri.

6) The north wind.

7) Eccles., the side of a church that is on the left hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See east, 1.

8) Being in the north; northern.

9) Eccles., situated at or near that side of a church which is to the left of one facing the altar or high altar. Abbreviated N.

10) To the north; in the north.

northeast:

1) To or from the northeast.

2) That point on the horizon between north and east which is equally distant from them; N. 45˚ E., or E. 45˚ N.

3) Pertaining to the northeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; northeastern: as, a northeast wind; to hold a northeast course. Abbreviated N. E.

northern:

1) Of or pertaining to a region, place, or point which is nearer the north than some other region, place, or point mentioned or indicated: as, the northern States; the northern part of Michigan; northern people. Abbreviated N.

2) Directed or leading toward the north or a point near it: as, to steer a northern course.

3) Proceeding from the north.

4) A native or an inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or of the northern part of a country.

northwest:

1) To or from the northwest.

2) That point on the horizon which lies between the north and west and is equidistant from them.

3) With the definite article, a region or locality lying in the northwestern part of a country, etc., or in a direction bearing northwest from some point or place indicated; specifically , in the United States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, etc.

4) Pertaining to the point or being in the direction between the north and west; northwesterly.

5) Proceeding from the northwest: as, a northwest wind. Abbreviated N. W.

notation:

1) The act of noting, in any sense.

2) A system of written signs of things and relations (not of significant sounds or letters), used in place of language on account of its superior clearness and brevity. Notations are employed to advantage in every branch of mathematics, in logic, in astronomy, in chemistry, in music, in proofreading, etc. Thus, (1 /i) means that in the expression 1 / i all the whole numbers from 1 to n inclusive are to be successively substituted for i and the resulting values added together to give the quantity denoted by the expression. When the limits are not indicated, the lower one is to be understood as constant, and generally zero, and the upper one as one less than the actual value of the variable. For example, if we write ϲ (2 x + 1) = x, this signifies In like manner, δ is used to signify the difference, or the amount by which the quantity written after it would be increased by increasing the variable by unity. The variable may be indicated by a subjacent letter; thus, δxx = (x + 1) —x; but δyx = x + 1 —xy = (x— 1) xy. The product of two quantities is denoted by writing them in their order, either directly, or with an interposed cross or dot (.); thus, 3 x a = 3. a = 3 a. A quotient is usually denoted by one of the signs ÷ or: or /, with the dividend before it and the divisor after it, or by a horizontal line with the dividend above and the divisor below. A continued product is also written with 11, just as a summation is written with ϲ ; but when the limits are not indicated, the lower one is constant, and generally unity, and the upper one the actual value of the variable. A positive whole number with the mark of admiration (!) after it denotes the continued product of all numbers from 1 up to that number inclusive; thus, 4! = 24. Instead of the mark of admiration, a right-angled line beneath and at the left of the number is sometimes used: as, A power of a quantity is denoted by writing the exponent to the right and above the base; thus. x = x. x. x. This notation is extended to symbols of operation. Thus, δu = δδ u; and δ— u = ϲ u, because u = δδ— u = δ u. If the exponent is included in parentheses, the quantity denoted is the continued product of a number of factors equal to the exponent, one factor being the base, and the others the results of successive subtractions of 1 from the base; thus, x () = x (x— 1) (x—2). A root is denoted either by a fractional exponent, or by the sign √ written before the base, with the index above and to the left; thus, If the index is omitted, it is understood to be 2. One of the most important parts of algebraical notation is the use of parentheses, ( ), square brackets, [ ], braces, , and vincula or horizontal lines above the expressions, to signify that the symbols so included are to be treated as signifying one quantity. Thus, (3 + 2) x 5 = 25, but 3 + (2 x 5) = 13. Functions are usually denoted by operative symbols, especially f, F, φ, Φ, written before the variable, the latter being often inclosed in parentheses. If there are several variables, these are inclosed in one parenthesis and separated by commas, as F (x, y). Various special functions have special abbreviations, as log for logarithm, sin for sine, cos for cosine, tan for tangent, cot for cotangent, sec for secant, cosec for cosecant, vsin for versed sine, sinh for hyperbolic sine, am for amplitude, sn for sine of the amplitude, cn for cosine of the amplitude, etc. (For the special notation of matrices, determinants, graphs, and groups, see those words.) A differential is expressed by d before the function, and a partial differential is now generally written with δ instead of d; the variable is indicated, if necessary, by a subjacent letter. A variation is expressed by a δ before the varying quantity. A differential coefficient is most frequently expressed fractionally as a ratio of differentials, or by etc., written before the function. But the capital D is often used: thus, Dxxy = yx— 1, and Dxxy = log x. x. Differentiation relatively to the time is frequently expressed by accents: thus, s′ = Dts′ and s′ = Dts′ . Dots over the letters are also used instead of the accents, this being the original fluxional notation of Newton. The differential coefficients of a function are frequently denoted by accents attached to the operational symbols: thus, f″x = Dxfx. A number of other differential operations are indicated by special operational symbols, as for Laplace's operator. The integral of an expression is written with the sign f, introduced by Leibnitz, before the differential. The limits of a definite integral are written above and below this sign. Besides these notations, there are many others peculiar to different branches of mathematics.

3) Etymological signification; etymology.

4) In music, the act, process, or result of indicating musical facts by written or printed characters.

nothing:

1) In no degree; not at all; in no way; not.

2) No thing; not anything; not something; something that is not anything.

3) A non-existent something, spoken of positively, so that the literal meaning is absurd.

4) Not something. In this sense the word is more distinctly no thing; and the sentence containing nothing merely contradicts a corresponding sentence containing something in place of nothing.

5) A cipher; naught.

6) A thing of no consequence, consideration, or importance; a trifle.

notion:

1) A general concept; a mental representation of a state of things.

2) A thought; a cognition.

3) In the Lockian philos., a complex idea.

4) In the Hegelian philos., that comprehensive conception in which conflicting elements are recognized as mere factors of the whole truth.

5) An opinion; a sentiment; a view; especially, a somewhat vague belief, hastily caught up or founded on insufficient evidence and slight knowledge of the subject.

6) A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep nor rational; a caprice; a whim.

7) The mind; the power of knowledge; the understanding.

8) In a concrete sense, a small article of convenience; a, utensil; some small useful article involving ingenuity or inventiveness in its conception or manufacture: commonly in the plural.

9) Synonyms and Impression, fancy.

notional:

1) Pertaining to or expressing a notion or general conception; formed by abstraction and generalization; also, produced by metaphysical or logical reflection.

2) Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

3) Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful: as, a notional man.

not-self: None

noumenal:

1) Of or pertaining to a noumenon.

noumenon:

1) In the Kantian philosophy:

2) That which can be the object only of a purely intellectual intuition.

3) Inexactly, a thing as it is apart from all thought; what remains of the object of thought after space, time, and all the categories of the understanding are abstracted from it; a thing in itself.

nous:

1) In Platonism and the Neoplatonic philosophy, reason, the highest kind of thought; especially, that reason which made the world (though other elements contributed to it). The later Neoplatonists made the nous a kind of living being.

2) Hence Wit; cleverness; smartness.

nuance:

1) Any one of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; a shade of difference or variation in a color.

2) A delicate degree of difference in anything, as perceived by any of the senses or by the intellect: as, nuances of sound or of expression.

3) In music:

4) A shading or coloring of a phrase or passage by variations either of tempo or of force.

5) A florid vocal passage; fioritura.

6) To shade and give delicate tones of expression to, as a piece of music or a picture.

nubecula:

1) In astronomy, one of two remarkable clusters of nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, Nubecula Major and Nubecula Minor, also known as the Magellanic clouds (which see, under Magellanic).

2) In pathology:

3) A speck or cloud in the eye.

4) A cloudy appearance in urine as it cools; cloudy matter suspended in urine.

number:

1) That character of a collection or plurality by virtue of which, when the individuals constituting it are counted, the count ends at a certain point—that is, with a certain numeral; also, the point (or numeral) at which the count ends. See def. 3.

2) Quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of the individuals composing it; aggregate.

3) A numeral, or word used in counting: otherwise called a cardinal number: as, the number that comes after 4 is 5; also, in a wider sense, any numerical expression denoting a quantity, magnitude, or measure.

4) A written arithmetical figure or series of figures signifying a numeral.

5) A collection; a lot; a class.

6) A considerable collection; a large class.

7) The capacity of being counted: used especially in the hyperbolical phrase without number.

8) A numeral of a series affixed in regular order to a series of things: as, the number of a house in a street.

9) One of a series of things distinguished by consecutive numerals: used especially of serial publications.

10) The doctrine and properties of numerals and their relations.

11) Numerousness; the character of being a large collection: used in this sense both in the singular and in the plural.

12) In grammar, that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is said of or expresses one individual or more than one.

13) In phrenology, one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general.

14) Metrical sound or utterance; measured or harmonic expression; rhythm.

15) plural A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

16) In music:

17) One of the principal sections or movements of an extended musical work, as of an oratorio. Usually the overture in such a case is not counted.

18) Same as opus-number.

19) The expression of a quantity in mixed denominations.

20) A term used in the textile-industry to designate the size or fineness of yarn; the number of units of length contained in a given weight of the product.

21) Same as complex number (which see, under complex).

22) A sign or symbol for a cardinal number; a sign 1, 2, 3, … or its name ‘one,’ ‘two,’ ‘three,’ …

23) The cardinal number of a finite set; that property of the set because of which we shall arrive at the same natural number in whatever order we count the set.

24) To count; reckon; ascertain the number of, or aggregate of individuals in; enumerate.

25) To make or keep a reckoning of; count up, as by naming or setting down one by one; make a tally or list of.

26) To complete as to number; limit; come to the end of.

27) To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; include in a list or class.

28) To put a number or numbers on; assign a distinctive number to; mark the order of, as of the members of a series; assign the place of in a numbered series: as, to number a row of houses, or a collection of books.

29) To possess to the number of.

30) To amount to; reach the number of: as, the force under the command of Cæsar numbered 45,000 men.

31) To equal in number.

32) Synonyms and To tell, calculate, reckon, call over, sum up.

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numerable:

1) In mathematics, capable of being put into one-to-one correspondence with the elements of a progression.

2) Capable of being numerated, counted, or reckoned.

numeral:

1) Pertaining to number; consisting of numbers.

2) Expressing number; representing number: as, numeral letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five.

3) Synonyms Numeral, Numerical. Numeral is more concrete than numerical: as, numeral adjectives or letters; numerical value, difference, equality, or equations.

4) One of the series of words used in counting; a cardinal number.

5) A figure or character used to express a number: as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., or the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, C, D, M.

6) In grammar, a word expressing a number or some relation of a number.

7) In musical notation:

8) An Arabic or Roman figure indicating a tone of the scale, as 1 for the tonic or do, 2 for re, 3 for mi, etc.

9) One of the figures used in thorough-bass, by which the constitution of a chord is indicated with reference to the bass tone or to the key-chord.

10) In the Anglo-Saxon Ch., a calendar or directory telling the variations in the canonical hours and the mass caused by saints' days and festivals.

numerant:

1) Counting.

numerary:

1) Of or pertaining to number or numbers; reckoned by or according to number; numerical.

2) Belonging to a certain number; included or reckoned within the proper or fixed number.

numerate:

1) Counted.

2) To count; reckon; read (an expression in figures) according to the rules of numeration; enumerate.

numeration:

1) The act of numbering.

2) In arithmetic, the art of counting; the art of forming numeral words for use in counting; the system of numeral words in use in any language; the art of expressing in words any number proposed in figures; the act or art of reading numbers. See notation.

numerative:

1) Pertaining to numeration or to numbering.

2) Same as classifier, 3.

numerator:

1) One who numbers.

2) In arithmetic, the number in a vulgar fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.

numerical:

1) Belonging to or denoting number; consisting of or represented by numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra: as, a numerical quantity; numerical equations; a numerical majority.

2) The same in number; hence, the same in details; identical.

3) Synonyms See numeral.

nutation:

1) A nodding.

2) In pathology, a constant nodding or involuntary shaking of the head.

3) In astronomy, a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipse, having its longer axis directed toward the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it.

4) In botany, same as circumnutation.

nychthemeron:

1) The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

object:

1) Plainly presented to the senses or the mind; in view; conspicuous.

2) Anything which is perceived, known, thought of, or signified; that toward which a cognitive act is directed; the non-ego considered as the correlate of a knowing ego.

3) That toward which an action is directed and which is affected by it; that concerning which an emotion or passion is excited.

4) An idea to the realization of which action is directed; purpose; aim; end.

5) A thing, especially a thing external to the mind, but spoken of absolutely and not as relative to a subject or to any action.

6) In grammar: A member of the sentence, a substantive word or phrase or clause, immediately (that is, without the intervention of a preposition) dependent on a verb, as expressing that on which the action expressed by the verb is exerted.

7) A similar member of the sentence dependent on a preposition, i. e. joined by a preposition to the word it limits or qualifies: as, he went with me; a man of spirit.

8) The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance.

9) A deformed person, or one helpless from bodily infirmity; a gazing-stock.

10) An obstacle.

11) See the adjectives.

12) To throw or place in the way; oppose; interpose.

13) To throw or place before the view; set clearly in view; present; expose.

14) To bring forward as a ground of opposition, of doubt, of criticism, of reproach, etc.; state or urge against or in opposition to something; state as an objection: frequently with to or against.

15) To offer or make opposition in words or arguments; offer reasons against a proposed action or form of statement.

objectification:

1) The act or process of objectifying or of making objective. Also objectivation.

objectify:

1) To make objective; present as an object; especially, to constitute as an object of sense; give form and shape to as an external object; externalize. Also objectivate, objectize.

objective:

1) As perceived or thought; intentional; ideal; representative; phenomenal: opposed to subjective or formal—that is, as in its own nature.

2) Pertaining or due to the real object of cognition; real: opposed to subjective (pertaining or due to the subject of cognition, namely, the mind).

3) Substantive; self-existent.

4) Intent, as a person, upon external objects of thought, whether things or persons, and not watching one's self and one's ways, nor attending to one's own sensations; setting forth, as a writing or work of art, external facts or imaginations of such matters as they exist or are supposed to exist, without drawing attention to the author's emotions, reflections, and personality.

5) In grammar, pertaining to or noting the object of a transitive verb, or of a preposition; forming or expressing a grammatical object: as, the objective case; an objective phrase or clause. Abbreviated obj.

6) In Eng. gram., the objective case; the case used to express the object of a verb or a preposition.

7) An objective point; especially, the object, point, or place to or toward which a military force is directing its march or its operations.

8) The lens, or practically the combination of lenses, which forms the object-glass of an optical instrument, more particularly of the microscope (see object-glass).

9) In grammar:

10) Noting the ease expressing the subject of the intransitive verb.

11) In Eskimo gram., noting the thing possessed. Also intransitive (which see).

objectivism:

1) In philosophy, the tendency to magnify the importance of the objective elements of cognition; especially, the doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego takes precedence in time, in logical sequence, and in order of importance of all knowledge of the ego.

2) The character, in a work of art or in its author, of being objective, in the sense of dramatic, presenting things as they are and persons as they seem to themselves and to one another.

objectivity:

1) The property or state of being objective, in any sense of that word; externality; external reality; universal validity; absorption in external objects. See objective, a.

2) In psychology, detachment from oneself; independent existence. See the extract.

objectivize:

1) To render objective; place before the mind as an object; objectify.

objectize:

1) Same as objectify.

object-object:

1) An object of knowledge different from mind.

objectual:

1) Pertaining to that which is without; external; objective; sensible.

obligation:

1) The constraining power or authoritative character of a duty, a moral precept, a civil law, or a promise or contract voluntarily made; action upon the will by a sense of moral constraint.

2) That to which one is bound; that which one is bound or obliged to do, especially by moral or legal claims; a duty.

3) A claim; a ground of demanding.

4) The state or fact of being bound or morally constrained by gratitude to requite benefits; moral indebtedness.

5) In law: A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like: sometimes styled a writing obligatory. By some modern English jurists the word is used as equivalent to legal duty generally.

6) In Roman law, the juridical relation between two or more persons in virtue of which one can compel the other to do or not to do a certain act which has a monetary value, or can at least be measured by a monetary standard.

7) In medieval schools, a rule of disputation by which the opponent was bound to admit any premise, not involving a contradiction, begging of the question, or other fallacy, which the respondent might propose.

8) Synonyms Engagement, contract, agreement.

obligatum:

1) The proposition which a scholastic disputant is under an obligation to admit. See obligation, 6.

oblique:

1) To deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular; slant; slope.

2) To advance slantingly or obliquely; specifically (military), to advance obliquely by making a half-face to the right or left and marching in the new direction.

3) In geometry, except the perpendicular, any sect from a point to a straight or a plane.

4) Of lines or planes, making with a given line, surface, or direction an angle that is less than 90°; neither perpendicular nor parallel; of angles, either acute or obtuse, not right; in general, not direct; aslant; slanting. See cuts under angle.

5) Indirect, in a figurative sense: as, an oblique reproach or taunt.

6) Questionable from a moral point of view; not upright or morally direct; evil.

7) In botany, unequal-sided.

8) In anatomy, an oblique muscle: as, the external oblique of the abdomen. See obliquus.

obliquity:

1) The state of being oblique.

2) Deviation from an intellectual or moral standard.

Oblong: None

obscure:

1) To cover and shut off from view; conceal; hide.

2) To darken or make dark; dim.

3) To deprive of luster or glory; outshine; eclipse; depreciate; disparage; belittle.

4) To render doubtful or unintelligible; render indistinct or difficult of comprehension or explanation; disguise.

5) To hide; conceal one's self.

6) Dark; deprived of light; hence, murky; gloomy; dismal.

7) Living in darkness; pertaining to darkness or night.

8) Not capable of being clearly seen, on account of deficient illumination.

9) Hence In logic, not clear, as an idea; not sharply distinguished from others.

10) Not perspicuous, as a writing or speech; not readily understood, on account of faultiness of expression.

11) Hidden; retired; remote from observation: as, an obscure village.

12) Unknown to fame; unnoticed; hence, humble; lowly: as, an obscure curate.

13) In entomology: Not distinct: as, obscure punctures.

14) Not clear; dull or semi-opaque: as, obscure green or red.

15) Synonyms Dark, dim, darksome, dusky, rayless, murky.

16) 4 and Obscure, Doubtful, Dubious, Ambiguous, Equivocal; difficult, intricate, vague, mysterious, enigmatical. In regard to the meaning of something said or written, obscure is general, being founded upon the figure of light which is insufficient to enable one to see with any clearness; this figure is still felt in all the uses of the word. Doubtful is literal, meaning full of doubt, quite impossible of decision or determination, on account of insufficient knowledge. Dubious may be the same as doubtful, but tends to the special meaning of that doubtfulness which involves anxiety or suspicion: as, dubious battle; dubious prospects; a dubious character. Ambiguous applies to the use of words, intentionally or otherwise, in a way that makes certainty of interpretation impossible; but it may be used in other connections: as, an ambiguous smile. Equivocal applies to that which is ambiguous by deliberate intention. See darkness.

17) Unhonored, inglorious.

18) Obscurity.

observation:

1) The act or fact of observing, and noting or fixing in the mind; a seeing and noting; notice: as, a fact that does not come under one's observation.

2) The habit or power of observing and noting: as, a man of great observation.

3) An act of scientific observing; an accurate remarking (often with measurement) of a fact directly presented to the senses, together with the conditions under which it is presented: as, a meridian observation, made by a navigator, in which he measures the sun's altitude when on the meridian for the purpose of calculating the latitude; the meteorological observations made by the Signal Service Bureau.

4) The result of such a scientific practice; the information gained by observing: as, to tabulate observations.

5) Knowledge; experience.

6) A remark, especially a remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed.

7) The fact of being seen or noticed; notice; remark: as, to escape observation; anxious to avoid observation.

8) Observance; careful attention to rule, custom, or precept, and performance of whatever is prescribed or required.

9) A rite; a ceremony; an observance.

10) Synonyms Observance, Observation. See observance.

11) Experiment, etc. See experience.

12) Note, Comment, etc. (see remark, n.), annotation.

observational:

1) Of, pertaining to, or used in observation, especially in observation without experimentation.

2) Derived from or founded on observation: in this sense usually opposed to experimental.

observatory:

1) A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena: as, an astronomical or a meteorological observatory.

2) A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford an extensive view, such as a lookout-station, a signaling-station, or a belvedere.

observer:

1) One who observes or takes notice; a spectator or looker-on: as, a keen observer.

2) One who is engaged in habitual or systematic observation, as for scientific purposes; especially, one who is trained to make certain special observations with accuracy and under proper precautions: as, an astronomical observer; a corps of observers.

3) One who observes or keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who practises, performs, or fulfils anything: as, a careful observer of the proprieties; an observer of the sabbath.

4) One who watches with a view to serve; an obsequious attendant or admirer; hence, a toady; a sycophant.

5) In experimental psychology, the general term for the subject of a psychological experiment: opposed to experimenter, the general term for the person who arranges the conditions of the experiment.

obverse:

1) Specifically, in logic, the contranominal of the inverse of a proposition.

2) Turned toward (one); facing: opposed to reverse, and applied in numismatics to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or more important inscription or device.

3) In botany, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

4) In numismatics, the face or principal side of a coin or medal, as distinguished from the other side, called the reverse. See numismatics, and cuts under maravedi, medallion, and merk.

5) Hence A second aspect of the same fact; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

obversion:

1) The act of obverting or turning toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.

2) In logic, same as conversion, or the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition.

3) In logic:

4) The taking of the contranominal of the inverse.

Occamism: None

Occamist: None

occasion:

1) To cause incidentally or indirectly; bring about or be the means of bringing about or producing; produce.

2) To lead or induce by an occasion or opportunity; impel or induce by circumstances; impel; lead.

3) Synonyms To bring about, give rise to, be the cause of.

4) An occurrence; an event; an incident; a happening.

5) A special occurrence or happening; a particular time or season, especially one marked by some particular occurrence or juncture of circumstances; instance; time; season.

6) An event which affords a person a reason or motive for doing something or seeking something to be done at a particular time, whether he desires it should be done or not; hence, an opportunity for bringing about a desired result; also, a need; an exigency.

7) Used absolutely, though referring to a particular action.

8) In negative phrases.

9) In the abstract, convenience; opportunity: not referring to a particular act.

10) Need; necessity: in the abstract.

11) An accidental cause.

12) An event, or series of events, which lead to a given result, but are not of such a nature as generally to produce such results: sometimes used loosely for an efficient cause in general, as in the example from Merlin.

13) An incident cause, or cause determining the particular time when an event shall occur that is sure to be brought about sooner or later by other causes. The idea seems to be vague.

14) Causal action; agency. See def. 4.

15) Chance; occurrence; incident.

16) A consideration; a reason for action, not necessarily an event that has just occurred.

17) Business; affair: chiefly in the plural.

18) A high event; a special ceremony or celebration; a function.

19) plural Necessities of nature.

20) Synonyms and Opportunity, Occasion. See opportunity.2, 3, and Occurrence, etc. (see exigency), conjuncture, necessity.

occasional:

1) Of occasion; incidental; hence, occurring from time to time, but without regularity or system; made, happening, or recurring as opportunity requires or admits: as, an occasional smile; an occasional fit of coughing.

2) Called forth, produced, or used on some special occasion or event; suited for a particular occasion: as, an occasional discourse.

3) That serves as or constitutes the occasion or indirect cause; causal.

4) A production caused by or adapted to some special occurrence, or the circumstances of the moment; an extemporaneous composition.

occasionalism:

1) In philosophy, the doctrine that mind and matter can produce effects upon each other only through the direct intervention of God; the doctrine of occasional causes. See under occasional.

occasive:

1) Pertaining to the setting sun; western.

occident:

1) The region of the setting sun; the western part of the heavens; the west: opposed to orient.

2) [cap. or lowercase] With the definite article, the west; western countries; specifically, those countries lying to the west of Asia and of that part of eastern Europe now or formerly constituting in general European Turkey; Christendom. Various countries, as Russia, may be classed either in the Occident or in the Orient.

occult:

1) Not apparent upon mere inspection, nor deducible from what is so apparent, but discoverable only by experimentation; relating to what is thus undiscoverable by mere inspection: opposed to manifest.

2) Mysterious; transcendental; beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

3) Synonyms Latent, Covert, etc. (see secret), unrevealed, recondite, abstruse, veiled, shrouded, mystic, cabalistic.

4) To cut off from view by the intervention of another body; hide; conceal; eclipse.

5) To undergo occultation; be hidden or concealed, as a star or the intermittent beam of light from a lighthouse.

occultation:

1) The act of hiding or concealing, or the state of being hidden or concealed; especially, the hiding of one body from sight by another; specifically, in astronomy, the hiding of a star or planet from sight by its passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.

2) Figuratively, disappearance from view; withdrawal from notice.

occultism:

1) The doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious; the occult sciences or their study; mysticism; esotericism.

occultist:

1) Of or pertaining to occultism; characteristic of, or characterized by, occultism.

2) One who believes or is versed in occultism; an initiate in the occult sciences; a mystic or esoterist.

octad:

1) Having balance equal to that of eight monad atoms, as platinum in the double chlorid of platinum and potassium (K2PtCl6).

2) A system or series of eight.

octadic:

1) Pertaining to an octad.

octagon:

1) In geometry, a figure of eight angles and eight sides. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon.

2) In fortification, a work with eight bastions.

3) A gold coin of octagonal shape, of the value of 50 dollars, issued in 1851 by the United States assay-office in San Francisco.

octahedral:

1) Having eight equal surfaces or faces.

octahedron:

1) A solid bounded by eight faces.

Octans Hadleianus: None

octant:

1) The eighth part of a circle.

2) In astronomy, that position or aspect of two heavenly bodies, especially a planet and the sun, when half-way between conjunction or opposition and quadrature, or distant from one another by the eighth part of a circle, or 45°.

3) An instrument used by seamen for measuring angles, resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. By double reflection it can measure an arc of 90°. See sextant. Hadley's quadrant is really an octant.

4) Each of the eight regions into which space is divided by three copunctal non-costraight planes.

octolateral:

1) Having eight sides.

2) An octolateral dodecagon.

odd:

1) Something that is numerically odd.

2) Single; sole; singular; especially, single as rendering a pair or series incomplete; lacking a match; being of a pair or series of which the rest is wanting: as, an odd glove; two or three odd volumes of a series.

3) Singular in excellence; unique; sole; hence, peerless; famous.

4) Singular in looks or character; peculiar; eccentric; at variance with what is usual: as, an odd way of doing things; an odd appearance.

5) Leaving, as a number, a remainder of one when divided by two: opposed to even.

6) Numbered with an odd number: as, the odd files of a company (that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on).

7) Left over after pairs have been reckoned; by extension, remaining after any division into equal numbers or parts: thus, the division of sixteen or nineteen among five leaves an odd one or four odd.

8) Remaining over after, or differing from, the just or customary number.

9) Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole: following and after a number or quantity, or without and when it takes the place of a unit appended to a ten.

10) Not included with others; not taken into the common account; sporadic; incidental; casual: as, a few odd trifles; to read a book at odd times.

11) Out of the way; remote.

12) At odds; at variance; unable to consort or agree.

13) Strange, Queer, etc. (see eccentric), grotesque, droll, comical.

omnipercipience:

1) The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything.

omnipercipient:

1) Perceiving everything.

one:

1) In chem., a termination of hydrocarbons belonging to the series which has the general formula CnH2n-4: as, pentone, C5H6.

2) Being but a single unit or individual; being a single person, thing, etc., of the class mentioned; noting unity: the first or lowest of the cardinal numerals.

3) Being a single (person or thing considered apart from, singled out from, or contrasted with the others, or with another); hence, either (of two), or any single individual (of the whole number); this or that: as, from one side of the room to the other.

4) Some: used of a single thing indefinitely.

5) Single in kind; the same: as, they are all of one age.

6) Single; unmarried.

7) Certain; some: before the name of a person hitherto not mentioned, or unknown to the speaker. As thus used, one often implies social obscurity or insignificance, and thus conveys more or less contempt.

8) Alone; only: following a pronoun and equivalent to self: used reflexively.

9) [By a peculiar idiom, the adjective one was formerly used before the article the or an, or a pronoun, followed by an adjective, often in the superlative (as “one the best prince”), where now the pronoun one, followed by of and a plural noun (partitive genitive), would be used (as “one of the best princes”). Compare the idiom in “good my lord,” etc.

10) A matter of indifference; of no consequence.

11) Completely; entirely; out and out.

12) Identical with; the same as.

13) The first whole number, consisting of a single unit; unity.

14) The symbol representing one or unity (1, I, or i).

15) The same.

16) A single person or thing; an individual; a person; a thing; somebody; some one; something.

17) The most frequent constructions of one are — As antecedent to a relative pronoun, one who being equivalent to any person who, or to he who, she who, without distinction of gender.

18) As a substitute for a noun used shortly before, avoiding its repetition: as, here are some apples; will you take one? this portrait is a fine one.

19) After an adjective, as substitute for a noun easily supplied in thought, especially being, person, or the like.

20) It easily passes, however, from the meaning ‘any one’ into the collective sense of ‘all persons,’ ‘people generally,’ and for this can be substituted people, they, we (if the speaker does not except himself from the general statement), you (the person addressed being taken as an example of others in general), or the impersonal passive may be substituted: as, one cannot be too careful (we cannot, you cannot, they cannot, people cannot be too careful); one knows not when (it is not known when). One is sometimes virtually a substitute for the first person, employed by a speaker who does not wish to put himself prominently forward: as, one does not like to say so, but it is only too true; one tries to do one's best. One's self or oneself is the corresponding reflexive: as, one must not praise one's self.

21) [capitalized] A certain being, namely the Deity; God: the name being avoided from motives of reverence or from reserve.

22) To make one; unite into a whole; join.

23) Alone; only.

ontological:

1) Of or pertaining to ontology; of the nature of ontology; metaphysical.

ontologically:

1) In the manner of ontology; by means of or in accordance with ontology.

ontology:

1) The theory of being; that branch of metaphysics which investigates the nature of being and of the essence of things, both substances and accidents.

operation:

1) Action; working; agency; exertion of power or influence; specifically, in psychology, the exertion of any mental power, especially an active power.

2) A specific act or activity.

3) The course of action or series of acts by which some result is accomplished; process.

4) In mathematics, the substitution of one quantity for another, or the act of passing from one to the other, the second quantity being definitely related to the first, either in value or in form. An operation must not be confounded with the process by which the operation is effected. Thus, there is but one operation of extracting the cube root of a number, but there are several different processes.

5) In war, the act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements: as, military or naval operations.

6) The state of being at work; active exercise of some specific function or office; systematic action: as, the machine is in operation.

7) Method of working; action.

8) Power exercised in producing an effect; peculiar efficacy of action; characteristic property or virtue.

9) Impulse; tendency to act.

10) An operation for Dupuytren's contraction, consisting in the subcutaneous division of the contracted bands of the palmar fascia.

11) For vaginal atresia: a method of dilatation by the use of the finger and dull instruments, rather than by cutting.

12) The extraction of a nasal polypus by the aid of an incision made in the middle line of the soft palate.

13) A medio-lateral operation of lithotomy, with an angular staff.

14) See Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation and Indian rhinoplastic operation.

15) For procidentia uteri: a denudation on the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina, and formation of longitudinal septum.

16) A pure tarsometatarsal disarticulation. See Hey's operation.

17) Subastragaloid operation.

18) For hernia: an operation without opening the sac.

19) An operation for staphylorrhaphy, in which liberating incisions are made on each side of the suture.

20) Synonyms Procedure, etc. (see process), influence, effect.

21) Embryotomy by decapitation.

22) Amputation by a circular incision down to the bone.

23) Removal of epithelioma of the lip by a V-shaped incision.

24) An operation for the radical cure of hernia by closing the internal ring by a pad formed of the hernial sac.

25) Excision of a wedge-shaped piece from the tarsus in order to restore the arch in fiat-foot.

26) An operation for theclosure of harelip.

27) Removal of the necrosed portion of a bone, allowing the cavity to fill with blood which clots and later becomes organized.

operator:

1) One who conducts a business, as mining; a capitalist who carries on a business: opposed to operative.

2) One who operates in any way, or on or against anything.

3) One who performs a surgical operation.

4) One who exercises power, labor, skill, or influence in the accomplishment of some end; one who manipulates something, or is engaged in carrying on a series of acts or transactions by which some intended result is to be reached: as, a telegraph-operator; a Wall-street operator; an operator in wheat.

5) In mathematics, a letter or other character signifying an operation to be performed, and itself subject to algebraical operation: as, a vector operator.

6) where x, y, z are the rectangular coördinates of the variable point in space where the operand is found, and i, j, k are unit vectors respectively parallel to x, y, z.

Ophiuchus:

1) An ancient northern constellation, representing a man holding a serpent; the Serpent-bearer. Also called Serpentarius. The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation.

opinion:

1) A judgment formed or a conclusion reached; especially, a judgment formed on evidence that does not produce knowledge or certainty; one's view of a matter; what one thinks, as distinguished from what one knows to be true.

2) Specifically — The estimate which one forms regarding persons or things with reference to their character, qualities, etc.: as, to have a poor opinion of a man's honesty, or of the efficiency of some arrangement or contrivance; a poor opinion of one's self.

3) Favorable judgment or estimate; estimation.

4) Judgment or persuasion, held more or less intelligently or firmly; conviction: often in the plural: as, one's political opinions.

5) A judgment or view regarded as influenced more by sentiment or feeling than by reason; especially, views so held by many at once, collectively regarded as constituting a social force which tends to control the minds of men and determine their action.

6) Common notion or idea; belief.

7) Rumor; report.

8) A professional judgment on a case submitted for examination: as, a legal or medical opinion.

9) Standing in the eyes of one's neighbors or society at large; reputation; especially, favorable reputation; credit.

10) Dogmatism; opinionativeness.

11) Synonyms Belief, Conviction, etc. (see persuasion); sentiment, notion, idea, view, impression.

12) To think; opine.

opponency:

1) The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree.

opponent:

1) Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way.

2) Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.

3) In anatomy, bringing together or into opposition; having the action of an opponens. See opponens.

4) One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one who supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument, or in a contest of any kind.

5) One who takes part in an opponency; the person who begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to defendant or respondent.

opposite:

1) That forms or is situated in or on the other or further side, end, or boundary of an interval, space, or thing; placed over against or face to face with (another or one another): literally or figuratively: as, the opposite side of the street or square; the opposite door; an opposite angle.

2) Contrary; reverse.

3) Of a totally or radically different nature, quality, or tendency; also (of two persons or things), mutually antagonistic or repugnant; mutually opposed in character or action; contradictory; non-congruent: as, words of opposite meaning; opposite terms.

4) Adverse; opposed; hostile; antagonistic; inimical.

5) In botany: Situated on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves when there are two on one node.

6) Having a position between an organ and the axis on which it is borne, as a stamen when it is opposite a sepal or petal. In both senses opposed to alternate.

7) One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

8) That which opposes; that which is opposed or is opposite; a complement in characteristic qualities or properties; specifically, as a logical term, anything contrasted with another in any sense.

9) [Some modern writers on logic wish to call any two different species of the same genus opposites. This practice has little to recommend it.]

10) In gcom., in any complete set of connectors or fans, said of the first and the (n /2+l)th, when n is even.

11) In geometry, an opposite point.

opposition:

1) The position of that which confronts, faces, or stands over against something else.

2) In astronomy, the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other as seen from the earth's surface, or when their longitudes differ by 180°.

3) The action of opposing, withstanding, resisting, or checking; antagonism; encounter.

4) A placing opposite, as for purposes of comparison, contrast, etc., or the state of being so placed, opposed, or contrasted; contrariety.

5) In logic, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity or quality, or in both; also, the relation between two terms which are contrasted in any respect.

6) In the fine arts, contrast.

7) A body of opposers; specifically, those members of a legislative body who are opposed to the administration for the time being, or the political party opposed to the party in power: frequently used adjectively: as, an opposition scheme; the opposition benches in the British House of Commons.

8) In fencing. See the quotation.

9) In chess, a position where the king of the player who has not the move is directly in front of that of his opponent with one vacant square between.

10) See the adjectives.

11) In astrology, the aspect formed between two heavenly bodies 180 degrees (or about that distance) from each other: regarded as inimical and pernicious.

optimism:

1) In metaphysics: Properly, the metaphysical doctrine of Leibnitz that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes.

2) The doctrine that the universe advances on the whole, so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past.

3) The belief, or disposition to believe, that whatever exists is right and good, in some inscrutable way, in spite of all observations to the contrary.

optimist:

1) One who believes in the metaphysical doctrine of optimism.

2) One who believes in the present or ultimate supremacy of good over evil; one who always hopes for and expects the best; a person of hopeful disposition.

3) Of or pertaining to optimism; optimistic: as, the optimist view.

orange:

1) A mordant acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized para-nitraniline with salicylic acid. Also called alizarin yellow R.

2) Same as orange T.

3) Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange in France, or the line of princes named from it: often with special reference to William III. of England, Prince of Orange, who was regarded as the champion of Protestantism against Louis XIV. on the continent, and against James II. in Ireland.

4) Of or pertaining to the Society of Orangemen, or Orangeism: as, an Orange lodge; an Orange emblem. See Orangeman.

5) The fruit of the orange-tree, a large globose berry of eight or ten membranous cells, each containing several seeds which are packed in a pulp of fusiform vesicles, distended with an acidulous refreshing juice.

6) A rather low branching evergreen fruit-tree, Citrus Aurantium, with greenish-brown bark, elliptical or ovate coriaceous leaves, the petiole often winged, and fragrant white flowers.

7) A reddish-yellow color, of which the orange is the type.

8) In heraldry, a roundel tenné. See roundel.

9) The Carolina cherry-laurel, Prunus Caroliniana. It is a small tree with glossy coriaceous leaves, wild and cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Its foliage, bark, and fruit contain prussic acid, and the leaves are often fatal to animals browsing upon them. Also called mock-orange and wild peach.

10) See toothache-tree.

11) Of or belonging to an orange; specifically, being of the reddish-yellow color of the orange.

orb:

1) Bereaved, especially of children.

2) A blank window or panel.

3) A circle; a circular surface, track, path, or course; an orbit; a ring; also, that which is circular, as a shield: as, the orb of the moon.

4) A sphere or spheroidal body; a globe; a ball.

5) Hence The earth or one of the heavenly bodies; in particular, the sun or the moon.

6) The eye; an eyeball: so called from its spheroidal shape, and the comparison between its luminous brilliancy and that of the stars.

7) A hollow globe; specifically, in ancient astronomy, a hollow globe or sphere supposed to form part of the solar or sidereal system.

8) The globe forming part of royal regalia; the monde or mound.

9) In astrology, the space within which the astrological influence of a planet or of a house is supposed to act.

10) In architecture, a plain circular boss. See boss, 5.

11) To inclose as in an orb; encircle; surround; shut up.

12) To move as in a circle; roll as an orb: used reflexively.

13) To form into a circle or sphere; make an orb.

14) To become an orb or like an orb; assume the shape, appearance, or qualities of a circle or sphere; fill out the space of a circle or sphere; round itself out.

orbit:

1) Track; course; path, especially a path, as that in a circle or an ellipse, which returns into itself; specifically, in astronomy, the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or center of revolution: as, the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury.

2) A small orb, globe, or ball.

3) In anatomy and zoology, the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; the eye-socket.

4) In ornithology, the orbita, or circumorbital region of a bird's head; the skin of the eyelids and adjoining parts.

5) In entomology, the border surrounding the compound eye of an insect, especially when it forms a raised ring, or differs in color or texture from the rest of the head.

order:

1) Specifically, in the tobacco-trade, same as case, 9.

2) In petrography, in the quantitative system of classification (see rock), a taxonomic division of igneous rocks which follows the class and is based on the proportions of the standard mineral subgroups within the preponderant salic or femic group on which the class is based.

3) In military tactics, the position of a rifle in a military drill after the command to order arms has been obeyed: as, to load from the order.

4) A row; rank; line.

5) A rank, grade, or class of a community or society: as, the higher or the lower orders of the community.

6) Specifically— The degree, rank, or status of clergymen.

7) One of the several degrees or grades of the clerical office.

8) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, and other episcopal churches, the sacrament or rite of ordination, by which ecclesiastics receive the power and grace for the discharge of their several functions: specifically termed holy order, or more commonly holy orders.

9) The consideration attaching to rank; honor; dignity; state.

10) In zoology, that taxonomic group which regularly comes next below the class and next above the family, consisting of one or more families, and forming a division (sometimes the whole) of a class.

11) In botany, the most important unit of classification above the genus, corresponding somewhat closely to family in zoölogy. See family, 6.

12) A number of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

13) Specifically— A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations; especially, a monastic society or fraternity: as, an order of monks or friars; the Benedictine or Franciscan order.

14) An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand commanders, otherwise called grand cross or grand cordon. Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families; of this character are the Gulden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain): it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity.

15) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services.

16) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only. Of these the Legion of Honor is the best-known type. Two of the orders of merit may be regarded as somewhat exceptional — the first class of the Order of St. George of Russia and the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria. The former is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. Other orders of merit approach these more or less nearly, as they are conferred with more or less care. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath. An order is said to be conferred or bestowed upon the recipient of its distinction; the recipient is said to be decorated with such an order; and the word order is often applied to the decoration or badge. See bath, garter, knighthood, star, thistle, etc.

17) A series or suite; a suit or change (as of apparel).

18) Regular sequence or succession; succession of acts or events; course or method of action or occurrence.

19) Regulated succession; formal disposition or array; methodical or harmonious arrangement; hence, fit or consistent collocation of parts.

20) In rhetoric, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.

21) In classical arch., a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole or the characteristic element of a style.

22) In mathematics: In geometry, the degree of a geometrical form considered as a locus of points, or as determined by the degree of a locus of points.

23) In analysis, the number of elementary operations contained in a complex operation; also, that character of a quantity which corresponds to the degree of its algebraic expression. See the phrases below, and also equation.

24) Established rule, administration, system, or régime.

25) Prescribed law; regulation; rule; ordinance.

26) Authority; warrant.

27) Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; conformity to established rule or method of procedure; specifically, prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same: as, the order of business; to rise to a point of order; the motion is not in order.

28) A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or efficient state.

29) Eccles., in liturgics, a stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority: as, the order of confirmation; also, the service so prescribed.

30) Conformity to law or established authority or usage; the desirable condition consequent upon such conformity; absence of revolt, turbulence, or confusion; public tranquillity: as, it is the duty of the government to uphold law and order.

31) Suitable action in view of some particular result or end; care; preparation; measures; steps: generally used in the obsolete phrase to take order.

32) Authoritative direction; injunction; mandate; command, whether oral or written; instruction: as, to receive orders to march; to disobey orders.

33) Specifically — In law, a direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment. A judgment is the formal determination of a trial; an order is usually the formal determination of a motion.

34) A written direction to pay money or deliver property: as, an order on a banker for twenty pounds; pay to A. B. or order; an order to a jeweler to return a necklace to bearer.

35) A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc.: as, to give an agent an order for groceries; an order for canal stock; the work was done to order.

36) A free pass for admission to a theater or other place of entertainment.

37) See contact.

38) An order given by a customs collector for the storage of foreign merchandise which has not been delivered to the consignees within a certain time after its arrival in port.

39) In other churches, the Christian ministry, especially of the Anglican churches.

40) See merit.

41) An order founded by the duke Charles Eugene of Würtemberg in 1759.

42) That order in which the cause comes before the effect.

43) A Russian order founded in 1769 by the empress Catherine II. See def. 6 .

44) The prevailing rule or custom.

45) Not in an efficient condition: as, the watch is out of order.

46) In a meeting or legislative assembly, not in accordance with recognized or established rules: as, the motion is out of order.

47) Sick; unwell; indisposed.

48) To put in a row or rank; place in rank or position; range.

49) To place in the position or office of clergyman; confer clerical rank and authority upon; ordain.

50) To arrange methodically; dispose formally or fittingly; marshal; array; arrange suitably or harmoniously.

51) To dispose; adjust; regulate; direct; manage; govern; ordain; establish.

52) To instruct authoritatively or imperatively; give an order or command to; command; bid: as, the general ordered the troops to advance; to order a person out of the house.

53) To command to be made, done, issued, etc.; give a commission for; require to be supplied or furnished: as, to order goods through an agent.

54) To carry on.

55) To bid, require, instruct.

order-class:

1) The number of lines of a congruence which are cut by two arbitrary lines.

ordinal:

1) Noting position in an order or series: an epithet designating one of that class of numerals which describe an object as occupying a certain place in a series of similar objects; first, second, third, etc., are ordinal numbers.

2) In natural history, pertaining to, characteristic of, or designating an order, as of animals, or a family of plants: as, ordinal terms; a group of ordinal value; ordinal distinctions; ordinal rank.

3) A numeral which designates the place or position of an object in some particular series, as first, second, third, etc.

4) A body of regulations.

5) A book containing the orders and constitutions of a religious house or a college.

6) In England before the Reformation, a book directing in what manner the services for the canonical hours should be said throughout the year; a directory of the daily office: also known as the ordinale, pica, or pie. It contained a calendar, and gave the variations in the choir offices according to the day or season.

7) In the Anglican Ch. since the Reformation, a book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; a collection of officers prescribing the form and manner of conferring holy orders. The ordinal was first published in English in 1550, and was slightly changed in 1552 and 1662. Although technically a separate book, it has always since 1552 been bound with the Prayer-book.

ordinate:

1) Regular.

2) Well-regulated; orderly; proper; due.

3) In entomology, placed in one or more regular rows: as, ordinate spines, punctures, spots, etc.

4) In analytical geometry, a line used to determine the position of a point in space, drawn from the point to the axis of abscissas and parallel to the axis of ordinates. See abscissa, and Cartesian coördinates (under Cartesian).

5) To ordain; appoint.

6) To direct; dispose.

7) Any one of a set of parallel chords of a conic in relation to the diameter bisecting them. What in this sense was called semiordinate is now usually called ordinate.

orectic:

1) Of or pertaining to appetite or desire; appetitive.

2) Pertaining to the will.

organic:

1) Acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; serving as an organ or means; instrumental.

2) Pertaining to or characteristic of an organ or the organs of animals and plants.

3) Pertaining to objects that have organs; hence, pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; resulting from, or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to, animal or vegetable life and structure; organized. See inorganic.

4) In chem., formerly used in the same sense as 3 (see also quotation under 3), but at present denoting any compound substance or radical containing carbon. See chemistry and inorganic.

5) Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement or coördination of parts; organized; also, systematized; systematic.

6) In philology, depending on or determined by structure; not secondary or fortuitous.

7) Organizing; constituting; formative; constitutive.

8) In music, noting a composition in harmony or intended for instruments.

9) The science of the instruments of thought, such as induction, syllogism, and the like.

10) Applied to the substances which form the chemical material of the bodies of plants and animals, as also to numerous other substances of more or less analogous chemical character. But such material may or may not possess the special mechanical structure to which the term organized is applied, adapting it to the performance of the vital functions of plants or animals. The distinction between the two words is important. Organic substances may be produced from inanimate materials by laboratory processes, but organized structnre is thus far only known as a result of change in a living plant or animal.

organon:

1) An organ; an instrument.

2) An instrument of thought.

3) Hence A code of rules or principles for scientific investigation.

4) Also organum.

origin:

1) Beginning of existence; rise or first manifestation; first stage or indication of being or existence.

2) That from which anything derives its being or nature; source of being or existence; cause or occasion; fountain; source: as, the origins of a nation.

3) Hence, parentage; ancestry; pedigree; extraction; birth.

4) In mathematics, the fixed starting-point from which measurement or motion starts; specifically, in analytical geometry, the point from which the coördinates are measured.

5) In anatomy: The proximal, larger, or more fixed one of the two ends or attachments of a muscle; the part or place whence a muscle usually acts: opposed to insertion.

6) To give rise to; originate; initiate.

7) To arise; originate.

original:

1) Pertaining to the origin or beginning; initial; primal; first in order; preceding all others: as, the original state in which man was created; the original edition of a book.

2) Pertaining to or characteristic of the first or earliest stage or state of anything; first or earlier as opposed to later; primeval; primitive; pristine.

3) Having the power to initiate or suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; creative, as author, artist, philosopher, etc.: as, an original genius.

4) Produced directly by an author, artist, or authority; not copied, imitated, translated, or transcribed: as, the original document; the original Greek text; the original painting.

5) Hence Fresh; novel; new; striking; never before thought of or used: as, an original idea or plan; an original invention.

6) Abbreviated orig.

7) Inventive, creative.

8) Origin; source; starting-point; first issue; beginning.

9) Hence Parentage; ancestry; pedigree; descent; derivation; extraction; birth.

10) That from which anything is derived; source of being or existence; cause; occasion.

11) A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed: as, the dhole of India is supposed to have been the original of the dog.

12) Earliest condition; primal or primitive state; pristine condition, resources, etc.

13) First form; archetype; that which is copied, imitated, transcribed, or translated.

14) A work of art as first produced, and contradistinguished from a replica or duplicate made by the artist himself, and from a copy, mechanical reproduction, or imitation.

15) A writing, document, or literary production, as distinguished from a transcription, paraphrase, modernization, or translation; also, the language in which a work was first composed.

16) A person who produces a novel and unique impression; a person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person; an oddity.

17) In geology, noting those constituent minerals of an igneous rock which have crystallized from fusion during the period of consolidation: contrasted with secondary, which describes a mineral produced by alteration or decay.

oriolus: None

Orion:

1) A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial crosses it nearly in the middle.

2) In entomology, a genus of cerambycid beetles, with two South American species, founded by Guérin in 1843.

orrery:

1) A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. Similar machines are also called planetariums and cosmoscopes.

orthogon:

1) A right-angled triangle.

2) A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

orthogonal:

1) Pertaining to or depending upon the use of right angles.

2) Right-angled.

orthogonally:

1) Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

orthographic:

1) Pertaining to orthography; belonging to the writing of words with the proper letters; relating to the spelling of words: as, an orthographic error; orthographic reform.

2) In geometry, pertaining to right lines or angles.

orthographically:

1) In an orthographic manner.

orthomorphic:

1) In mathematics, preserving the true or original shape of the infinitesimal parts, though it may be expanding or contracting them unequally.

ortive:

1) Rising; relating to the rising of a star; orient; eastern.

oscillation:

1) The act of oscillating; a kind of vibration in which a body of sensible size swings backward and forward, not by virtue of its own elasticity merely; a swinging like that of a pendulum.

2) Variation or fluctuation, in general; wavering.

3) Same as vibration in the technical acoustical sense.

4) In music, same as beat, 7 , or beating, 5.

5) Synonyms Swaying, etc. See vibration.

6) In mathematics, the difference, for values of x in the interval (x-h, x + h;), between the lowest value that a real function fx of a real variable x cannot exceed and the highest value below which fx cannot fall.

oscnode:

1) A node of a plane curve where one of the branches has a point of undulation.

2) A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of: a higher order.

osculant:

1) Kissing.

2) In biology, touching or intermediate between two or more groups; inosculant; intergrading: said of genera, families, etc., which connect or link others together.

3) Adhering closely; embracing: applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

4) In mathematics, the invariant whose vanishing signifies that the quantics all vanish, and that there is a syzygetic relation between the tangential qualitics.

oscular:

1) In mathematics, pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first.

2) Of or pertaining to the osculum of a sponge.

osculate:

1) To salute with a kiss; kiss.

2) In geometry, to have a higher contact with; touch as closely as possible.

3) To kiss one another; kiss.

4) In geometry, to have, as two loci, three or more coincident and successive points in common. See I., 2.

5) In natural history, to share the characters of another group.

osculatrix:

1) The envelop of the osculating planes of a non-plane curve.

ostensive:

1) Showing; betokening.

2) Setting forth a general principle by virtue of which a proposition must be true. The old logicians supposed all strict proof to be either of this nature or else apagogic.

ounce:

1) A carnivorous mammal, Felis irbis or F. uncia, of the cat family, Felidæ, closely related to but distinct from the other large spotted cats known as leopards or panthers; the snow-leopard or mountain panther.

2) The bay lynx or the Canada lynx.

3) An occasional name of the American jaguar, Felis onca.

4) A gold coin of Australia struck in 1853.

5) A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

6) A small quantity.

7) In California, in the earlier years of the gold excitement, a Spanish double doubloon, or about sixteen dollars; the old doubloon onza of Spain.

outness:

1) The state of being out or beyond; separateness.

2) Hence In metaphysics, the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind, and not merely from the ego or subject; externality.

oval:

1) Of or pertaining to an egg.

2) Having the shape of or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; hence, elliptical.

3) In zoology and botany, broadly elliptical, or elliptical with the breadth considerably more than half the length.

4) A figure in the general shape of the lengthwise outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

5) Something which has such a shape, as a plot of ground, or an open place in a city: as, Berkeley oval; “The Oval” at Kensington, London.

6) Specifically, same as cartouche, 4.

7) See the adjectives.

8) Specifically, in athletics, an elliptical field, or one on which an elliptical track is laid out.

9) Of, pertaining to, or used in an ovation: as, triumphal, oval, and civil crowns.

pace:

1) To step; walk; move; especially, to step slowly or with measured or stately tread; stride.

2) To go on; advance.

3) Specifically, in the manège, to go at the pace; move by lifting both feet of the same side simultaneously; amble. See pace, n., , and rack.

4) To walk over step by step: as, the sentinel paces his round.

5) To measure by stepping; measure in paces: as, to pace a piece of ground.

6) To train to a certain step, as a horse; hence, to regulate.

7) The space or distance traversed by the foot in one completed movement in walking; hence, the movement itself; a step.

8) A lineal measure of variable extent, representing the space naturally measured by the movement of the foot in walking.

9) Manner or rate of walking or of progression; gait; rate of advance; velocity: as, a quick pace; to set the pace; it is pace that kills.

10) Specifically, in music, same as tempo.

11) The rate of moving on foot; footpace.

12) A gait of the horse, in which the legs of the same side are lifted together. See rack.

13) A step; measure; thing to be done.

14) A pass or passage.

15) Course; direction.

16) A space; while.

17) A part of a poem or tale; passage; passus.

18) A part of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dais; a broad step or slightly raised space above some level, especially about a tomb.

19) A herd or company of beasts: as, a pace of asses.

20) With or by the leave, permission, or consent of (some person mentioned): usually employed as a courteous form of expressing disagreement, like “A. B. must give me leave (or allow me) to say.”

21) To set the pace for (a contestant) in training for a race, or in racing, as for a boat's crew, for a bicycle rider, etc.

22) A corruption of parse.

23) A dialectal form of pasch.

pale:

1) To grow or turn pale; hence, to become insignificant.

2) To make pale; diminish the brightness of; dim.

3) Of a whitish or wan appearance; lacking color; not ruddy or fresh in color or complexion; pallid; wan: as, a pale face.

4) Lacking chromatic intensity, approximating to white or whitish blue or whitish violet: thus, moonlight and lilacs are pale. A red, yellow, or green may be called pale if very near white.

5) Of light color as compared with others of the same sort: applied especially to certain liquors: as, pale brandy; pale sherry; pale ale.

6) Synonyms Pale, Pallid, Wan, colorless. The first three words stand in the order of strength; the next degree beyond wan is ghastly, which means deathly pale. (See ghastly.) To be pale may be natural, as the pale blue of the violet; the American Indian calls the white man paleface; to be pallid or wan is a sign of ill health. Paleness may be a brief or momentary state; pallid and wan express that which is not so quickly recovered from. Pale has a wide range of application; pallid and wan apply chiefly to the human countenance, though with possible figurative extension.

7) Paleness; pallor.

8) A stake; a pointed piece of wood driven into the ground, as in a fence; a picket.

9) A fence or paling; that which incloses, fences in, or confines; hence, barrier, limits, bounds.

10) An inclosed place; an inclosure; the inclosure of a castle.

11) A district or region within determined bounds; hence, limits; bounds; sphere; scope.

12) In heraldry, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges and usually occupying one third of it: the first and simplest kind of ordinary. When not charged, it is often represented as containing only one fifth of the field.

13) A perpendicular stripe on cloth.

14) In ship-building, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship in construction.

15) To inclose with pales; fence.

16) To inclose; encircle; encompass.

17) A bakers' shovel or peel.

18) An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop.

19) Chaff.

20) In botany, same as palea .

21) To beat or thrash (barley), so as to detach it from the awns or chaff. See pale, n., 1.

palm:

1) The flat of the hand; that part of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the thumb and fingers on the side opposite the knuckles; more generally and technically, the palmar surface of the manus of any animal, as the sole of the fore foot of a clawed quadruped, as the cat or mouse, corresponding to the planta of the pes or foot.

2) The hand; a hand.

3) A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8½ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand.

4) A part that covers the inner portion of the hand: as, the palm of a glove; specifically, an instrument used by sailmakers and seamen in sewing canvas, instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand, with a piece of iron sewed on it so as to rest in the palm.

5) The broad (usually triangular) part of an anchor at the end of the arms.

6) The flat or palmate part of a deer's horns when full-grown.

7) An old game, a kind of hand-tennis, more fully called palm-play.

8) A ball.

9) A tree or shrub of the order Palmæ.

10) A branch, properly a leaf, of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority; victory; triumph; honor; prize.

11) One of several other plants, popularly so called as resembling in some way the palm, or, especially, as substituted for it in church usage.

12) See Macrozamia.

13) A flat end formed on a tie-rod or strut, through which the rivets or bolts are passed to secure the piece to the rest of the structure.

14) To handle; manipulate.

15) To conceal in the palm of the hand, in the manner of jugglers or cheaters.

16) To impose by fraud: generally followed by upon before the person and off before the thing: as, to palm off trash upon the public.

panel:

1) A piece, especially a rectangular piece, as of cloth, parchment, or wood.

2) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury; a jury-list. See def. 3.

3) In painting, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas; also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.

4) A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts.

5) In joinery, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails: as, the panels of doors, window-shutters, etc. See cut under door.

6) In masonry, one of the faces of a hewn stone.

7) In dress-making, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff appliqué, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between.

8) In bookbinding, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands.

9) In coal-mining, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40, 50, or even 60 yards wide. Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side.

10) In law: The persons summoned to sit on a jury.

11) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

12) In scots law, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance.

13) The stomach of a hawk.

14) Milit., a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed.

15) In sporting, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

16) In carpentry, a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal.

17) To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle.

18) To form with panels; divide into or decorate with panels: as, to panel a wainscot; to panel a dress.

19) To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground.

20) In telegraphy, to arrange in parallel, as wires.

21) A heap of dressed ore.

pangeometry:

1) The system of geometry which simply dispenses with Euclid's parallel postulate, using neither it nor any contrary assumption. It is therefore undifferentiated as between Euclidean and Bolyaian geometry.

2) That geometry which results from an extension of the properties of ordinary space, especially non-Euclidean geometry.

pangrammatist:

1) One who occupies himself with framing sentences containing every letter of the alphabet.

pantology:

1) Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; also, a work giving or professing to give information on all subjects, or a summary or universal knowledge.

panometric: None

pantometry:

1) Universal measurement.

2) Measurement by means of the pantometer.

parabola:

1) A curve commonly defined as the intersection of a cone with a Plane parallel with its side.

2) By extension, any algebraical curve, or branch of a curve, having the line at infinity as a real tangent.

3) Same as parabole.

parabolic:

1) Having the form or outline of a. parabola; of, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola.

2) Having only one point at infinity, or otherwise determined in character by the coalescence of two quantities.

3) y = a + bx + cx + dx + ex + etc.

4) A space in which the sum of the three angles of every triangle is equal to two right angles: so called because the two points at infinity on every straight line in such space coincide; also, every point in every plane in such a space is a point of no curvature, and is therefore a parabolic point.

5) Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable.

6) Of or pertaining to parabole; of the nature of parabole.

7) A parabola so approaching a curve that their distance apart becomes and remains less than any given distance, though never zero.

8) A parabola or paraboloid.

paraboliform:

1) Tangent to the line at infinity.

paraboloid:

1) A solid or surface of the second degree some of whose plane-sections are parabolas.

2) Paraboloidal.

3) The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

4) A curve whose equation is of the form ax = y.

paraboloidal:

1) Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

paracentric:

1) Approaching to or departing from the center.

paradox:

1) A statement or proposition which at first view seems absurd, or at variance with common sense, or which actually or apparently contradicts some ascertained truth or received opinion, though on investigation or when explained it may appear to be well founded. As a rhetorical figure its use is well exemplified in the first quotation.

2) The platypus or water-mole, Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

paradoxer:

1) One who indulges in paradox, or who proposes a paradox.

paradoxical:

1) Of the nature of a paradox; characterized by paradoxes; apparently absurd, yet true.

2) Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions: applied to persons.

parallatic: None

parallax:

1) An apparent displacement of an object observed, due to real displacement of the observer, so that the direction of the former with reference to the latter is changed.

2) In optics, an apparent shifting of the spider-lines in a telescope-reticle as the eye is moved before the eyepiece: it is due to the non-coincidence of the threads with the focal plane of the object-glass.

parallel:

1) To place in a position parallel to something else; make parallel.

2) To make conformable to something else; make the same or closely similar in many or all essential particulars.

3) To match; equal; rival.

4) To show or furnish an equal to, or an equivalent for.

5) To compare.

6) To take a course parallel with.

7) To be like or equal; agree.

8) In archery, having the same diameter throughout its length; cylindrical: said of an arrow.

9) In electricity, the connection of two or more electric circuits or pieces of apparatus such that the current divides between them, that is, that they receive or produce the same voltage but different currents. Also called multiple.

10) In geometry, of lines (according to Euclid in his definition of parallel straight lines), lying in the same plane but never meeting however far they may be produced in either direction; of planes, never meeting however far they may be produced; in modern geometry, intersecting at infinity.

11) Having the same direction, tendency, or course.

12) Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts: as, a parallel case; parallel passages in the Evangelists.

13) In music: Of two voice-parts, progressing so that the interval between them remains the same.

14) Of tonalities, same as relative.

15) In entorn., parallel-sided: as, parallel elytra,wings, etc.

16) Milit., same as parallels. See II., 5.

17) In music. See motion.

18) A line parallel to another line.

19) The intersection of a sphere by a plane perpendicular to its axis: such intersections of the terrestrial sphere are parallels of latitude, and are commonly represented on maps by lines drawn to every five or ten degrees (or less distances) between the equator and the poles. See latitude, 4.

20) Comparison made by placing things side by side: as, to draw a parallel between two characters.

21) A thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

22) Milit., a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defenses, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place.

23) In printing, a mark of reference in a printed text, thus ║, used to direct attention to a marginal note or a foot-note.

24) In music. See I., 4.

parallelogram:

1) In geometry, a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.

2) A pantograph.

parallelogrammatic:

1) Of or relating to a parallelogram.

2) Having the shape of a parallelogram: as, a parallelogrammatic mark.

paralogism:

1) In logic, fallacious argument or false reasoning; reasoning which is false in form—that is, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

paralogy:

1) False reasoning; paralogism.

parameter:

1) in mathematics,: The third proportional to any diameter of a conic section and its conjugate diameter: specifically this is the parameter of the former of these diameters. The parameter of the transverse axis is called the principal parameter, or the parameter of the curve.

2) Any constant quantity entering into an equation

3) A variable quantity of which the coordinates of a geometrical locus are direct functions. Thus, the coördinates of every universal algebraic curve can be expressed as rational functions of a single parameter.

4) In crystallography, the ratio of the three axes which defines the position of any plane of a crystal; more specifically, the ratio belonging to the unit or fundamental plane for a given species: this axial ratio and the angular inclination of the axes constitute the crystalline elements for a species.

parasang:

1) A Persian measure of length, reckoned by Herodotus at 30 stadia, and thus equivalent to about English miles. At different times and places, however, the parasang has been equivalent to 30, 40, or 60 Greek stadia.

part:

1) Partly; partially; in some measure.

2) An abbreviation of participle.

3) A separate division, fraction, or fragment of a whole; a section or division; a piece: as, a part of the money; a part of the true cross.

4) A division of a thing not separated in reality, but considered or mentioned by itself: as, the younger part of the community.

5) In mathematics, an exact divisor: as, three is the fourth part of twelve: the opposite of multiple, though divisor is the preferable correlative; an equal constituent portion; one of several or many equal quantities into which a thing may be divided.

6) An organic or essential element; a constituent division of a whole; a member; an organ: as, a vital part; the hinder parts of an animal.

7) In music: One of the voices or instruments involved in the production of a concerted piece or passage.

8) The melody or succession of tones intended for one of the voices or instruments in a harmonic or concerted piece; a voice-part.

9) The written or printed score which a single performer uses in the performance of concerted music: as, a horn part; to write out in parts.

10) Individual share; portion; moiety.

11) Interest; concern; share.

12) Share of action or influence; allotted duty; function, office, or business: as, to take an active part in public affairs.

13) The character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; a rôle; also, the words spoken by an actor in such a character.

14) Share of ability, mental endowment, or acquirement; in the plural, abilities; powers; facultis; talents; accomplishments.

15) Side or party, or the cause or interest represented by one side or party; cause: as, to take one's part; for my part, I object.

16) Region; quarter; place; spot.

17) State; condition; plight.

18) Act; action; conduct.

19) [⟨part, verb] The parting of the hair.

20) In grammar, one of certain leading parts of a verb-system, from which, when given, the rest can be inferred.

21) Synonyms Part, Piece, Section, Portion, Share, Division. Part is the general word for that which is less than the whole: as, the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts. Piece is a part taken from a whole: as, a piece of meat; the dish was broken or the tree was torn to pieces. Section is a part cut off, or viewed as cut off, from the rest: as, a section of land, of the party. Portion is often used in a stilted way where part, would be simpler and better; portion has always some suggestion of allotment or assignment: as, this is my portion; a portion of Scripture; “Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me” (Luke x v. 12). Share is still more suggestive of the person connected with the matter: as. his share in the work; his portion of his father's estate was $100,000,and he insisted upon receiving his share at once. A division is one of two or more parts made by design, the parts still remaining connected: as, a division of an army or a fleet, of a subject, of a country. See particle.

22) Abilities, Gifts, Talents, etc. See genius.

23) Technically, in assaying, to separate (silver from its alloy with gold) by dissolving out (the silver) with nitric acid.

24) To give up; part with; pay (money); shell out: as, he parted well.

25) To divide; separate or break into parts or pieces; sever.

26) To divide into shares; distribute in parts.

27) To cause to separate; cause to go different ways; separate; sunder.

28) Specifically, to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line or parting; arrange (the hair) by dividing it more or less symmetrically.

29) To draw or hold apart; separate by intervening: as, to part combatants.

30) Nautical, to break or rend; suffer the breaking of: as, the ship parted her cable.

31) To leave; quit; depart from.

32) To mix; mingle.

33) Synonyms To sever, issever, sunder, dismember, tear asunder, disjoin, disconnect, disunite.

34) To become separated or detached; stand, fall, or move apart; separate; divide: as, her lips parted; our routes parted.

35) To break; give way; become rent, severed, or detached: as, the cable parted.

36) To let go; relinquish; give up: with with or from: as, the miser will not part with his money.

37) To go away; depart; set out; leave; retire:with from or with, to take leave of; bid farewell to.

38) To take part or have a share; share; partake.

partial:

1) Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total.

2) In botany, subordinate; secondary: as, a partial umbel, peduncle, or involucre.

3) Inclined to favor one party in a cause or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent; exhibiting favoritism; in a restricted sense, unjust or unfair through favoritism.

4) Greatly or unduly inclined to favor a person or thing; having a liking for, or a prejudice in favor of, an object: when used in the predicate, with to before the object.

5) 3 and Prejudiced, prepossessed, warped, unfair, one-sided.

6) Same as partial tone.

partibility:

1) The quality of being partible; susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability: as, the partibility of an inheritance.

partible:

1) Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

particate:

1) A rood of land.

particular:

1) Of or concerning a part; pertaining to some and not to all; special; not general.

2) Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately.

3) Properly belonging to a single person, place, or thing; peculiar; specially characteristic: as, the particular properties of a plant.

4) Hence Personal; private; individual.

5) Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; specially noteworthy; not ordinary; unusual;notable; striking.

6) Attentive to or noting details; minute in examination; careful.

7) Containing or emphasizing details; minute;circumstantial; detailed: as, a full and particular account of an accident.

8) Peculiar; singular; standing out from what is general or ordinary, especially in the way of showing pointed personal attention.

9) Nice in taste; precise; fastidious: as, a man very particular in his diet or dress.

10) In logic, not general; not referring to the whole extent of a class, but only to some individual or individuals in it.

11) =Syn. 1–3. Separate, distinctive.

12) 3 and Peculiar, etc. see special.

13) Circumstantial, etc. See minute.

14) 9, Exact, scrupulous.

15) A single instance or matter; a single point or circumstance; a distinct, separate, or minute part or detail.

16) A specialist; one who devotes himself to doing things on his own account and not in partnership.

17) Private account or interest; personal interest or concern; part; portion; account.

18) Individual state or character; special peculiarity.

19) A minute and detailed account; a minute: as, a particular of premises; a particular of a plaintiff's demand, etc.

20) Something specially made for, belonging to, or the choice of a person: as, he drank a glass of his own particular.

21) To particularize.

22) A humorous name for a London fog.

partition:

1) The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing: as, the partition of a kingdom among several other states.

2) The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction.

3) Separate part; apartment; compartment.

4) That by which different parts are separated.

5) In architecture, a dividing wall; a wall or barrier which serves to separate one apartment from another in a building.

6) In botany, the division of a parted leaf; also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit; a dissepiment.

7) In zoology, specifically, a party-wall, septum, or dissepiment.

8) In law, a division of property among co-owners by their agreement or by judicial proceeding.

9) In music. Same as score.

10) In logic and rhetoric, the separation of an integrate whole into its integrant parts; the separation of any whole into its parts, except that the separation of a genus into its species, or of a species into genus and difference, is not so called.

11) In mathematics, a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. Thus, the partitions of are , and

12) To separate into parts.

13) To make a selection of elements possessing a common characteristic: as, to partition a manifold.

14) To divide by walls or partitions.

15) To divide into shares: as, to partition an estate.

parva logicalia:

1) The name given in the middle ages to the branches of logic which were treated in the various sup-plements added from time to time to the Sum-mulæ of Petrus Hispanus.

passion:

1) To be affected with passion; be extremely agitated, especially with grief; sorrow.

2) To give a passionate character to; imbue with passion; impassionate.

3) In religious art, a representation of the passion of Christ: as, the greater and lesser passions of Albrecht Dürer.

4) The state of being affected or acted on by something external; a passive as opposed to an active state.

5) Susceptibility of impression from external agents; receptivity to impressions.

6) Suffering; especially, the sufferings of Christ on the cross; more specifically, his sufferings subsequent to the Last Supper, sometimes distinguished from those of the crucifixion: as, “by thy Cross and Passion,” Book of Common Prayer.

7) Physical disorder, or suffering resulting from it; disease.

8) Emotion; specifically, intense or vehement emotion, occupying the mind in great part for a considerable period, and commanding the most serious action of the intelligence; an abounding or controlling emotion, such as ambition. avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, etc.; a strong deep feeling.

9) Zeal; ardor; vehement or ruling desire.

10) Love; ardent affection; amorous desire.

11) Grief; sorrow.

12) Vehement anger; rage: sometimes used absolutely: as, in a passion.

13) An object of great admiration or desire; something indulged in, pursued, or cultivated with extreme and serious ardor: as, poetry became a passion with him.

14) A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling.

15) Same as passion-music.

16) Synonyms Passion, Affection; wrath, fury; fervor; rapture, transport. As compared with affection, the distinctive mark of passion is that it masters the mind, so that the person becomes seemingly its subject or its passive instrument, while an affection, though moving, affecting, or influencing one, still leaves him his self-control. The secondary meanings of the two words keep this difference.

passive:

1) Suffering; not acting; inactive; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

2) Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance: as, passive obedience; passive submission to the laws.

3) In grammar, expressive of the suffering or enduring of some action, or the being affected by some action: applied to a derivative mode of conjugation, by which that which is the object of the other or “active” form is made the subject of the enduring of the verbal action: thus, Lydia a me amatur, ‘Lydia is loved by me,’ is corresponding passive to ego Lydiam amo, ‘I love Lydia.’

patient:

1) Enduring; physically able to support or endure; having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure or to be proof against: followed by of before the thing endured: as, patient of labor or pain; patient of heat or cold.

2) Having or manifesting that temper or east of mind which endures pain, trial, provocation, or the like without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions or evils with fortitude, calmness, or submission; full of composure or equanimity; submissive; unrepining: as, a patient person, or a person of patient temper; patient under afflictions.

3) Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over-eager or impetuous.

4) Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

5) Capable of bearing; susceptible.

6) Synonyms Uncomplaining, unrepining, long-suffering, brave.

7) Assiduous, indefatigable.

8) A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected: opposed to agent.

9) A sufferer.

10) Specifically A sufferer under bodily indisposition undergoing medical treatment: commonly used as a correlative to physician or nurse.

11) Agent and patient. See agent.

12) Reflexively, to compose (one's self); be patient.

13) Receiving impressions; being the subject of external agents; passive.

Pavo:

1) In ornithology, the typical genus of Pavoninæ, having the upper tail-coverts in the male developed into a magnificent train capable of being erected and spread into a disk, the tarsi spurred, and the head crested; the peacocks.

2) A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius.

peach-blossom:

1) The flower of the peach. See peach A collectors’ name of a moth, Thyatira batis.

2) A canary-yellow color; also, a pink color more yellowish than rose-pink.

3) Pertaining to or resembling the blossom of a peach-tree.

pedal:

1) Pertaining to or connected with a foot or the feet: as, pedal extremities.

2) Technically— Of or pertaining to a foot-like part of the body, as of a mollusk; podial: as, a pedal ganglion.

3) Of or pertaining to the pes or hind foot only: opposed to manual.

4) Pertaining to the feet of perpendiculars let fall from one point upon tangents to a fixed locus called a basis.

5) 4 (ped′ al). In music, relating to a pedal.

6) In conchology: Any muscle of the foot or podium of a univalve. The posterior adductor of a bivalve, when there are two. See cuts under Astartidæ and Tridaenidæ.

7) Any part of a machine or apparatus which is intended to receive and transmit power from the foot of the operator; a treadle: as, the pedals of a bicycle.

8) In musical instruments, a foot-lever; a metal or wooden key or projecting bar operated by the foot. , ,

9) Same as organ-point.

10) A pedal curve or surface, or one of which another is the pedal curve or surface.

11) In geometry, pertaining to the feet of transversals on to the sides of a triangle through a given point and the vertices.

12) In geometry, a pedal triangle (which see, under triangle).

13) To work a pedal; use the pedals, as of a piano, organ, bicycle, etc.

pedimeter:

1) Same as podometer.

pedimetric:

1) Pertaining to pedimetry.

pedimetry:

1) Measurement by paces.

Pegasus:

1) In class, myth., the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by perseus.

2) One of the ancient northern constellations.

3) [NL.] In ichthyology, the typical genus of Pegasidæ, containing fishes of strange form, suggestive of the winged horse of classic mythology.

pelecoid:

1) A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two concave quadrantal ares and a semicircle. Also spelled pelicoid.

pencil:

1) See pencel.

2) In medicine, to apply a remedy to (an inflamed spot, etc.) with a fine brush: as, to pencil a wound with lunar caustic.

3) To paint or draw; execute with a pencil or in pencil; mark with penciling or as with a pencil: as, finely penciled eyebrows.

4) To write with a pencil.

5) A small fine brush, such as may be used by a painter in laying on paints; technically, a special type of pointed brush the hairs of which are held by a quill ferrule with a wooden handle which is often detachable.

6) Figuratively, the art of painting; also, skill in painting or delineation; style of delineation.

7) An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, colored chalk, or a material of similar properties, and having a tapering end; specifically, a thin strip of such substance in closed in a cylinder of soft wood or in a metal case with a tapering end.

8) Writing done with a pencil, as distinguished from that done with ink: as, a note written in pencil.

9) In optics, all the rays of light which diverge from or converge to a given point.

10) In geometry, the figure formed by a number of lines which meet in one point.

11) In zoology, a tuft or little brush, as of hair or feathers. Also called penicillium.

12) See the adjectives.

pendulum:

1) Anything that hangs down from a point of attachment and is free to swing.

2) In mech., a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and its acquired energy of motion.

3) A chandelier or lamp pendent from a ceiling.

4) A guard-ring of a watch and its attachment, by which the watch is attached to a chain.

5) A pendulum that at some point of its path closes a circuit, this in turn either reporting the beats of the pendulum at distant stations for time-comparisons, or directly controlling a number of clocks. See electric clock, under clock.

6) See the adjectives.

7) A pump in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is controlled by a pendulum.

8) A pump the handle of which swings on either side of its center of suspension.

9) A pendulum consisting of a spherical bob suspended from a cord or wire.

penetrability:

1) Susceptibility of being penetrated; capability of occupying a place occupied at the same time by something else.

peninvariant:

1) Same as seminvariant.

penny:

1) In archery, a measure of weight for arrows, equal to one twelfth of the weight of a new (British) silver shilling: as, a 4s. 6d. arrow.

2) A silver coin weighing 22 ½ grains, or the 240th part of a Tower pound.

3) In Great Britain, a copper (since 1860 bronze) token coin, of which twelve are equal to a shilling and 240 to a pound sterling.

4) In the United States, a cent.

5) An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

6) Money in general: as, it cost a pretty penny (a good round sum); to turn an honest penny.

7) Pound: only in composition, in the phrases fourpenny, sixpenny, eightpenny, tenpenny nails, designating nails of such sizes that 1,000 will weigh 4, 6, 8, or 10 pounds.

pennyweight:

1) A proportional measure of one-twelfth, used in stating the fineness of silver. See carat.

2) Originally, a weight equal to that of the Anglo-Norman silver penny, 22 ½ grains, or of a Tower pound; now, and since the eighteenth year of Henry VIII., when the use of the Tower pound was forbidden, a weight of 24 grains, or of a troy ounce. Abbreviated dwt.

pensioner:

1) One who lives in a pension or boarding-house; one who lives in any institution as a boarder; a boarder.

2) One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, etc.

3) A person who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependent.

4) In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income: the same as a commoner at Oxford.

penta-:

1) An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning ‘five.’

pentace:

1) A pentahedral summit.

pentad:

1) The number five, in the abstract: a set of five things considered together: as, the Pythagorean pentad: correlated with monad, dyad, triad, tetrad, etc.

2) Specifically A period of five consecutive years.

3) In chem., an element one atom of which will combine with five univalent atoms or radicals; a pentavalent element.

4) A period of five days, introduced by Dove for use in climatological study. The pentads begin January 1–5, and continue in groups of five days each throughout the ordinary year. The twelfth pentad, from February 25-March 1, may be increased by one day, namely, February 29th, without disturbing the calendar dates of the subsequent pentads.

pentagon:

1) In geometry, a figure of five sides and five angles: if all the sides and all the angles are equal it is a regular pentagon.

2) In fortification, a fort with five bastions.

pentagram:

1) In geometry, a five-sided polygram.

2) A five-pointed or five-lobed figure, as the figure of a five-rayed star; specifically, the magic sign also called pentacle. See pentacle.

pentahedral:

1) Having five faces.

pentagrammatic:

1) Having the figure of a pentagram.

pentahedrical:

1) Same as pentahedral.

pentahedron:

1) A solid figure having five faces.

pentalemma:

1) In logic, a dilemma with five members.

pentalpha:

1) A five-pointed star; a pentacle. See pentacle, and cut under pentagram.

pentagle: None

pentangular:

1) Having five angles.

penumbra:

1) A surrounding fringe or border, as in the distribution of metamorphic effects produced by an igneous mass.

2) The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting a part of the light from a luminous body.

3) The gray fringing border which surrounds the dark umbra or nucleus of a sun-spot.

4) In painting, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

peonia:

1) In Mexico, a name applied to several plants with tuberous roots, especially to two composites, Perezia runcinata and Zexmenia podocephala, because of the resemblance of their roots to those of Pæonia officinalis.

2) In Spanish America, a land-measure, not now used and not well defined in extent.

3) In Spanish-American countries, a small bright-colored seed of several plants, especially of Abrus Abrus, Dolicholus phaseoloides, and Erythrina coralloides, often used for playing games of chance, such as draughts. See colorin.

percase:

1) Perhaps; perchance.

perceivable:

1) Capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses; perceptible.

2) Capable of being known or understood.

perceive:

1) In general, to become aware of; gain a knowledge of (some object or fact).

2) Specifically, to come to know by direct experience; in psychology, to come to know by virtue of a real action of the object upon the mind (commonly upon the senses), though the knowledge may be inferential; know through external or internal intuition.

3) Synonyms Observe, Notice, etc. See see.

percentage:

1) Rate or proportion per hundred: as, the percentage of loss; the percentage of oxygen in some compound, or of pure metal in an ore; specifically, in com., an allowance, duty, commission, or rate of interest on a hundred; loosely, proportion in general.

percentile:

1) In mathematics, a point upon a curve of errors which corresponds to a certain percentage of the total number of observations under discussion.

2) In percentage: as, percentile measurement.

3) See the first quotation.

percept:

1) The immediate object in perception, in the sense in which that word is used by modern psychologists.

perceptibility:

1) The property of being perceptible: as, the perceptibility of light or color.

2) Perception; power of perceiving.

perceptible:

1) Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable; noticeable.

2) Synonyms Visible, discernible, noticeable. See sensible.

perceptibleness:

1) The state or property of being perceptible; perceptibility.

perceptibly:

1) In a perceptible manner; in a degree or to an amount that may be perceived or noticed.

perception:

1) Originally, and most commonly down to the middle of the eighteenth century, cognition; thought and sense in general, whether the faculty, the operation, or the resulting idea.

2) The mental faculty, operation, or resulting construction of the imagination, of gaining knowledge by virtue of a real action of an object upon the mind.

3) An immediate judgment founded on sense or other real action of the object upon the mind, more or less analogous to what takes place in vision.

4) In law, participation in receipts; community of interest in income: as, the perception of profits.

perceptional:

1) Of or pertaining to perception: as, perceptional insanity.

perceptive:

1) Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving; consisting in perception.

2) The perceptive faculties.

perceptiveness:

1) The faculty of perception.

2) Readiness to acquire knowledge from sensations.

perceptivity:

1) The character of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking; perception.

perceptivity:

1) The character of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking; perception.

perceptual:

1) Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of perception.

pearch:

1) An obsolete spelling of perch and perch.

percipency: None

percipiency:

1) The act or power of perceiving; the state of being percipient; perception.

2) Specifically, the state of mind, faculty, or mental processes of a percipient. See percipient, n., 2.

percipient:

1) Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

2) One who or that which perceives, or has the faculty of perception.

3) Specifically, one to whom the unexpressed thoughts of another (called the agent) are sought to be transferred in conducting telepathic experiments.

perdurability:

1) The quality of being perdurable; prolonged durableness; everlastingness.

perdurable:

1) Lasting; continuing long; everlasting; imperishable.

peremptory:

1) Unquestionably; positively.

2) That precludes or does not admit of debate, question, or expostulation; hence, express; authoritative; positive; absolute: as, a, peremptory command or call.

3) In law, final; determinate; absolute and unconditional: as, a peremptory action or exception.

4) Fully resolved; resolute; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatic: said of persons.

5) Positively settled upon; that positively must be done, etc.

6) Synonyms and Authoritative, Dogmatic, etc. See magisterial.

7) Express, absolute, imperative, categorical.

8) A peremptory order.

perfect:

1) Brought to a consummation; fully finished; carried through to completion in every detail; finished in every part; completed.

2) Full; whole; entire; complete; existing in the widest extent or highest degree.

3) In botany, having both stamens and pistils; hermaphrodite: said of a flower, also of a whole plant, as opposed to monæcious, diæcious, etc.

4) Without blemish or defect; lacking in nothing; of the best, highest, or most complete type; exact or unquestionable in every particular: as, a perfect likeness; one perfect but many imperfect specimens; a perfect face; specifically, complete in moral excellence; entirely good.

5) Sound; of sound mind; sane.

6) Completely skilled; thoroughly trained or efficient: as, perfect in discipline. Compare letter-perfect.

7) Completely effective; satisfactory in every respect.

8) Quite certain; assured.

9) Entire; out and out; utter; very great: as, a perfect horror of serpents; a perfect shower of brickbats met them; a perfect stranger.

10) In music: Of an interval, melodic or harmonic, belonging to the first and simplest group of consonances, that in which inversion does not change the character of the interval: as, a perfect unison, octave, fifth, or fourth: opposed to imperfect, diminished, augmented. These intervals are now often also called major.

11) Of a chord, cadence, or period, complete; fully satisfactory. Thus, a perfect chord or triad is a triad, major or minor, in its original position; a perfect cadence is a simple authentic or plagal cadence; and a perfect period is one that is fully balanced or filled out.

12) In medieval music, of rhythm, time, or measure, triple. See measure

13) Synonyms Faultless, blameless, unblemished, holy.

14) In grammar, the perfect tense. See above.

15) To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; bring to completion or perfection: as, to perfect a picture or a statue.

16) To make perfect; instruct fully; make fully informed or skilled: as, to perfect one's self in the principles of architecture; to perfect soldiers in discipline.

17) Synonyms To accomplish, consummate.

18) In the Echinodermata, having the entire series of ambulacral plates perforated from pole to pole, that is, from base to summit of corona.

perfection:

1) Performance; accomplishment.

2) The state of being perfect, as in material, form, design, composition, construction, operation, action, qualification, etc.; that degree of excellence which leaves nothing to be desired, or in which nothing requisite is wanting; entire freedom from defect, blemish, weakness, or liability to err or fail; supreme excellence, whether moral or material; completeness or thoroughness: as, perfection in an art; fruits in perfection; the perfection of beauty: often used concretely: as, she is perfection.

3) A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or acquirement that is characterized by excellence or is of great worth or value; excellency.

4) The extreme; the highest degree; consummation: as, the perfection of cruelty.

5) In medieval music, triple rhythm or measure. See measure

6) With the highest degree of excellence or success: as, he acted the part to perfection.

7) Synonyms Perfectness, completion, consummation.

8) To complete; make perfect.

periastral:

1) Of or pertaining to the periastron.

periastron:

1) In the orbit of any heavenly body which moves around another, the point where the former approaches nearest to the primary: usually applied to double stars, but also generally to any satellite.

perigean:

1) Pertaining to the perigee; occuring when the moon is in her perigee.

perigee:

1) That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth: when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be in her perigee.

perigon:

1) An angular quantity of 360°, or four right angles.

perigonal:

1) In chartography, preserving the angels as nearly as possible under the conditioin of preserving the relative areas exactly.

2) Same as perigonial.

perihelion:

1) That point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to aphelion.

perihelium: None

perihelioned:

1) Having, as a planet or comet, passed its perihelion.

perijove:

1) The point in the orbit of any onr of Jupiter's satellites where it comes nearest to the planet.

perimeter:

1) The circumference, border, or outer boundary of a superficial figure; also, the measure of this boundary.

2) An instrument for determining the visual power of different parts of the retina and plotting areas of distinct vision.

perimetric:

1) Of or pertaining to the perimeter or external boundary of a body: as, perimetric measurements.

2) 2. Pertaining to perimetry.

3) Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the uterus.

peroid: None

peripatetic:

1) Walking about; itinerant.

2) [capitalized] Of or pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or the sect of his followers; Aristotelian: as, the Peripatetic philosophers.

3) One who walks about; an itinerant; a pedestrian.

4) [capitalized] A follower of Aristotle(384-322 b. c.), a great Greek philosopher. In the middle ages the word was often used to signify a logician. See Aristotelianism.

5) plural Instruction after the manner of Aristotle; instruction by lectures.

6) plural Journeyings here and there; a continual going to and fro.

peripatetical:

1) Same as peripatetic.

Peripateticism: None

periphery:

1) In geom., the circumference of a circle; by extension, the boundary-line of any closed figure; the perimeter.

2) The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface generally.

3) Pertaining to a periphery.

periphratic:

1) Same as periphractic.

periphraxy:

1) The number of times a surface or region must be cut through before it ceases to be periphractic.

2) In geometry: The state of being periphractic.

3) The reduction of a periphractic surface or region to one that is not periphractic by cutting it across.

perisaturnium:

1) The point in the orbit of any one of Saturn';s satellites where it comes nearest to Saturn.

Periscii: None

perk:

1) An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of park.

2) A horizontal pole or bar serving as a support for various purposes, as a perch for birds or as the ridge-pole of a tent, or used for the hanging of yarns, skins, etc., to dry, or against which sawn timber may be stacked while seasoning, etc.

3) To peer; look narrowly or sharply.

4) To examine thoroughly.

5) Neat; trim; smart; hence, pert; airy; jaunty; proud.

6) An obsolete form of perch.

7) To toss or jerk the head with affected smartness; be jaunty or pert: sometimes with an impersonal it.

8) To hold up smartly; prick up.

9) To dress; make spruce or smart; smarten; prank.

permanent:

1) Lasting or intended to last indefinitely; fixed or enduring in character, condition, state, position, occupation, use, or the like; remaining or intended to remain unchanged or unremoved; not temporary or subject to change; abiding: as, a permanent building; permanent colors; permanent employment; permanent possession.

2) In zoology, always present in a species or group.

3) In the plural, a general name for light cotton cloth, sometimes glazed and generally dyed in bright colors.

permutant:

1) In mathematics, a sum of n quantities which are represented by the different permutations of n indices.

permutation:

1) Interchange; concurrent changes; mutual change; change in general.

2) Exchange; barter.

3) In mathematics, a linear arrangement of objects resulting from a change of their order.

4) In philology, the mutation or interchange of consonants, especially of allied consonants.

perpendicular:

1) Perfectly vertical; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; passing (if extended through the center of the earth; coinciding with the direction of gravity.

2) In geometry, meeting a given line or surface (to which it is said to be perpendicular) at right angles.

3) In zoology, forming a right angle with the longitudinal or latitudinal axis of the body: as, a perpendicular head; epimeron perpendicular, etc.

4) A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line that coincides in direction with a radius of the earth or with the direction of gravity.

5) 2. In geometry, a line that meets another line or a place at right angles, or makes equal angles with it on every side.

6) In gunnery, a small instrument for finding the center-line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object; a gunner's level.

7) In ship-building, one of the three conventional lines perpendicular to the line of the keel, used as reference lines from which measurements in the fore-and-aft direction are taken.

Peroetuant: None

perrotatory:

1) Passing completely through a series from one member to the next, and then from the last to the first member again.

perse: None

Persepoliation: None

person:

1) To represent as a person; personify.

2) 1. A mask anciently worn by actors, covering the whole head, and varying according to the character to be represented; hence, a mask or disguise.

3) The character represented by such a mask or by the player who wore it; hence, character; rôle; the part which one assumes or sustains on the stage or in life.

4) A human being; a man, woman, or child; an individual; in a broader sense, a self-conscious being. See def. 9, and personality, 1.

5) . An individual of importance, distinction, or dignity; a personage.

6) In an affected sense, an individual of no importance or not entitled to social recognition: commonly applied to female servants or employees: as, a capable young person as milliner's assistant; a respectable person as cook.

7) The rector of a parish; a parson.

8) The human form in its characteristic completeness; the body of the living man or woman with all that belongs to it; bodily form; external appearance: as, offenses against the person; the king's person was held sacred; the adornment of the person.

9) In biology and morphology, an individual in a narrow sense, as the shoot or bud of a plant, a polypite or medusa, a zoöid, etc. , ,

10) In law: A living human being.

11) A human being having rights and duties before the law; one not a slave. In old Roman law slaves were not considered to be persons.

12) A being, whether natural or artificial, whether an individual or a body corporate other than the state, having rights and duties before the law.

13) [cap. or lowercase] In theology, a term used in definitions of the Trinity for what is individual in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, distinguishing one from the other: opposed to essence, which denotes what is common to them.

14) In grammar, one of three relations in which a subject stands related to a verb, and which are in many languages distinguished by differences in the form of the verb itself: namely, the first person, that of the speaker; the second, that of the one spoken to; and the third, that of the person or thing spoken of.

15) In the flesh; actually; with bodily presence, and not by deputy or representative: as, he came in person; he paid the money in person.

16) See color.

17) The Holy Ghost.

18) An expression common in legal phraseology to indicate any one not a party to a contract, relation, or legal proceeding under consideration: as, the liability of members of a corporation to third persons. =Syn. 2-4. Person, Individual, Personage. Person is the most general and common word for a human being, of either sex and of any age or social grade, without emphasizing the fact that there is but one, or, if there are more than one, viewing them severally: as, I met a person who said, etc. Individual views a person as standing alone, or persons as standing seperately before the mind: as, the rights of the individual; the rights of the individual; it is incorrect to use individual for person unemphatically: as, there were several individuals in the room. A personage is an important, distinguished, or illustrious person: hence, the state has been called “a great moral personage.”

personal:

1) Pertaining to a person or self-conscious being as distinct or distinguihshed from a thing; having personality, or the character of a person; self-conscious; belonging to men and women, or to superhuman intelligences, and not to animals or things: as, a personal God; the personal object of a verb.

2) Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to a person or self-consciious individual as distinct or distinguished from others or from the community; individual: as, not a public but a personal matter; personal interests; personal property, etc.

3) Proper or directly applicable to a specific person or individual, or to his character, conduct, etc.; pointed, directed, or specifically applicable or applied, especially in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, to some particular individual (either one's self or another): as, a personal paragraph; personal abuse; personal remarkes.

4) Relating to one's self, or one's own experiences: as, personal reminiscences.

5) Done, effected, or made in person, and not by deputy or representative: as, a personal appearance; a personal interview; personal service of a summons; personal application is necessary.

6) Persent in person.

7) Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to the face or figure; corporeal: as personal beauty.

8) In grammar, denoting or pointing to the person; expressing the distinctions of the three persons: as, a personal pronoun; a personal verb.

9) An action for the recovery of money or specific chattles.

10) Any action other than one for the recovery of land.

11) Originally called personal because the remedy for deprivation was to recover damages enforceable against the person of the defendant. In the law of England the distinction between real and personal property is very nearly the same as the distinction between heritable and movable property in the law of Scotland.

12) Those who succeed to property and rights by virtue of a personal relation, or as deemed to represent in law the person.

13) In the law of real property, such a servitude as has not been constituted for the advantage of the estate, but has been granted on another's estate, only for the use of a person.

14) In law, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.

15) A short notice or paragraph in a newspaper referring to some person or persons.

personality:

1) The essential character of a person as distinguished from a thing; self-consciousness; existence as a self-conscious being; also, personal qualities or endowments considered collectively; a person. As a philosophical term personality commonly implies personal identity. See personal.

2) A personal characteristic or trait.

3) Limitation to particular persons or classes.

4) Direct applicability or application, as of a remark, an allusion, etc., to a person or individual: as, the personality of a remark.

5) An invidious or dreogatory remark made to or about a person, or his character, conduct, appearance, etc.: as, to indulge in personalities.

6) In law, personal estate. In this sense usually personalty.

7) in abnormal psychology, a group of experiences, split off or dissociated from the normal or primary personality of an individual, which become systematized and organized, and thus constitute a second, third, etc., independent (though imperfect) personality, appearing in alternation with the normal. The phenomena are sometimes termed those of double (triple, etc.) consciousness, or of double (triple, multiple) personality.

perspective-: None

persymmetric:

1) Same as persymmetrical.

persymmetrical:

1) Having, as a square matrix, all the elements of each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal alike.

pertinent:

1) Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign to the question; being to the point.

2) Pertaining or relating; that regards or has reference: with to or unto.

3) Synonyms Relevant, fit, proper, applicable, appertaining.

4) In Scots law, an appurtenant: used, chiefly in the pllural, in charters and dispositions in conjunction with parts: as, lands are disponed with parts and pertinents.

perturbation:

1) The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; commotion of the passions.

2) Variation; especially, irregular or violent variation.

3) A cause of disquiet.

4) In astronomy, a deviation of the motion of a planet or comet from a fixed orbit or from its regular velocity in that orbit.

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perturbative:

1) Causing or tending to cause perturbation; disturbing.

perverse:

1) Turned away or deviating from what is right, proper, correct, etc.; perverted.

2) Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable; self-willed.

3) Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

4) Untoward: as, ‘event perverse!”

5) A geometrical form related to another (of which it is said t. be the perverse) as the form of the image of an object in a plane mirror is to that of the object itself.

pervision: None

pessimission: None

pessimist:

1) One who accepts the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism, in either sense.

2) One who exaggerates the evils of life or is disposed to see only its dark side; one who is given to melancholy or depressing views of life.

3) Same as pessimistic.

pessimistic:

1) Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism, in any sense.

pessimistical:

1) Same as pessimistic.

petitio principii:

1) In logic, the assumption of that which in the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question: a fallacy or fault of reasoning belonging to argumentations whose conclusions really follow from their premises, either necessarily or with the degree of probability pretended, the fault consisting in the assumption of a premise which no person holding the antagonistic views will admit.

pfaffian:

1) In mathematics, the coefficient of the product of the alternate units in the nth power of a linear function of the binary products of 2n alternate units.

Pfaff's equation: None

Pfaff's problem: None

phenomenal:

1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phenomena, or the appearances of things, as distinguished from the things in themselves; pertaining to the occurrences or changing phases of matter or mind.

2) Of the nature of a phenomenon, or extraordinary fact in nature; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention or excite wonder; impressively notable or important; beyond what is common or usual; remarkable: as, the phenomenal growth of the United States; a brain of phenomenal size.

3) That which is in the nature of a phenomenon.

phenomenalism:

1) The philosophical doctrine that the phenomenal and the real are identical —that phenomena are the only realities. Also called externalism.

phenomenalist:

1) An adherent or disciple of phenomenalism.

phenomenality:

1) The character of being phenomenal, in either sense of that word.

phenomenalize:

1) To represent as a phenomenon; cause to figure as a phenomenon.

phenomenally:

1) As a phenomenon; as a mere phase or appearance.

2) In an extraordinary or surprising manner or degree.

phenomenism:

1) The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists.

phenomenist:

1) One who believes only in what he observes, or in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences; one who rejects a priori reasoning or necessary primary principles; one who does not believe in an invariable connection between cause and effect, but holds this to be nothing more than a habitually observed sequence.

phenomenize:

1) To bring into the world of experience.

phenomenological:

1) Of or pertaining to phenomenology; related or relating to phenomenology.

phenomenology:

1) In Kantian terminology, a division of the metaphysics of nature which determines motion and rest merely in respect to the mode of representing them as phenomena of sense.

2) In Hegelian philosophy, the exposition of the evolution of knowledge.

3) A description or history of phenomena.

Phenomenon: None

philosoph:

1) A philosopher: a word sometimes used with a contemptuous implication as nearly equivalent to philosophaster. Also, as French, philosophe.

philosophaster:

1) A pretender to philosophical knowledge; an incompetent philosopher.

philosophate:

1) To philosophize.

philosophation:

1) The act of philosophizing; philosophical speculation.

philosophdom:

1) Philosophs collectively; philosophism.

philosophema:

1) Same as philosopheme.

philosopheme:

1) Properly, a perfect demonstration.

2) Hence A theorem; a philosophical truth.

philosopher:

1) One who is devoted to the search for fundamental truth; in a restricted sense, one who is versed in or studies the metaphysical and moral sciences; a metaphysician.

2) One who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, especially to those of the Stoical school; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.

3) An alchemist: so called with reference to the search for the philosopher's stone.

4) One who deals in any magic art.

philosophic:

1) Of or pertaining to philosophy, in any sense; based on or in keeping or accordance with philosophy, or the ultimate principles of being, knowledge, or conduct.

2) Characteristic of or befitting a philosopher; calm; quiet; cool; temperate: as, philosophic indifference: a philosophic mind.

3) Composed, unruffled, serene, tranquil, imperturbable.

philosophical:

1) Philosophic.

2) Relating or belonging to philosophy or philosophers; proceeding from, based on, in keeping with, or used in philosophy or in philosophic study or research: as, a philosophical argument.

3) Befitting a philosopher; calm; temperate; wise; controlled by reason; undisturbed by passion; self-controlled.

4) Pertaining to or used in the study of natural philosophy: as, philosophical apparatus; a. philosophical instrument.

5) A student of philosophy; a philosopher.

6) plural Philosophical studies; philosophy.

philosophically:

1) In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.

philosophicalness:

1) The character of being philosophical.

philosophise:

1) See philosophize, philosophizer.

philosophiser: None

philosophism:

1) Spurious or ill-founded philosophy; the affectation of philosophy.

philosophistic:

1) Pertaining to the love or practice of philosophism, or spurious philosophy.

philosophistical:

1) Same as philosophistic.

philosophize:

1) To think or reason about the subjects of philosophy; meditate upon or discuss the fundamental principles of being, knowledge, or conduct; reason after the manner of philosophers; form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory. Also spelled philosophise.

philosophy:

1) The body of highest truth; the organized sum of science; the science of which all others are branches; the science of the most fundamental matters. ; ;

2) A special branch of knowledge of high speculative interest

3) Any such science, as alchemy (in Chaucer).

4) Theology: this nse of the word was common in the middle ages

5) Psychology and ethics; moral philosophy.

6) Physics; natural philosophy.

7) The fundamental part of any science; propædeutic considerations upon which a special science is founded; general principles connected with a science, but not forming part of it; a theory connected with any branch of human activity: as, the philosophy of. science; the philosophy of history; the philosophy of government.

8) A doctrine which aims to be philosophy in any of the above senses.

9) A calm temper which is unruffled by small annoyances; a stoical impassiveness under adversity

10) See the adjectives.

11) The philosophy of Hegel. Also called objective philosophy.

Phobos:

1) The inner of the two satellites of the planet Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall at Washington, in August, 1877.

phoronomics:

1) That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion; kinematics; the purely geometrical theory of motion.

phoronomy:

1) That branch of science which treats of the movements of organisms in space; that branch of science which treats of the vital movements of organisms.

2) Same as phoronomics.

3) The inference of force from motion.

photogrammetry:

1) The art of forming an orthogonal projection from two perspectives.

2) The scientific use of the photogrammeter; the taking of photographs for the purpose of constructing there-from the plan and elevation of the points photographed: sometimes loosely used to cover the entire science of constructing the plan and elevation of an object or of a series of points from photographs. See photogrammeter.

phototachometer:

1) An instrument for measuring the velocity of light.

phototachometrical:

1) Pertaining to phototachometry.

phototachometry:

1) The measurement of the velocity of light.

phototheodolite:

1) An instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs.

2) Specifically, a photographic surveying instrument or photogrammeter in which a photographic field-camera and its accessories are combined with a theodolite, enabling both topographical photographs and topographical angular measurements to be made by the same instrument.

physic:

1) To treat with physic or medicines; cure; heal; relieve.

2) To use cathartics or purgatives upon; purge.

3) To mix with some oxidizing body in order to eliminate phosphorus and sulphur, as in the manufacture of iron.

4) Natural philosophy; physics. See physics.

5) The science of medicine; the medical art or profession; the healing art; medicine.

6) A medicine; a drug; a remedy for disease; also, drugs collectively.

7) A medicine that purges; a cathartic; a purge.

8) In dyeing, the nitromuriate of tin, or tin-spirits.

9) Synonyms See surgery.

10) Physical.

11) Medicinal.

physicomathematics: None

physicomental:

1) Pertaining to physical and mental phenomena or their mutual relations.

physicophilosophy: None

pik:

1) A Turkish unit of length, a cubit.

pill-box:

1) A box for holding pills.

2) Humorously, a kind of carriage.

pinch-plane:

1) A singularity of a surface consisting of a generating plane in the developable envelop of the planes having double contact with the surface where the two points of contact coincide.

pink:

1) A vessel or boat with a very narrow stern. Now called pinky.

2) To pierce; puncture; stab with a rapier or some similar weapon; make a hole or holes in.

3) To decorate with punctures or holes; tattoo.

4) Specifically

5) 3. To decorate, as any garment or article made of textile fabric or leather, by cutting small holes of regular shape in succession, scallops, loops, etc., at the edge, or elsewhere.

6) To make a hole.

7) Same as moss-pink.

8) locally, one of several other plants, namely: in Massachusetts, the wild pink, also the fringed polygala (see Polygala, 1); in Illinois, the scarlet painted cup, Castilleja coccinea; in the southeastern States, one of the wake-robins, Trillium stylosum.

9) Same as grass-pink (which see, under pink).

10) A plant of the bunch-flower family, Helonias bullata, found locally in swamps from southern New York to Virginia, and said also to occur on the higher Alleghanies. Its raceme of purple flowers is borne on a stout scape rising from a tuft of leaves which elongate after flowering-time.

11) A salacious story.

12) A puncture or small hole made by some sharp slender instrument such as a rapier or dagger; a stab-wound.

13) A small hole or eyelet punched in silk or other material with a pinking-iron; a scallop.

14) A plant of the genus Dianthus.

15) One of various plants of other genera, with some resemblance to the true pinks. See Lychnis, 2, moss-pink, and phrases below.

16) A red color of low chroma but high luminosity, inclining toward purple.

17) In painting, any one of several lakes of a yellow or greenish-yellow color, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white base, such as chalk or alumina.

18) A red coat or badge, or a person wearing one; specifically, a scarlet hunting-coat.

19) A small fish, so called from its color.

20) A young grayling.

21) A young salmon before its entry into the sea. See cut under parr.

22) A flower; in a figurative use, a beauty; hence, the flower or highest type or example of excellence in some particular; a supremely excellent or choice example or type of excellence: as, the pink of perfection.

23) Blood.

24) Sometimes same as pinkroot, 1 (United States), and cypress-vine (West Indies).

25) Of the color or hue called pink.

26) To tinge or dye with a pink color.

27) A finch; the chaffinch or spink, Fringilla cœlebs.

28) A game at cards: the same as post, 11.

29) To wink; peep slyly.

30) Small: said of the eyes and of other things.

pint:

1) A measure of capacity equal to half a quart.

pipe:

1) See the extract.

2) A simple tubular musical instrument, usually of wood.

3) One of the tubes of metal or of wood from which the tones of an organ are produced; an organ-pipe.

4) Any hollow or tubular thing or part: as, the pipe of a key.

5) A tube of metal, wood, or earthenware serving for various uses, as in the conveyance of water, gas, steam, or smoke: as, a. gas-pipe; a stove-pipe.

6) A large round cell in a bee-hive, used by the queen-bee.

7) A tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal substance. See chibouk, hooka, hubble-bubble, narghile.

8) A pipeful; a quantity of tobacco sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

9) A wine-measure, usually containing about 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons.

10) Same as pipe-roll.

11) The chief air-passage in breathing and speaking; the windpipe: as, to clear one's pipe.

12) The sound of the voice; the voice; also, a whistle or call of a bird.

13) Nautical, the whistle used by the boatswain and his mates to call or pipe the men to their various duties; also, the sounding of this instrument.

14) plural The bagpipe.

15) A spool, as of thread; a roll or quill on which embroidery-silk was wound.

16) A dingle or small ravine thrown out from a larger one.

17) In mining, an occurrence of ore in an elongated cylindrical or pipe-like mass, such as is characteristic of the so-called pipe-vein. See pipevein.

18) One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff; also, a pin used for piping or fluting.

19) In hair-dressing, a cylinder of clay used for curling the peruke.

20) In a steam-engine. See induction-pipe.

21) In metallurgy, a funnelshaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of occluded gas (largely hydrogen) during the cooling of the metal.

22) In the manufacture of black-ash or ballsoda (impure sodium carbonate) by the socalled Le Blanc ball-furnace process, one of very numerous hollow characteristic jets of flame which shoot out from the massed mixture of chalk, small coal, and sodium sulphate during the calcining process, and the beginning of the subsidence of which indicates the completion of the calcination. These jets are also called candles.

23) The puffin or sea-parrot, Fratercula arctica.

24) An obsolete form of pip.

25) To chirp, whistle, warble, or sing, as a bird.

26) To sound shrilly, as wind.

27) To cry; weep: sometimes with up: as, the children piped up at this.

28) To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or any similar instrument of music.

29) To make a shrill noise, as bees, in the hive before swarming.

30) To utter or emit, as notes, in a shrill or piping voice.

31) To play; produce on a pipe or similar musical instrument.

32) Nautical, to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle: as, to pipe the crew to grog or to prayers.

33) To provide or supply with pipes.

34) To convey by pipe, as water, gas, oil, etc.

35) To furnish with or make into piping, as in dressmaking or upholstery: as, to pipe a border.

36) In hydraul. mining, to direct a stream of water upon, as a bank of gravel, from the hydraulic pipe.

37) An obsolete form of peep.

38) To wrinkle: said of soft-or loose-grained skins where the grain sometimes wrinkles up in ridges or pipes.

39) To set or solidify, leaving a hollow or hole in the center: said of steel ingots.

Pippian: None

Pisces:

1) A constellation and sign of the zodiac; the Fishes.

2) In zoology, a class of vertebrates, the fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. See fish.

Piscis A ustri nus: None

Piscis Volans: None

place:

1) A broad way or open space in a city or town; an area or public courtyard devoted to some particular use or having some specific character; a public square or quadrangle.

2) An area or portion of land marked off or regarded as marked off or separated from the rest, as by occupancy, use, or character; region; locality; site; spot.

3) A particular town or village: as, Hampton is a historic place; a thriving place.

4) A mansion with its adjoining grounds; a residence or dwelling; a manor-house.

5) A building or a part of a building set apart for any purpose; quarters of any kind: as, a place of worship; a place in the country; a place of business.

6) A fortified post; a stronghold.

7) Room to abide in; abode; lodgment; location.

8) Room to stand or sit in; a particular location, as a seat, or a space for sitting or standing, as in a coach, car, or public hall.

9) A particular locality; a particular spot or portion of a surface or in a body: as, a sore place; a soft place.

10) The proper or appropriate location or position: as, a place for everything, and everything in its place.

11) In the abstract, the determinate portion of space occupied by any body.

12) A portion or passage of a book or writing.

13) [In this sense a translation of L. locus, Gr. τόπος (see topic).] In logic and rhetoric, a topic; a class of matters of discourse; an order of considerations comprising all those which have analogous relations to their subjects.

14) In. falconry, the greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight.

15) Room; stead: with the sense of substitution: preceded by in.

16) A situation; an appointment; an employment; hence, office: as, a politician striving for place; a coachman wanting a place.

17) Official or social status or dignity; vocation, station, or condition in life, etc.: as, to make one know his place.

18) Precedence; priority in rank, dignity, or importance.

19) Point or degree in order of proceeding: as, in the first place; in the second place; in the last place.

20) In geometry See locus, 3.

21) Position; specifically, in astronomy, the bearing of a heavenly body at any instant: as, the moon's place (that is, its right ascension and declination, or direction otherwise specified).

22) Ground or occasion; room.

23) Position, in general.

24) Into occasion, opportunity, or use.

25) In geology, in its original position; not moved, especially by currents of water or by other erosive agencies, from its natural bed, or the place which it occupied when the deposit of which it constitutes a part was formed.

26) In presence; present.

27) To have actual existence.

28) To take precedence or priority. See def. 18.

29) To take effect; avail.

30) To put or set in a particular place or position.

31) To put or set in position or order; arrange; dispose.

32) To put in office or a position of authority; appoint; ordain to a charge.

33) To find a place, home, situation, etc., for; arrange for the residence, instruction, or employment of.

34) To put out at interest; invest: as, to place money in the funds.

35) To arrange or make provision for: as, to place a loan.

36) To set; base; put; repose: as, to place confidence in a friend.

37) Synonyms Set, Lay, etc. (see put), station, establish, deposit.

38) In mining, a drift driven at right angles to a wide lode to form the starting-place for a slide.

39) In sporting contests, the relative rank or success secured; specifically, that of the winner, the second, or the third.

plain:

1) To make plain, level, or even; smooth; clear.

2) To make plain or clear; explain.

3) Flat; level: smooth; even; free from elevations and depressions: as, a plain surface or country.

4) Open; unobstructed by intervening barriers or defenses.

5) Easy; free from intricacies or difficulties: as, plain exercises in shorthand.

6) Undisguised; frank; sincere; unreserved.

7) Clear; evident; manifest; easily perceived or understood: as, to make one's meaning plain; it was plain he was offended.

8) Unqualified: undisguised; unmistakable; sheer; downright; absolute.

9) Without a figured pattern; unornamented with decorative patterns or designs; also, when applied to fabrics, untwilled or uncolored: as. plain black cloth; plain muslin.

10) Void of ornament or bright color; without embellishment; simple; unadorned.

11) Without beauty; homely: as, she is plain, but clever.

12) Artless; simple; unlearned; without artifice or affectation; unsophisticated.

13) Not highly seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed: as, a plain diet.

14) Incomplex; simple.

15) In card-playing, not trumps; lay: as, a plain card; a plain suit.

16) Whole-colored; not variegated: as, plain white eggs.

17) Smooth; unstriate, as muscular fiber.

18) Embroidery in the same color as the ground.

19) Clear, Evident, etc. (see manifest), distinct, patent, unmistakable, unequivocal, unambiguous, explicit, intelligible.

20) Unvarnished, unem-bellished.

21) An extent of level, or nearly level, land; a region not noticeably diversified with mountains, hills, or valleys.

22) A field; especially, a field of battle.

23) An open space surrounded by houses: as, St. Mary's Plain; the Theater Plain, in Norwich.

24) In old music, said of certain graces or embellishments, like the beat, backfall, etc., when without extension by a shake: opposed to shaked. Also called smooth.

25) In a plain manner; plainly; clearly; openly; frankly; bluntly.

26) To lament; wail; mourn.

27) To whinny: said of a horse.

28) To lament; bewail; bemoan; mourn over.

plane:

1) A tool for paring, smoothing, truing, and finishing woodwork.

2) A metallic gage or test for a true surface; a true plane or plane surface; a surface-plate.

3) An instrument, resembling a plasterers' trowel, used by brickmakers for striking off clay projecting above the top of the mold.

4) To make plane or smooth; make clear.

5) The plane-tree.

6) Having the character of a plane; contained within a plane: as, a plane mirror; a plane curve.

7) In botany, having a flat surface or surfaces.

8) In entomology, flat and not deflexed; flat at the margins: as, plane elytra.

9) A geometrical surface such that if any two points in it are joined by a straight line, the line will lie wholly on the surface; a surface such that two of them which have any three points in common must coincide over their whole extent; hence, a real surface having (approximately) this form.

10) Specifically In biology: An ideal surface of extension in any axis of an organism: as, the vertical longitudinal plane of the body.

11) A surface approximately flat or level; a “horizon” : as, the plane of the teeth or of the diaphragm.

12) In coal-mining, any slope or incline on which coal is raised or lowered, but usually applied to self-acting inclines, or those on which the coal is lowered by gravity. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] In England any main road, whether level or inclined, may be called a plane

13) In crystallography, one of the natural faces of a crystal.

14) Figuratively, a grade of existence or a stage of development: as, to live on a higher plane.

15) In geometry, a plane through the center of a sphere.

16) In linegeom., one of the planes of which two are determined by each straight of the congruence taken with each of the two straights consecutive to it by which it is intersected.

17) A wood-working plane having a stock resting on adjustable slides which take the place of the sole, and having adjustable fences on each side of the stock, so as to admit, by the use of various attachments, of the use of a great variety of bits. It can thus be used in molding, matching, beading, reeding, aud fiuting, as a hollow, chamfer-, fillister-, dado-, and slitting-plane, and as a plow. Also called universal plane.

18) To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane: as, to plane wood.

19) To rub out; erase.

planet:

1) A star other than a fixed star: a star revolving in an orbit.

2) Same as planeta

plane-table: None

plane-table: None

plane-tabler:

1) A topographic engineer using a plane-table.

plane-tabling:

1) The employment of a plane-table; the act or process of making a map by means of a plane-table.

planetarium:

1) An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets. See orrery.

planetary:

1) An abbreviation of planetary nebula. See nebula.

2) Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; consisting of planets: as, planetary motions; planetary inhabitants; the planetary system.

3) Having the character attributed to a planet; erratic or wandering.

4) In astrology, under the dominion or influence of a planet; produced by or under the influence of planets.

planetic:

1) Of or pertaining to a planet; resembling a planet in any way.

planetical:

1) Same as planetic.

planeting:

1) The music of the planets or spheres.

planetist:

1) An observer of the planets.

planetoid:

1) See minor planet.

2) One of the group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, remarkable for the eccentricity of their orbits and the greatness of their angle of inclination to the ecliptic; a minor planet; an asteroid.

planimeter:

1) An instrument for measuring a plane area by carrying a tracer round its periphery, and noting the change of reading of a scale.

planimetric:

1) Pertaining to planimetry or the mensuration of plane surfaces.

planimetry:

1) The mensuration of plane surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plane figures.

planisphere:

1) A projection of the sphere; especially, a polar projection of the celestial sphere

2) An apparatus consisting of a polar projection of the heavens, with a card over it turning about the pole, and so cut out as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given latitude at a given local sidereal time.

planispheric:

1) Of or pertaining to a planisphere; resembling a planisphere.

plano-concave:

1) Plane on one side and concave on the other.

plano-conical:

1) Plane on one side and conical on the other.

plano-convex:

1) Plane on one side and convex on the other.

planographist:

1) A surveyor; a plan- or map-maker.

plano-horizontal:

1) Having a plane horizontal surface or position.

planometry:

1) The measurement or gaging of plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

plastic:

1) Applied by Liebig to the proteid constituents of animal food as serving to form the principal tissues of the body, in contradistinction to the non-nitrogenous portion of the food, which he called respiratory as serving for the production of bodily heat by their oxidation.

2) Capable of receiving and of responding to environmental impulses which induce more or less rapid evolution of an organism as a whole or of certain of its organs: the opposite of conservative and persistent.

3) The art. of modeling or molding; sculpture.

4) A molder; a modeler; a statuary.

5) The commercial name for any one of a class of substances, such as celluloid or viscose, which are worked into shape for use by molding or pressing when in a plastic condition.

6) Capable of molding or of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; having power to mold.

7) Capable of being modeled or molded into various forms, as plaster, clay, etc.; hence, capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction: as, the mind is plastic in youth.

8) Pertaining to or connected with modeling or molding; produced by or characteristic of modeling or molding: as, the plastic art (that is, sculpture in the widest sense, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts).

9) In biology, specifically, plasmic

platic:

1) In astrology, pertaining to or in the position of a ray cast from one planet, to another, not. exactly, but within the orbit of its own light: opposed to partile.

Platonic:

1) Pertaining to Plato (about 427-347 b. c.), or to his doctrines.

2) A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

3) One who loves with a Platonic affection.

4) Pertaining to the Greek comic poet Plato (about 427-388 b. c.).

Platonism:

1) The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato, or of the Academic school.

2) A Platonic saying or proposition.

Platonist: None

Platonist: None

Platonistic: None

Platonizer: None

pleasure:

1) To give pleasure to; please; gratify.

2) That character of a feeling by virtue of which it gratifies the sentient being that experiences it, so that there is an impulse to its continuance or renewal.

3) Sensual gratification; indulgeuce of the appetites.

4) That which pleases or gratifies the senses or the mind; that which is delightful or beautiful.

5) A favor; gratification.

6) Will; desire; preference, or whatever one chooses, desires, or wills: as, it is my pleasure to remain.

7) Synonyms Joy, Delight, etc. (see gladness), satisfaction, comfort, solace.

8) Self-indulgence; luxury, sensuality, voluptuousness.

9) Kindness.

Pleiad:

1) One of a close group of small stars in the constellation Taurus, very conspicuous on winter evenings, about twenty-four degrees north of the equator, and coming to the meridian at midnight in the middle of November.

plenist:

1) One who maintains that all space is full of matter; one who denies the possibility of a vacuum or the reality of empty space.

physics plenum: None

physiophilosophy:

1) The philosophy of nature.

2) Specifically, Oken's system of nature-philosophy in which he endeavored to construct nature, in thought, a priori.

pi:

1) The name of the Greek letter Π, π, corresponding to the Roman P, p.

2) The name of a symbol (π) used in geometry for the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. or 3.1415927: first so used by Euler.

3) Printing-types mixed together indiscriminately; type in a confused or jumbled condition or mass.

4) To reduce (printing-types) to a state of pi.

plexus:

1) A network; any collection of intimately coherent parts, as of an argument.

2) In anatomy, an interlacing of nerves, vessels, or fibers; a net-like arrangement of parts, or the parts so disposed: especially said of certain delicate vascular membranes chiefly composed of minute anastomosing blood-vessels, as the choroid plexus, and of similar arrangements of nerves of the spinal and sympathetic systems.

3) In mathematics, a system of one-fold relations.

4) The continuation of the prostatic plexus, supplying the erectile tissue of the penis. Also called cavernous nerves.

5) Same as gastric plexus .

6) A secondary plexus of the cæliac, accompanying the gastric artery. Also called coronary plexus.

7) A large and copiously anastomosing network of veins in the lower wall of the rectum, beneath the mucous coat, from which the hemorrhoidal veins proceed.

8) A plexus of veins surrounding the base of the prostate, formed mainly from the dorsal veins of the penis.

9) The lower section of the sacral plexus .

10) A plexus of veins in the back of the pelvis, tributary to the middle sacral vein.

11) Same as pampiniform plexus.

12) Venous channels at the sides of the uterus, and in the broad ligaments, emptying into the ovarian veins.

13) A plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder, the prostate, and the seminal vesicle.

14) In botany, the mass of branched and anastomosing filaments of certain algæ.

15) In physical geography, the irregular and complicated junction of a number of similar features, such as ridges, river channels, etc.

plot:

1) To divide into plots, as a building-site.

2) To make a map or plan of; lay down on paper according to scale: as, to plot a farm or an estate; to plot a ship's course on a chart.

3) To determine or fix by measurements on a map or chart.

4) To plan; form plans for; devise; contrive; conspire to effect or bring about: now rarely used in a good sense.

5) Synonyms To concoct, brew, hatch, plan.

6) To form a plan or plot; scheme; especially, to conspire.

7) To scald; steep in very hot water.

8) To make (any liquid) scalding hot.

9) To press into cakes or balls, as soap.

10) A piece of ground; specifically, a small piece of ground of well-defined shape; a patch or spot of ground.

11) A patch, spot, or splotch of any kind, as in a garment.

12) In surveying, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., surveyed and delineated on paper; a map or plan.

13) A fully formulated scheme or plan; a systematized purpose; design; aim.

14) A stratagem or secret plan; a secret project; an intrigue; a conspiracy.

15) The story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

16) Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plan.

plum:

1) A fruit of any of the trees called plums (see defs. 2 and 3); specifically, the fruit of a tree of the genus Prunus, distinguished from the peach and apricot by its smooth surface, smaller size, and unwrinkled stone, and from the cherry by the bloom on its surface and commonly larger size.

2) One of several small trees of the genus Prunus, forming the section Prunus proper.

3) One of numerous trees of other genera bearing plum-like fruit. See phrases below.

4) A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

5) A good thing; the best or choicest part; a sugar-plum: in allusion to the use of plums or raisins in cakes, plum-pudding, etc.

6) The sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally; sometimes, also, a person possessing such a sum.

7) A recently introduced Japanese plum with red flesh. (U. S.)

8) Prunus Japonica and other true plums of Japan. See def. 2, and blood-plum .

9) In Sierra Leone, either of two species of Chrysobalanus, C. ellipticv.s and C.luteus

10) In eastern North America, the wild yellow or red plum, or Canada plum, P. Americana. It has a well-colored fruit with pleasant pulp, but tough acerb skin. It is common along streams, etc., and sometimes planted

11) In western North America, P subcordata, whose red fruit, which is large and edible, is often gathered.

12) In South Africa, Pappea Capensis.

13) In New South Wales, a tree, Sideroxylon australis, with drupaceous fruit, sometimes very tall, having a hard, prettily marked wood, available for cabinet purposes. See also Podotarpus. (See also gingerbread-plum, hog-plum, horse-plum, maiden-plum, mountain-plum, olive-plum.)

14) A simplified and former spelling of plumb.

15) An obsolete spelling of plumb.

16) In southern New South Wales, a handsome timber-tree, Eucryphia Moorei, having a clear, moderately hard wood of a light brown color. It is often called acacia, or acacia-plum, since, when not in flower, it resembles some of the larger species of that tree.

17) The caper-tree, Capparis nobilis.

18) See bullace- plum.

19) A low species, Prunus injucunda, with a very bitter fruit, found in Georgia and Alabama.

20) See Canada plum.

21) The Port Arthur plum (which see, under plum).

plump:

1) At once, as with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily; without warning or preparation; very unexpectedly; downright; right.

2) Full and well-rounded; hence,of a person, fleshy; fat; chubby: as, a plump figure; a plump habit of body; of things, filled out and distended; rounded: as, a plump seed.

3) Figuratively, round; fat; large; full.

4) Dry; hard.

5) Blunt; downright; unreserved; unqualified: as, a plump lie.

6) A sudden heavy downfall of rain.

7) A knot; a cluster; a group; a clump; a number of persons, animals, or things closely united or standing together; a covey.

8) To grow plump; enlarge to fullness; swell.

9) To make plump, full, or distended; extend to fullness; dilate; fatten.

10) To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; fall suddenly.

11) To vote for a single candidate, when one has the right to vote for two or more

12) To cause to fall suddenly and heavily: as, to plump a stone into water

plus:

1) More (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition): followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, by, to be supplied): as, the interest plus the disbursements amounts to so much; 6 plus 9 is 15: in this and the next two uses correlative to minus.

2) More than nothing; belonging to the positive side, as of an account; above zero, or above the lowest point of positive reckoning: as, a plus quantity in an equation (that is, one having the plus sign, or when initial having no sign, before it).

3) Marking more than zero; positive: as, the plus sign.

4) In etymology, in composition with; with the addition of (the word or element following): expressed, as in mathematics, by the sign + (see the etymologies in this work). The same sign is occasionally used to indicate cognate or related forms

pneumatology:

1) The doctrine of or a treatise on the properties of elastic fluids; pneumatics.

2) The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, or a treatise on it.

3) The study of the beliefs, practices, and organizations of men with reference to a supposed world of spirits; spiritual philosophy.

4) In theology, the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

pococurante:

1) A person characterized by want of care, interest, attention, or the like; an apathetic, careless, easy, inaccurate person.

pococurantism:

1) The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness; inaccuracy.

point:

1) To prick with a pointed instrument; pierce.

2) To supply or adorn with points. See point, n., 19.

3) To mark with characters for the purpose of separating the members of a sentence and indicating the pauses; punctuate: as, to point a written composition.

4) To direct toward an object; aim: as, to point a gun; to point the finger of scorn at one.

5) To direct the observation or attention of. Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise.

6) To indicate; show; make manifest: often with out.

7) To indicate the purpose or point of.

8) To give in detail; recount the particulars of.

9) In masonry, to fill the joints of (brickwork or stonework) with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel: as, to point a wall: often with up.

10) To give a point to; sharpen; forge, grind, file, or cut to a point: as, to point a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope (see below).

11) Hence Figuratively, to give point, piquancy, or vivacity to; add” to the force or expression of.

12) To indicate direction or direct attention with or as with the finger.

13) To lead or direct the eye or the mind in some specified direction: with to: as, everything points to his guilt; to point with pride to one's record.

14) To indicate the presence of game by standing in a stiff position, with the muzzle directed toward the game. See pointer, .

15) To show positively by any means.

16) In surgery, to come to a point or head: said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.

17) In printing, to make point-holes in the operation of printing, or to attach printed sheets on previously made point-holes; in bookbinding, to put printed sheets on pointing-needles.

18) Nautical, to sail close to windward: said of a yacht.

19) To appoint.

20) To dress (as stone) with a point. Pointing is the first operation when stone is to be faced smoothly.

21) To establish the position of selected points in (a work of sculpture). If three points are given the position of a fourth may be determined by its distance from them. See pointing, 4.

22) Same as gun.

23) In medicine, same as vaccine-point.

24) In medieval musical notation, a punctus or note.

25) In archery: The forward end of an arrow: opposed to butt.

26) plural Credits given in a shooting-match for the highest score and the highest number of hits. Two points are given for total score, two for total hits, and one each for score and hits at each distance.

27) One of the colored lines woven into the short edge of the Mackinaw or Hudson Bay blanket, which, according to their number, determine the quality, and therefore the value, of the blanket: as, a one- or two-point blanket.

28) A system of embossed writing and printing for the use of the blind, the letters and signs being composed of groups of embossed points.

29) The printing is done from movable type on which the points are cast, the type being set as in the usual way;

30) from stereotype or electrotype plates

31) from metal sheets, upon which the characters for literature, music, etc., have been embossed by the stereograph, a machine designed for this purpose. See point system, below.

32) The point of temperature or other variable at which a physical or chemical change in an element or compound takes place. When the change extends over several degrees, the area of the change is called a critical range or critical zone.

33) If, with temperatures for abscissæ and pressures for ordinates, we construct the curve which shows the pressure of the saturated vapor of the liquid as it varies with temperature, the curve will rise from left to right and will terminate in a point corresponding to the critical temperature and pressure. This point is called the critical point of the pressure curve for the given substance, or, briefly, the critical point for that substance. Sometimes the critical temperature is called the critical point.

34) A term used by Cope to denote the appearance in large numbers of a group of animals for some time in existence, but not prominent. This usually marks the culminating point of the group and gives a definite character, or ‘expression,’ to the fauna of that period.

35) The point determined by two ultraparallels.

36) In an infinite aggregate of points not extending to an infinite distance, a point a such that the points of the aggregate which are in the neighborhood of a for any number h however small, themselves constitute an infinite aggregate. It may or may not be a point of the aggregate.

37) In physical chemistry, a point (in the diagram which expresses the circumstances of a thermodynamic system) in which more than two curves intersect. Also called a transition point.

38) On a surface, a point through which three or more sheets of the surface pass.

39) Capitals are formed by adding to each small letter one or two additional points to raise the letter to the fourth (four-point) base. The following letters show how the capital is developed from the small letter:

40) Numerals are formed from the first and second bases as follows, but are always preceded by the third-base character to distinguish them from lower-case letters:

41) See kleidograph and stereograph, 2. Compare also Moon system.

42) In physical, the point where the curve of maximum vapor-pressure of a liquid meets the ice-line of that substance. At the pressure and temperature which correspond to the triple point (P) all three phases of the substance, the solid, liquid, and gaseous, may coexist in stable equilibrium.

43) In physical chemistry, a point in the diagram which expresses the circumstances of a thermodynamic system, in which three curves intersect.

44) In optics, the points in which the unit planes of a lens system intersect the axis of the system.

45) The sharp end of something, as of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, etc.

46) That which tapers to or has a sharp end; a tapering thing with a sharp apex

47) In etching, an engraving tool consisting of a metallic point, a sewing-needle or a medium embroidery-needle, or a rat-tail file ground to an evenly rounded tapering point, not too sharp if intended for use on an etching-ground, but much more trenchant if it is to be employed in dry-point on the bare copper.

48) In printing, a projecting pin on a press for marking the register by perforating the paper

49) A small diamond or fragment of a diamond used for cutting glass.

50) A punch used by stone-masons to form narrow ridges in the face of a stone which is to be afterward dressed down.

51) A wedge-shaped chisel for nigging ashler

52) A triangular piece of zinc for holding glass in the sash before the putty is put in.

53) plural In railroading, the switches or movable guiding-rails at junctions or stations.

54) A branch of a deer's antler. See antler.

55) In backgammon, one of the narrow tapering spaces on which the men are placed

56) plural Spurs or stout needles suitably fastened in a flat board, on which printed sheets are placed by passing the needles through the point-holes; this is done to insure the exact cutting of printed sheets that have uneven margins. Knight, Bookbinding.

57) A salient or projecting part; a part of an object projecting abruptly from it, as a peak or promontory from the land or coast.

58) A salient feature or physical peculiarity: especially, a feature which determines the excellence of an animal; characteristic; trait.

59) The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, or remark; that part or feature of a saying, etc., which gives it application; the directly effective part; hence, the possession of such a feature; force or expression generally: as, he failed to see the point of the joke; his action gave point to his words.

60) The precise question or matter in dispute or under consideration; the principal thing to be attended to; the main difficulty to be met or obviated: as, these are side issues—let us come to the point.

61) An indivisible part of an argument, narrative, or account; a particular; a detail; an item. See at all points and in point of, below.

62) Particular end, aim, purpose, or concern; object desired: as, to gain one's point.

63) Case; condition; situation; state: plight.

64) A deed or feat; an exploit.

65) A mark made by the end of a sharp instrument, such as a pin, needle, pen, etc.; a dot or other sign to mark separation, to measure from, etc.

66) Hence— A stop; a conclusion; a period.

67) A diacritical mark, indicating a vowel, or other modification of sound: especially in Hebrew, Arabic, etc.

68) A dot used in writing numbers— inserted after the units' place to show where the decimals begin (specifically called a decimal point); or placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of a circulating decimal : thus, ; or used to separate a series of figures representing a number into periods of a certain number of figures each

69) In musical notation, a dot affixed to a note, either after it, to increase its time-value (see dot), or above or below it, as a sign of a staccato effect (see staccato).

70) A speck or spot; a jot; a trace; hence, figuratively, a very small quantity.

71) An object having position but not extension.

72) In astronomy, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations: as, vertical points (the zenith and the nadir); equinoctial points; solstitial points.

73) In perspective, any definitive position with reference to the perspective plane: as, point of sight; vanishing-point

74) That which has position in time, but no definite continuance; an instant of time.

75) Precise limit or degree; especially, the precise degree of temperature: as, the boiling-point of water.

76) A small unit of measurement.

77) Naut, an angular unit, one eighth of a right angle, or 11¼, being the angle between adjacent points of the compass (see compass, n., 7): as, to bring the ship up half a point.

78) A unit of fluctuation of price per share or other standard of reference on the exchanges, etc.

79) A unit of count in a game (compare def. 19); hence, an advantage in any struggle: as, I have gained a point.

80) In piquet, the number of cards in the longest suit of a hand: as, what is your point? Six.

81) In lace-making, needle-points lace: as, Alencon point; Dresden point; a collar of point. See cut under lace.

82) A lace with tags at the end.

83) A fastening resembling a tagged lacing.

84) In fencing, a stab or puncture with the point of a sword; a blow with the button of the foil when properly directed: as, he can give me three points in ten (i. e., he can make ten hits or points on me while I make seven on him).

85) In heraldry: One of the nine recognized positions on the shield which denote the locality of figures or charges.

86) The middle part of either the chief or the base as distinguished from the dexter and sinister cantons

87) A bearing which occupies the base of the escutcheon.

88) A division of the field barwise: thus, three points gules, argent, and azure, means that the field is divided into three horizontal stripes, of which the uppermost is red, the middle one silver, etc.

89) Ordinance; law; act.

90) A slur; an indignity.

91) The action or attitude of a dog in pointing game: as, he comes to a point well.

92) In games: In cricket, a fielder who stands at a short distance to the right of the batsman, and slightly in front of him. See diagram under cricket.

93) In lacrosse, a player Who stands a short distance in front of the goal, and whose duty is to prevent the ball from passing through the goal

94) plural In base-ball, the position occupied by the pitcher.

95) A thing to be pointed at, or the mere act of pointing; especially, a flitch of bacon or the like, which is not eaten, but only pointed at as a pretense for seasoning: as, to dine on potatoes and point (that is, on nothing but potatoes): a jocular expression in vogue in Ireland.

96) A particular signal given, as by the blast of a trumpet or the beat of a drum; hence, a note; a call.

97) In music, the entrance of a voice or an instrument with an important theme or motive.

98) In astrology See cardinal.

99) In optics six points on the axis of a lens or system of lenses, including two focal points, which are the foci for parallel rays; two nodal points, so situated that an incident ray through one emerges in a parallel direction through the other; two principal points—those points on the axis through which the so-called principal planes pass: these planes are parallel to the axis, and so situated that the line joining the points in which an incident ray meets the first and the corresponding emergent ray meets the second is parallel to the axis; under certain conditions the principal points may coincide with the nodal points.

100) in good case or condition. Sec def. 9.

101) Applicable; apposite; appropriate; exactly fitting the case.

102) Lace having a bride ground, as opposed to that having a réseau ground.

103) A much smaller solid or mat surface, square or oblong, used to diversify the net ground of certain laces

104) In heraldry, a point in the escutcheon immediately above the center: also called the heart.

105) Applicationlace in which such pillow-made flowers are applied to a net ground. See application-lace and Brussels lace (both under lace).

106) To give a valuable or advantageous hint, indication, or piece of information to : as, he can give us points on that subject.

107) To make a particular desired impression; “score.”

108) Made with the needle: said of lace. Compare needle-point.

polar:

1) Having opposite properties at its two ends.

2) A great circle two of whose points are each a quadrant from a given point: it is the polar of the given point.

3) Given a trihedral; to each face from the vertex erect a perpendicular ray on the same side as the third edge; the trihedral they form is the polar of the given one.

4) Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere.

5) Proceeding, issuing from, or found in the regions near the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, the polar ocean; a polar bear.

6) Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.

7) In anatomy, having poles in any way distinguished, as a cell: said especially of ovum-cells and nerve-cells.

8) In higher geom., reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar. See II.

9) A plane curve whose point-equation is derived from that of another plane curve (with respect to which it is said to be a polar) by operating one or more times (according as it is first, second, etc., polar) with the symbol x′ . d/ d x + y'. d/ d y + z'. d/ d z, where x', y', z' are the trilinear coördinates of a fixed point (of which the curve is said to be a polar).

polarity:

1) That endowment of plants, plant-organs, and even of spores and cells, by virtue of which they tend to develop axially and with a distinction of base and apex; verticibasality. This polarity inheres even in small pieces of a stem in such wise that they tend to throw out roots from the end originally nearest the base and shoots from that farthest from it. Accordingly the basal end of a piece or whole is termed (first by Vochting) the root-pole, the apical end the shoot-pole, the latter also stem-pole (Pfeffer). Polarity is either (relatively) stable, as in flowering plants, or labile (changeable). Some low organisms are apolar.

2) In geometry, a conlocal reciprocation in which any two corresponding elements are doubly correlated.

3) The having two opposite poles; variation in certain physical properties, so that in one direction they are the opposite of what they are in the opposite direction: thus, a magnet has polarity.

4) The being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other; attraction of opposites: literal or figurative: as, electricity has polarity.

5) The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined.

6) The having, as a ray, variation of properties in reference to different inclinations to a plane through the ray; polarization.

pole:

1) The tall, erect, flowering stem sent up by the species of Agave (century-plant) when about to complete their life-cycle, particularly that of the sisal hemp, Agave rigida, cultivated for its fiber in Yucatan, Florida, etc. Plants at the pole-bearing stage are said to be in pole. Plantlets are formed on the branches of the inflorescence which serve for propagation, and are known as pole-plants.

2) In forestry, a tree from 4 to 12 inches in diameter breast-high. See tree class. A small or low pole is a tree from 4 to 8 inches in diameter breast-high; a large or high pole, one from 8 to 12 inches in diameter breast-high. Also called high pole.

3) In archery, a case of canvas, or other material, to carry bows from place to place.

4) A device for steadying a cross-cut saw, so that one man can use it, instead of two.

5) One of the two points in which the axis of the earth produced cuts the celestial sphere; the fixed point about which (on account of the revolution of the earth) the stars appear to revolve. These points are called the poles of the world, or the celestial poles.

6) Either of the two points on the earth's surface in which it is cut by the axis of rotation.

7) In general, a point on a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere.

8) Hence In any more or less spherical body, one of two opposite points of the surface in any way distinguished; or, when there is a marked equator, one of the two points most remote from it: as, in botany, the poles of certain spores or sporidia.

9) The star which is nearest the pole of the earth; the pole-star.

10) The firmament; the sky.

11) One of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as the free ends of a magnet, one called the north, the other the south pole, which attract more strongly than any other part. See magnet.

12) In mathematics: A point from which a pencil of lines radiates: as, the pole—that is, the origin—of polar coordinates.

13) A point to which a given line is polar.

14) A curve related to a line as a polar is to a point, except that tangential are substituted for point coördinates; the result of operating upon the equation of a curve with the symbol (u'.d/du + v'.d/v + w'.d/d w), where u', v', w' are the coördinates of the line of which the resulting curve is pole relative to the primitive curve. See polar, n.

15) In a magnetic body, either of the two points about which two opposite magnetic forces are generally most intense. A line joining these points is called the magnetic axis, and generally a magnet may be considered as if the magnetic forces were concentrated at the extremity of this line. When a magnetic body is freely suspended, the magnetic axis assumes a direction parallel with the lines of force of the magnetic field in which it is. On the surface of the earth this direction is in a vertical plane approximately north and south, and that end of the magnet which points to the north is generally called the north pole or the north-seeking pole. The fact that the real magnetism of this pole is opposite in character to that of the north pole of the earth gives rise to some confusion in the nomenclature of the poles. Some physicists have used the epithets marked and unmarked to designate the north-seeking and south-seeking poles respectively. The words austral and boreal are also used. A magnet may have more than two poles, or points of maximum magnetic intensity, and in fact it may be assumed that all parts of a magnet are in a state of polarity, the actual poles of the magnet being the result of all polarization.

16) An obsolete spelling of pool.

17) A long, slender, tapering piece of wood, such as the trunk of a tree of any size, from which the branches have been cut; a piece of wood (or metal) of much greater length than thickness, especially when more or less rounded and tapering.

18) Specifically— A rod used in measuring.

19) In a two-horse vehicle, a long tapering piece of wood, forming the shaft or tongue, carrying the neck-yoke or the pole-straps, and sometimes the whiffletrees, by means of which the carriage is drawn.

20) A fishing-rod.

21) A bean-pole or hop-pole.

22) A ship's mast.

23) A perch or rod, a measure of length containing 16½ feet or 5½ yards; also, a measure of surface, a square pole denoting 5½ × 5½ yards, or 30¼ square yards.

24) A flatfish, Pleuronectes or Glyptocephalus cynoglossus, also called pole-dab.

25) That part of the sperm-whale's lower jaw which holds the teeth. See pan, 12.

26) In mathematics: The cointersection point of the joins when two correlated polystigms have the joins of their paired dots and codots copunctal.

27) In function-theory, a non-essential singular point.

28) In cytology, one of the ends of the achromatic spindle in mitosis, or indirect cell-division. The opposite end is sometimes called the antipole.

29) A native or an inhabitant of Poland, a former kingdom of Europe, divided, since the latter part of the eighteenth century, between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

30) An obsolete spelling of poll.

31) To furnish with poles for support: as, to pole beans.

32) To bear or convey on poles.

33) To impel by means of a pole, as a boat; push forward by the use of poles.

34) In copper-refining, to stir with a pole.

35) To use a pole; push or impel a boat with a pole.

poll:

1) A student at Cambridge University in England who merely takes a degree, but receives no honors; one who is not a candidate for honors.

2) To remove the top or head of; hence, to cut off the tops of; lop; clip; also, to cut off the hair of; also, to cut, as hair; shear; cut closely; mow; also, to remove the horns of, as cattle: as, to poll tares, hair, wool, or grass.

3) In law, to cut even without indenting, as a deed executed by one party. See deed poll, under deed.

4) To rob; plunder; despoil, as by excessive taxation.

5) To enumerate one by one; enroll in a list or register, as for the purpose of levying a polltax.

6) To pay, as a personal tax.

7) To canvass or ascertain the opinion of.

8) To receive at the polls: as, A polled only 50 votes; also, to cast at the polls: as, a large vote was polled.

9) To vote at the polls; bring to the polls.

10) To vote at a poll; record a vote, as an elector.

11) A parrot: also called poll-parrot and polly.

12) The head, or the rounded back part of the head, of a person; also, by extension, the head of an animal.

13) Hence A person, an individual enumerated in a list.

14) An enumeration or register of heads or persons, as for the imposition of a poll-tax, or the list or roll of those who have voted at an election.

15) The voting or registering of votes at an election, or the place where the votes are taken: in the United States used chiefly in the plural: as, to go to the poll; the polls will close at four.

16) A poll-tax.

17) The broad end or butt of a hammer.

18) The chub or cheven, Leuciscus cephalus. Also called pollard.

polygon:

1) A train of sects whose last point is identical with the first.

2) In ordnance, a place especially arranged for making ballistic tests of guns, projectiles, armor, and powder. Same as proving-ground.

3) In geometry, a closed figure formed by the intersections of a number of straight lines, each with two others; especially, a plane figure of this sort; a figure with numerous angles

4) two sets of n lines, each cutting all the lines of the other set upon one curve of the nth order.

polygonal:

1) Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.

polygynoecial: None

polygynous:

1) In botany, having many styles; belonging to the order Polygynia.

2) Polygamous, as a male; having more than one female as wife or mate.

polyhedral:

1) Having many faces, as a solid body; of or pertaining to a polyhedron. Also polyhedric, polyhedrous, polyedral, -polyedrous

polyhedric:

1) Same as polyhedral.

polyhedrical:

1) Same as polyhedric.

polyhedrometric:

1) Pertaining to polyhedrometry.

polyhedron:

1) In geometry, a solid bounded by plane faces.

2) In optics, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form, through each of which an object is seen; a polyscope.

3) In bot.,in Hydrodictyon or water-net, one of the special angular cells with horn-like processes formed by the swarm-cells produced in the zygospore, within each of which a new cœnobium is developed.

polylemma:

1) A dilemma with several alternatives: opposed to dilemma in the narrow sense.

polynome:

1) A polynomial.

polynomial:

1) Containing many names or terms.

2) In Zoöl. and botany, Specifically, noting a method of nomenclature in which the technical names of species are not confined to two terms, the generic and the specific, as they are in the binomial system of nomenclature: as, a polynomial name; a polynomial system of nomenclature: contrasted with binomial and mononomial.

3) Also multinomial, plurinominal.

4) A technical name consisting of more than two terms; a-polyonym.

5) An algebraical expression consisting of two or more terms united by addition: as, Also multinomial.

pons:

1) In anatomy, a part which connects two parts, as if bridging the interval between them.

porism:

1) A form of mathematical proposition among the Greeks, concerning the nature of which there continues to be much dispute.

2) Synonyms See inference.

porismatic:

1) Of or pertaining to a porism.

poristic:

1) Reducing a determinate problem to an indeterminate one.

poser:

1) One who poses or puts questions; one who questions or interrogates closely; an examiner.

2) A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzling or difficult question or matter.

posit:

1) To dispose, range, or place in relation to other objects.

2) To lay down as a position or principle; assume as real or conceded; present as a fact; affirm.

position:

1) To place with relation to other objects; set in a definite place.

2) Specifically, in archery, the attitude or standing of an archer in the act of shooting.

3) The aggregate of spatial relations of a body or figure, considered as rigid, to other such bodies or figures; the definition of the place of a thing; situation.

4) Hence Status or standing; social rank or condition: as, social position; a man of position.

5) The act of positing or asserting; also, the assertion itself; affirmation; principle laid down.

6) A place occupied or to be occupied.

7) Posture or manner of standing, sitting, or lying; attitude: as, an uneasy position.

8) Place; proper or appropriate place: as, his lance was in position; specifically (military), the proper place to make or receive an attack.

9) In arithmetic, the act of assuming an approximate value for an unknown quantity, and thence determining that quantity by means of the data of a given question.

10) In logic, the laying down of a proposition, generally an arbitrary supposition; also, the proposition itself.

11) In ancient prosody, the situation of a vowel before two or more consonants or a double consonant, tending to retard utterance and consequently to lengthen the syllable; such combination of consonants, or the prosodic effect produced by it.

12) In obstetrics, the relation between the body of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother in any given presentation.

13) Thesis, assertion, doctrine.

14) Attitude, Pose, etc. See posture.

positive:

1) Specifically, noting an oiling or lubricating device in which the oil is made to flow by pressure, due either to gravity or to pumping.

2) Laid down as a proposition; affirmed; stated; express: as, a positive declaration.

3) Of an affirmative nature; possessing definite characters of its own; of a kind to excite sensation or be otherwise directly experienced; not negative. Thus, light is positive, darkness negative; man is positive, nonman negative.

4) Arbitrarily laid down; determined by declaration, enactment, or convention, and not by nature: opposed to natural.

5) Imperative; laid down as a command to be followed without question or discretion: as, positive orders.

6) Unquestionable; indubitable; certain; hence, experiential.

7) Confident; fully assured.

8) Over-confident in opinion and assertion; dogmatic.

9) Actually or really officiating or discharging the duties of an office.

10) Not reversed.

11) Not comparative.

12) That which settles by absolute appointment.

13) That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

14) In grammar, the positive degree.

15) In photography, a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to negative. Positives are usually obtained by printing from negatives. See negative and photography.

16) Same as positive organ.

positivism:

1) Actual or absolute knowledge.

2) [capitalized] The Positive philosophy (which see, under positive).

Positivist: None

positivistic:

1) Of or pertaining to the Positivists or Positivism.

posology:

1) The doctrine of quantity.

posse:

1) Possibility.

2) A sheriff's posse comitatus (see below); in general, a body or squad of men.

possibility:

1) The mode of that which is possible; the fact of being possible.

2) A thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

3) Specifically, in law, a chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen.

possible:

1) That may be; not known not to be true; not known not to be true in some hypothetical state of information.

postulate:

1) To invite; solicit; require by entreaty. See def. 3.

2) To assume without proof; lay down as something which has to be assumed, although it cannot be proved; take for granted.

3) In ecclesiastical law, to ask legitimate ecclesiastical authority to admit (a nominee) by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist. Lee, Glossary.

4) To make postulates or demands; urge a suit.

5) Postulated; assumed.

6) A petition; a suit; solicitation.

7) A proposition proposed for acceptance without proof; something taken for granted; an assumption.

8) A self-evident practical proposition, to the effect that something is possible: opposed to an axiom, as a self-evident proposition that something is impossible.

9) A condition for the accomplishment of anything.

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potential:

1) Potent; powerful; mighty.

2) Possible, as opposed to actual; capable of being or becoming; capable of coming into full being or manifestation.

3) In physics, existing in a positional form, not as motion: especially in the phrase potential energy.

4) In grammar, expressing power or possibility: as, the potential mode; potential forms.

5) See phrase under participle

6) Anything that may be possible; a possibility.

7) In dynamics: The sum of the products of all the pairs of masses of a system, each product divided by the distance between the pair.

8) More generally, the line-integral of the attractions of a conservative system from a fixed configuration to its actual configuration; the work that would be done by a system of attracting and repelling masses (obeying the law of energy) in moving from situations infinitely remote from one another (or from any other fixed situations) to their actual situation.

9) In electrostatics, at any point near or within an electrified body, the quantity of work necessary to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point, the given distribution of electricity remaining unaltered. See equipotential.

10) A scalar quantity distributed through space in such a way that its slope represents a given vector quantity distributed through space.

11) In electricity, an incorrect abbreviation of potential difference, or electric pressure.

potentiality:

1) The state of being potential; mere being without actualization; the state of being capable of development into actuality: as, to exist in potentiality: opposed to entelechy.

2) A potential state, quality, or relation; the inherent capability of developing some actual state or quality; possibility of development in some particular direction; capability; possibility.

3) A potential being; a being, or capacity for existence, not yet actualized, but which may be developed into actuality.

potentialize:

1) To convert into or assume a potential or positional form: said of energy.

2) To give power to; make potent.

potentially:

1) Powerfully; potently; efficaciously.

2) In a potential manner or state; in an undeveloped or unrealized manner or state; possibly; latently.

pound:

1) To beat; strike as with a heavy instrument and with repeated blows; pommel.

2) To inflict; strike: as, to pound blows.

3) To pulverize; break into fine pieces by striking with a heavy instrument; crush; reduce to powder.

4) To strike repeated blows; hammer continuously.

5) To walk with heavy steps; plod laboriously or heavily.

6) A blow; a forcible thrust given to an object, thus generally occasioning a noise or report; also, the sound thus produced.

7) A fundamental unit of weight or mass.

8) A money of account, consisting of 20 shillings, or 240 pence, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver (or of the alloy used).

9) A balance.

10) To weigh.

11) To wager a pound on.

12) To shut up in a pound; impound; confine as in a pound; hence, to imprison; confine.

13) Figuratively, to keep within narrow limits; cramp; restrain.

14) To form into pounds, bins, or compartments.

15) An inclosure, maintained by authority, for confining cattle or other beasts when taken trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pinfold. Pounds were also used for the deposit of goods seized by distress.

16) A pond.

17) In a canal, the level portion between two locks.

18) A pound-net; also, either one, inner or outer, of the compartments of such a net, or the inclosure of a gang of nets in which the fish are finally entrapped. See cut under pound-net.

19) A compartment in an abattoir in which animals can be kept until they are slaughtered.

poundal:

1) A name proposed by Prof. James Thomson for the British kinetic unit of force—the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second: g poundals (g being the acceleration of gravity at a given place) are equal to the action of gravity upon (that is, to the weight of) one pound; one poundal = 13,825 dynes.

power:

1) An obsolete form of pour.

2) In geometry: The power of a point A with respect to a point-pair PP′ costraight with it is the product of the two sects from it to the pair—positive if it is on the same side of them, negative if it is between them. If m is the sect from A to the midpoint M of the sect PP′ , and h half the sect PP′ , then AP.AP′ = (m + h)(m—h) = m—h. This power is null if A coincides with P or P′ .

3) The power of one point with respect to another is the square of the sect between them.

4) The power of a point with respect to a straight is the perpendicular from the point to the straight.

5) The power of a point with respect to a sphere or circle is its power with respect to a point-pair costraight with it and on the sphere or circle.

6) The square on the center-sect of two circles less the squares on their radii is the power of the two circles, or the power of one circle with respect to the other.

7) In the theory of assemblages: If the aggregates or sets A and B are equivalent they are said to have the same power.

8) A transfinite cardinal.

9) An obsolete form of poor.

10) In general, such an absence of external restriction and limitation that it depends only upon the inward determination of the subject whether or not it will act.

11) An endowment of a voluntary being whereby it becomes possible for that being to do or effect something.

12) A property of an inanimate thing or agency, especially a property of modifying other things.

13) Used absolutely, with specification of the effect: The property whereby anything fulfils its proper functions well or strongly: as, a medicine of great power.

14) A gift or talent for influencing others.

15) The ability or right to command or control; dominion; authority; the right of governing.

16) The domain within which authority or government is exercised; jurisdiction.

17) In law: Legal capacity: as, the power to contract; the power of testation, or making a will.

18) Legal authority conferred, and enabling one to do what otherwise he could not do; the dominion which one person may exercise over the property of another: as, the power of an agent, which is his delegated authority to act in the name or on behalf of his principal.

19) In the law of conveyancing, an authority to do some act in relation to the title to lands or the creation of estates therein or to charges thereon, either conferred by the owner on another or reserved to himself when granting the lands or some interest therein; usually a power of appointment, which is the conferring on a person of the power of disposing of an interest in lands, quite irrespective of the fact whether or not he has any interest in the land itself. Digby. If the donee of the power has no interest in the land, the power is said to be collateral, as distinguished from a power appendant or appurtenant, as it is called when the interest he may dispose of must be carved out of or reduce his own interest; and from a power in gross, as it is called when the interest he may appoint will not take effect until his own interest has terminated: as, a power to a tenant for life to appoint the estate after his death among his children. A general power is one that may be exercised in favor of any one whatever, even the donee himself; a special or particular power can be exercised only in favor of a person or some of a class of persons specified in the document creating the power, or for specified purposes: as, a power to sell, to exchange, to lease, and the like.

20) A written statement of legal authority; a document guaranteeing legal authority.

21) Pecuniary ability; wealth.

22) A large quantity; a great number.

23) [Tr. of ML. potestas.] An active faculty of the mind whose exercise is dependent on the will.

24) [Tr. of Latin potentia.] A capacity for acting or suffering in any determinate way.

25) In Aristotelian metaph., the state of being of that which does not yet exist, but is in germ, ready to exist, the general conditions of its existence being fulfilled; the general principle of existence.

26) In mech., that with which work can be done.

27) The mechanical advantage of a machine.

28) A simple machine.

29) Mechanical energy as distinguished from hand-labor.

30) In arithmetic and real algebra, the result of multiplying a quantity into itself a specified number of times.

31) In geometry, the square of the distance of a point from the point of tangency to a given circle of a line through that point. This quantity is said to be the power of the point with respect to the circle.

32) A spiritual being in general.

33) A person in authority or exercising great influence in his community.

34) A government; a governing body.

35) That which has power; specifically, an army or navy; a military or naval force; a host.

36) A token of subjection to power; in the New Testament, a covering for the head; a veil.

37) In optics, the degree to which an optical instrument, as a telescope or microscope, magnifies the apparent linear or superficial dimensions of an object. See magnify.

38) The eyepiece of a telescope or the objective of a microscope.

39) Power within nature, not supernatural. Also called physical power.

40) A small codfish, Gadus minutus, called also power-cod.

41) To furnish with power, specifically with motive power.

practice:

1) Action; exercise; performance; the process of accomplishing or carrying out; performance or execution as opposed to speculation or theory.

2) An action; act; proceeding; doing: in the plural, generally in a bad sense.

3) Frequent or customary performance; habit; usage; custom.

4) The regular pursuit of some employment or business; the exercise of a profession; hence, the business of a practitioner: as, to dispose of one's practice; a physician in lucrative practice.

5) Exercise for instruction or discipline; training; drill: as, practice makes perfect.

6) The state of being used; customary use; actual application.

7) Skill acquired through use; experience; dexterity.

8) Artifice; treachery; a plot; a stratagem.

9) In arithmetic, a rule for expeditiously solving questions in proportion, or rather for abridging the operation of multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations, as when it is required to find the value of a number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each.

10) The form and manner of conducting legal proceedings, whether at law, or in equity, or in criminal procedure, according to the principles of law and the rules of the court; those legal rules which direct the course of proceeding to bring parties into court, and the course of the court after they are brought in. Bishop.

11) Hence, in possession of (or lacking) that skill or facility which comes from the continuous exercise of bodily or mental power.

12) Synonyms Habit, Usage, etc. See custom.

13) Practice, Experience. Practice is sometimes erroneously used for experience, which is a much broader word. Practice is the repetition of an act: as, to become a skilled marksman by practice. Experience is, by derivation, a going clear through, and may mean action, but much oftener views the person as acted upon, taught, disciplined, by what befalls him.

14) See practise.

pragmatic:

1) A term used (by Kant) to denote rules of action (otherwise denominated ‘counsels of prudence’) which have to do with the attainment of happiness. As used by him, it is antithetic to the term ‘practical,’ which refers to principles of action (otherwise called ‘categorical imperatives’) which have to do with the attainment of virtue.

2) Having to do with pragmatism as a philosophy: as, the pragmatic movement; pragmatic thought. See pragmatism, 3.

3) Relating to civil affairs; relating or pertaining to the affairs of a community. See pragmatic sanction, below.

4) Same as pragmatical, in any sense.

5) In the Kantian philos, practical in a particular way—namely, having reference to happiness.—

6) A man of business; one who is versed or active in affairs.

7) A busybody; a meddlesome person.

8) A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state.

pram:

1) A sort of push-cart for carrying milk on a route to customers.

2) A perambulator.

3) A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in the Netherlands and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels.

4) Milit., a similar barge or lighter mounted with guns, and used as a floating battery.

precession:

1) The act of going before or of moving forward; advance.

2) Precedence.

3) In philology, a weakening of a vowel due to a change of accent; a change from a full strong vowel to a thinner one: opposed to progression.

4) In mech., the cyclic movement of the axis of rotation of a body which revolves about a free axis in a field of force. In order that precession shall occur the body must not be a homogeneous sphere and the axis of rotation must be inclined to the lines of force of the field.

precessional:

1) Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of precession in general. See precession, 4.

2) Pertaining to or resulting from the precession of the equinoxes: as, precessional force.

precise:

1) Precisely; exactly.

2) Definite; exact; neither more nor less than; just, with no error.

3) Exactly stated, defined, marked off, or measured, etc.; strictly expressed, stated, etc.

4) Being just what it purports or is alleged to be, and not something else; particular.

5) Containing or committing no error: as, a precise measurement; measuring or reckoning with extreme exactness, so as to reduce the errors in an unusual degree: as, a precise instrument or operator.

6) Exact in conduct or requirements; strict; punctilious; express; formal; over-exact or over-scrupulous; prim; precisian; also, conformed to over-scrupulous requirements.

7) Specifically, Puritan; puritanical.

8) In logic, containing nothing superfiuous.

9) Synonyms Accurate, Correct, Exact, etc. (see accurate), distinct, express.

10) Stiff, ceremonious.

precision:

1) The quality or state of being precise, exact, or definite as to form or meaning; distinctness; accuracy.

2) In logic: Freedom from inessential elements.

3) The separation from anything of extrinsic elements.

precisive:

1) Cutting off; amputative; eradicative.

2) Pertaining to or resulting from the mental precision of one object from another.

precritical:

1) In pathology, noting the time prior to the occurrence of a crisis.

2) Previous to the development of Kant's critical philosophy and to the publication of his “Critique of the Pure Reason.”

predesignate:

1) In logic: Having the quantification of the subject distinctly expressed: said of a proposition.

2) Designated in advance.

3) To determine upon in advance, as to settle upon the characters for which a collection is to be sampled in advance of the examination of the sample.

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predesignation:

1) In logic: A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

2) The act of predesignating.

predesignatory:

1) In logic, marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

predetermination:

1) The act of predetermining; preordination; previous determination to a given course or end.

2) The state of being previously determined; a state wherein each act or event is dependent upon antecedent conditions.

predicable:

1) Capable of being predicated or affirmed; assertable.

2) A logical term considered as capable of being universally predicated of another; usually, one of the five words, or five kinds of predicates, according to the Aristotelian logic, namely genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

predicament:

1) That which is predicated; specifically, in the Aristotelian philos., one of the ten categories. See category, 1.

2) A definite class, state, or condition.

3) A dangerous or trying situation; an unpleasant position.

4) Synonyms Position, plight, case.

predicamental:

1) Of or pertaining to predicaments.

predicate:

1) Predicated; belonging to a predicate; constituting a part of what is predicated or asserted of anything; made, through the instrumentality of a verb, to qualify its subject, or sometimes its direct object: thus, in the following sentences the italicized words are predicate: he is an invalid; he is ill; it made him ill; they elected him captain.

2) That which is predicated or said of a subject in a proposition; in grammar, the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject; that part of the sentence which is not the subject. See proposition.

3) A class name; a title by which a person or thing may be known, in virtue of belonging to a class.

4) To declare; assert; affirm; specifically, to affirm as an attribute or quality of something; attribute as a property or characteristic.

5) To assert, as a proposition or argument, upon given grounds or data; found; hence, to base, as an action, upon certain grounds or security: as, to predicate a loan.

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predication:

1) The act of proclaiming publicly or preaching; hence, a sermon; a religious discourse.

2) The act of predicating or affirming one thing of another; formation or expression of judgment; affirmation; assertion.

predicative:

1) Predicating; affirming; asserting; expressing affirmation or predication: as, a predicative term.

predicatory:

1) Pertaining to preaching; involving preaching.

2) Affirmative; of the nature of a predicate: as, a predicatory statement.

pregnant:

1) Being with young; big with child; gravid: as, a pregnant woman.

2) Impregnated; filled; big: generally followed by with.

3) Heavily laden; freighted.

4) Full of meaning; giving food for thought; suggestive; significant; destined to develop important thought.

5) Full of promise; of unusual capacity, ability, or wit; shrewd; witty; ingenious; expert.

6) Characterized by readiness of wit; keen; apt; clever.

7) Ready; disposed; prompt; susceptible.

8) Convincing; easily seen; clear; evident; probable in the highest degree.

9) In logic, requiring an explanation; exponible.

10) One who is pregnant, or with child.

preindesignate:

1) In logic, not having the quantity of the subject definitely expressed.

preinstruct:

1) To instruct or direct beforehand.

preintimation:

1) Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

prejacent:

1) Constituting a premise, especially of a logical conversion.

prescind:

1) To separate from other facts or ideas for special consideration; strip of extrinsic adjuncts, especially in conception.

2) To withdraw the attention: usually with from.

prescindent:

1) Prescinding; abstracting.

prescission:

1) The act of prescinding.

presentable:

1) Capable of being presented; qualified or suitable for presentation.

2) Capable of being offered for perception or understanding; capable of being made known: as, an idea presentable only in language.

3) Suitable for being offered as a gift.

4) Eccles.: Capable of being presented to a church living: as, a presentable clerk.

5) Capable of receiving the presentation of a clerk: as, “churches presentable,” Ayliffe, Parergon.

presentation:

1) The act, especially the ceremonious act, of presenting a gift, prize, trophy, donation, or the like: as, the presentation of a medal to a fireman; the presentation of a stand of colors to a regiment; the presentation of an organ to a church.

2) The act of presenting or offering as for recognition, acceptance, etc.

3) That which is presented; a gift; an offering.

4) A representation; exhibition; appearance; show; semblance.

5) In ecclesiastical law, a patron's act of offering to a bishop, presbytery, or other properly constituted authority a candidate for induction into a benefice. See patronage, 3.

6) Hence— The nomination by one ecclesiastical authority of a candidate to be appointed by another. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the right of presentation to the bishop is lodged in the vestry or other parish authorities.

7) The right of presenting a clergyman.

8) In obstetrics, the appearance of a particular part of the fetus at the superior pelvic strait during labor.

9) A cognitive modification of consciousness; an idea; a representation.

10) A figurate conception; a product of the imagination.

11) A direct percept; a presentative cognition.

12) The process of formation of a presentation in sense 7.

13) Of Christ in the Temple, a festival celebrated on February 2d, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, commonly called the Feast of the Purification: same as Candlemas.

14) A direct perception of something in the future; presension.

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presentationism:

1) The doctrine that perception is an immediate cognition.

presentationist:

1) An adherent of the doctrine of presentationism.

presentative:

1) In ecclesiastical law: Having the right of presentation: as, advowsons are presentative, collative, or donative.

2) Admitting the presentation of a clerk: as, a presentative parsonage.

3) In metaphysics: Consisting of or pertaining to immediate, proximate, or intuitive apprehension or cognition: opposed to representative.

4) Cognitive; pertaining to knowledge.

presential:

1) Having or implying actual presence; present.

presentially:

1) In a presential manner; by actual presence; in person; with the notion of presence.

presentialness:

1) The state of being immediately present to consciousness.

presentiate:

1) To make present or actual.

presentient:

1) Perceiving beforehand; having a prophetic sense or impression.

presentific:

1) Making present.

presentificly:

1) In a presentific manner; in such a manner as to make present.

presentiment:

1) A direct, though vague, perception of a future event, or a feeling which seems to be such a perception.

2) Specifically An antecedent feeling or impression that some misfortune or calamity is about to happen; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

presentimental:

1) Relating to or in the nature of a presentiment: as, a presentimental anxiety.

presention:

1) A bad spelling of presension.

presentive:

1) Causing to be presented directly to the mind, as a notion; presentative: contradistinguished from representative and symbolical.

2) In grammar, noting a class of words which present a definite conception of an object to the mind; not symbolic. J. Earle, Philology of the Eng. Tongue.

3) A presentive word.

presentiveness:

1) The state or property of being presentive; the capability of a word to present a definite notion or conception of an object to the mind.

pressly:

1) Closely; compactly; concisely; succinctly.

pressural:

1) Of the nature of mechanical pressure.

pressure:

1) In electricity, a term sometimes used for voltage, electromotive force, or difference of potential.

2) In psychology, the specific quality of sensation furnished by the pressure-spots of the skin and by the organs of the articular sensitivity; pressure-sensation.

3) The intrinsic pressure K is , where σ is the density of the fluid and (ψ)z is the attraction of an infinite layer of a fluid of unit density, bounded by a plane, upon a unit mass at a distance z from the plane.

4) In a compressor, the pressure of the air or gas at the end of the stroke after it is compressed.

5) The act of pressing; the exertion of force by pressing; the state of being pressed.

6) In mech.: An equilibrated force.

7) A force per unit area exerted over the surface of a body or part of a body, and toward the interior of the body.

8) Stress in general, being either thrust, pull, or shearing stress. For axis of pressure, conjugate pressure, and other phrases where pressure means stress, see the latter word.

9) The action of moral force; exertion of authority or influence; compulsion; a constraining influence or impulse.

10) Weight upon the mind; burdensomeness; oppressiveness; also, burden; oppression.

11) Urgency; demand on one's time or energies; need for prompt or decisive action: as, the pressure of business.

12) Impression; stamp; character impressed.

13) Specifically, in hydrostatics, that point of a plane, or of the side of a vessel containing a liquid, to which if a force were applied equal to the total pressure and in the opposite direction, it would exactly balance the total pressure.

14) Figuratively, a high degree of mental tension.

presupposition:

1) Supposition in advance of experience or knowledge; surmise; conjecture.

2) Postulation as of an antecedent condition; hence, that which is postulated as a necessary antecedent condition; a prerequisite.

preteach:

1) To teach in advance.

preternatural:

1) Being beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; extraordinary: being out of the regular or natural course of things: distinguished from supernatural, being above nature, and unnatural, being contrary to nature.

2) Synonyms Miraculous, etc. See supernatural.

prevaricator:

1) One who prevaricates; a shuffier; a quibbler.

2) One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity; one who abuses a trust.

3) Formerly, at the University of Cambridge, England, the opponent of the inceptor at commencement. He delivered a prefatory oration, freely satirizing prominent individuals.

primary:

1) The body of the bark which lies between the epidermis and stele (central cylinder) in the stems of phanerogams, as also the corresponding zone in the root. In this sense sometimes simply cortex. Strasburger.

2) In electricity: In an alternating-current transformer, induction-motor, or other apparatus containing two circuits in inductive relation to one another, that circuit which receives power from the impressed electromotive force.

3) Sometimes, in an alternating-current transformer, the high potential coil, the low potential coil being the secondary.

4) In physiological optics, one of the primary colors or primary color-sensations.

5) A lesion of the initial stage of syphilis, a chancre: usually in the plural.

6) In Echinodermata: In echinoids, a plate which extends from the outer edge of an ambulacral area to the median suture of that area.

7) In echinoids, a spine of the largest order extending beyond the shorter secondaries.

8) In crinoids, according to Bather's terminology, any one of those plates which are first developed in the ontogeny and phylogeny, including the abactinal system of columnals, cirrals, infrabasals, basals, radials, brachials, pinnulars, and the actinal system of orals and ambulacrals.

9) In the Echinoidea, one of the large and completely developed tubercles on the surface of the test, which serve as articulating bases for the spines.

10) First or highest in rank, dignity, or importance; chief; principal.

11) First in order of being, of thought, or of time; original; primitive; first.

12) First or lowest in order of growth or development; elementary; preparatory.

13) First in use or intention; radical; original: as, the primary sense of a word.

14) In ornithology, of the first rank or order among the flight-feathers or remiges of the wing; situated upon the manus or pinion-bone, as a feather: correlated with secondary and tertiary or tertial. See II.

15) In geology, lowest in the sequence of geological formations: said of rocks.

16) That which stands first or highest in rank or importance, as opposed to secondary; that to which something else is subordinate.

17) In ornithology, one of the remiges, flight-feathers, or large quills which are situated upon the manus. pinion-bone, or distal segment of the wing.

18) In entomology, one of the anterior or fore wings: used especially in descriptions of the Lepidoptera. See cut under Cirrophanus.

19) In United States politics, a meeting of voters belonging to the same political party in a ward, township, or other election district, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates to a convention, etc.

20) A planet in relation to its satellite or satellites: as, the earth is the primary of the moon.

prime:

1) To be as at first; be renewed.

2) To insert a primer or priming-powder into the vent of a gun before firing.

3) In the steam-engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder: as, the engine primes. See primage, 2.

4) To perform the prime or first operation upon or with; prepare.

5) To cover with a ground or first color or coat in painting or plastering.

6) To put in a fit state to act or endure; make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare (a person) beforehand in what he is to say or do; “post”: as, to prime a person with a speech; to prime a witness.

7) To trim or prune.

8) First in order of time; primitive; original: as, the prime cost.

9) First in rank, degree, or importance; principal; chief: as, prime minister.

10) Of the first excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital: as, prime wheat; prime quality; a prime joint of meat.

11) Relating to the period or the condition of early manhood and vigor; being in the best or most vigorous time of life. See prime, n., 3.

12) Ready; eager; bold.

13) Fierce; strong.

14) In mathematics, indivisible without a remainder, except by unity; incapable of being separated into simpler factors.

15) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel or a steam-engine.

16) 2 and Chief, principal, best.

17) The first period; the earliest stage or beginning; specifically, spring.

18) The first hour or period of the day.

19) In a more extended sense, from the fact that the lesser canonical hours followed at intervals of three hours, the first quarter of the time between sunrise and sunset, ending half-way between sunrise and midday.

20) The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything.

21) The best part; that which is best in quality; that which is of prime or high quality or grade, as fish, oysters, etc.; often, in the plural, a prime grade or quality.

22) In fencing: The first of eight parries or guards against thrusts in sword-play, afterward retained in exercise with the foils; the first guard a swordsman surprised by an attack could make, while drawing his weapon from the scabbard near his left thigh.

23) Hence — Sometimes, the first and simplest thrust (and parry) which can be made after two fencers have crossed foils and are “on guard” with the left sides of their foils touching: used thus for the direct thrust.

24) In chem., a number employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination.

25) A prime number; an integer number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.

26) 8. The game of primero.

27) A term used in the playing of this game.

28) In music: A tone on the same degree of the scale or staff with a given tone.

29) The interval between any tone and a tone on the same degree with it.

30) The simultaneous combination of two tones on the same degree.

31) In a scale, the first tone; the tonic or keynote.

32) One of the fractions into which a unit is immediately divided; a minute.

33) The footsteps of a deer.

34) The golden number: so called because it shows the prime of the moon.

35) The grade next below the finest variety of a fleece of merino wool.

36) To occur or come in advance of others: thus, flood-tide lags between new moon and full moon, but primes between full and new.

37) To have precedence, as one claim over another.

38) In tobacco-growing: To gather the ripe lower leaves from: said of the plant.

39) To gather as ripe: said of leaves.

40) To gather later instalments of (leaves). See priming, 5.

primigenious:

1) First formed or generated; original.

primitive:

1) Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; especially, having something else of the same kind derived from it, but not itself derived from anything of the same kind; first: as, the primitive church; the primitive speech.

2) Characterized by the simplicity of old times; old-fashioned; plain or rude: as, a primitive style of dress.

3) In grammar, noting a word as related to another that is derived from it; noting that word from which a derivative is made, whether itself demonstrably derivative or not.

4) In biology: rudimentary; inceptive; primordial; beginning to take form or acquire recognizable existence: applicable to any part, organ, or structure in the first or a very early stage of its formation: as, the primitive cerebral vesicles (the rudiment of the brain, out of which the whole brain is to be formed). See cut at protovertebra.

5) Primary or first of its kind; temporary and soon to disappear: opposed to definitive: as, the primitive aorta.

6) In botany, noting specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization.

7) In geology, of the earliest or supposed earliest formation: in the early history of geology noting the older crystalline rocks of which the age and stratigraphical relations were uncertain, and the fossils (where these had once been present) either entirely obliterated or rendered so indistinct by metamorphism of the strata in which they were embedded that their determination was a matter of doubt.

8) a number whose pth power diminished by unity is the lowest power of it divisible by p.

9) a number which satisfies the congruence x l (mod p) and no similar congruence of lower degree.

10) Synonyms and Pristine, etc. See primary.

11) An original or primary word; a word from which another is derived: opposed to derivative.

12) An early Christian.

13) In mathematics, a geometrical or algebraic form from which another is derived, especially an algebraic expression of which another is the derivative; an equation which satisfies a differential equation, or equation of differences, of which it is said to be the primitive (if it has the requisite number of arbitrary constants to form the solution of the differential equation, it is called the complete primitive: see complete); a curve of which another is the polar or reciprocal, etc.

14) In the history of art, belonging to an early and not fully developed period.

15) In group-theory, not imprimitive.

16) [capitalized] In the fine arts, a craftsman or artist who belongs to an early or under-developed period; especially, in the history of European painting, those painters of Italy, Flanders, Germany, and France who flourished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at the close of the medieval period and the beginning of the Renaissance. See painting, 1.

17) A work of art produced by one of the primitives.

primitivity:

1) The character of being primitive: thus, in mathematics we speak of the primitivity of a form.

primordial:

1) First in order; earliest; original; primitive; existing from the beginning.

2) In anatomy, primitive; formative; in a rudimentary or embryonic state: opposed to definitive, or final, completed, or perfected: as, the primordial skull of man is partly membranous, partly cartilaginous.

3) In botany, first formed: applied to the first true leaves formed by a young plant, also to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike.

4) In geology, containing the earliest traces of life.

5) Synonyms Prime, etc. See primary.

6) A first principle or element.

primovant:

1) In ancient astronomy, that sphere which was supposed to carry the fixed stars in their daily motions to which all the other orbs were attached. See primum mobile.

Primulece: None

primulin:

1) A direct cotton coal-tar color of the thiazol type.

2) A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip.

primum frigidum:

1) Pure cold: an elementary substance, according to the doctrine of Parmenides.

primum mobile:

1) In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion; hence, any great or first source of motion.

principal:

1) A main truss, as of a roof, where there may be many principals.

2) In the Philippine Islands, every member, present or past, of the council of a pueblo; also, a first-born son of a gobernadorcillo or of a cabeza de barangay. See barangay.

3) Chief; highest in rank, authority, value, or importance; most considerable; main; first: as, the principal officers of a government; the principal points in an argument; the principal products of a country.

4) Of or pertaining to a prince; princely.

5) Synonyms Leading, great, capital, cardinal, supreme.

6) A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily concerned in an action, and not an auxiliary, accessory, assistant, or agent: as, the principals in a duel.

7) A governor or presiding officer; one who is Chief in authority. ; ; ;

8) In law: A person who, being sui juris, and competent to do an act on his own account, employs another person to do it; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived. Compare master, 2.

9) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.

10) In testamentary and administration law, the corpus or capital of the estate, in contradistinction to the income.

11) In criminal law, the actor in the commission of a crime; a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or instigates or aids and abets in its commission.

12) In com., money bearing interest; a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to interest or profits.

13) In organ-building, a stop of the open diapason group, usually giving tones an octave above the pitch of the digitals used, like the octave.

14) A musical instrument used in old orchestral music, especially that of Handel — a variety of trumpet, probably having a larger tube than the ordinary tromba.

15) In music: The subject of a fugue: opposed to answer.

16) A soloist or other leading performer.

17) Same as principal rafter. See rafter.

18) In the fine arts, the chief motive in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate; also, an original painting or other work of art.

19) One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which the posts and center of a hearse were formerly crowned.

20) An important personal belonging; an heirloom.

21) In ornithology, one of the primaries.

principium:

1) One of four solemn argumentations formerly held by every sententiary bachelor in theology, one upon each of the four books of Peter Lombard's “Sentences.”

principle:

1) To establish or fix in certain principles; impress with any tenet or belief, whether good or ill: used chiefly in the past participle.

2) Beginning; commencement.

3) Cause, in the widest sense; that by which anything is in any way ultimately determined or regulated.

4) An original faculty or endowment of the mind: as, the principle of observation and comparison.

5) A truth which is evident and general; a truth comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded, or from which others are derived: as, the principles of morality, of equity, of government, etc. In mathematical physics a principle commonly means a very widely useful theorem.

6) That which is professed or accepted as a law of action or a rule of conduct; one of the fundamental doctrines or tenets of a system: as, the principles of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct; in general, equity; uprightness: as, a man of principle.

7) In chem.: A component part; an element: as, the constituent principles of bodies.

8) A substance on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See proximate principles, under proximate.

9) In patent law, a law of nature, or a general property of matter, a rule of abstract science.

10) a certain important proposition concerning the equation

11) See the adjectives.

prism:

1) According to some authors any form having two pairs of parallel faces is called a prism; in this sense the term includes the domes of the orthorhombic system (this name being then restricted to a form having two faces only intersecting in an edge) and the hemipyramids of the monoclinic system.

2) In geometry, a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane polygons, and whose sides are parallelograms.

3) Specifically An optical instrument consisting of a transparent, medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other: usually of a triangular form with well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, and made of glass, rock-salt, or quartz, or a liquid, as carbon disulphid, contained in a prismatic receptacle formed of plates of glass.

4) In crystallography, a form consisting of planes, usually four, six, eight, or twelve, which are parallel to the vertical axis.

5) In canals, a part of the water-space in a straight section of a canal, considered as a parallelepiped.

6) In weaving, same as pattern-box

7) A form of illuminator consisting of a prism with two convex surfaces, by which the light is brought to a focus upon the object.

prismatic:

1) Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism.

2) Separated or distributed by, or as if by, a transparent prism; formed by a prism; varied in color: as, a prismatic spectrum; prismatic colors.

3) In anatomy, noting muscles whose fibers run direct and parallel with one another from the point of origin to the point of insertion: correlative with pyramidal, 3, and rhomboidal, 2.

privation:

1) The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want.

2) The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or any property; deprivation.

3) In logic, a particular kind of negation consisting in the absence from a subject of a habit which ought to be, might be, or generally is in that subject or others like it.

4) The act of degrading from rank or office.

5) Technically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the suspension of an ecclesiastic from his office, stipend, ecclesiastical functions, or jurisdiction.

privative:

1) Causing privation or destitution.

2) Depending on or consisting in privation in the logical sense.

3) In grammar: Changing the sense of a word from positive to negative: as, a privative prefix; ἀ- or ἀν- privative.

4) Predicating negation: as, a privative word.

5) That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as silence, which exists by the absence of sound.

6) In grammar: A prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as un- in unwise, in- in inhuman, an- in anarchy, a- in achromatic.

7) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

probability:

1) The state or character of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive that as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

2) Quantitatively, that character of an argument or proposition of doubtful truth which consists in the frequency with which like propositions or arguments are found true in the course of experience.

3) Anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

4) A statement of what is likely to happen; a forecast: applied in the plural by Cleveland Abbe to his daily weather-predictions in Cincinnati in 1869, and subsequently adopted by General Myer to designate the official weather-forecasts of the United States Signal Service. The same term had been similarly used by Leverrier in Paris since 1859.

Probable: None

problem:

1) A question proposed for decision or discussion; a matter for examination; any question involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty; also, a question with a discussion of it.

2) Specifically In geometry, a proposition requiring some operation to be performed or construction to be executed, as to bisect a line, and the like.

3) In English universities, a public disputation.

problematic:

1) Of the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

2) In logic, of the nature of a question, possible or doubtful.

procatarctic:

1) Being the immediate cause; in medicine, noting a cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there exists a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the exciting cause. See efficient cause, under efficient.

procatarctical:

1) Same as procatarctic.

Procyon:

1) An ancient constellation: same as Canis Minor. See Canis.

2) The principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, the eighth brightest in the heavens.

3) In zoology, the typical genus of the family Procyonidæ, and the only genus of the subfamily Procyoninæ, founded by Storr in 1784, containing the racoons. See cut under racoon.

product:

1) To bring forward; produce.

2) In entomology, to draw out; lengthen.

3) That which is produced; a production.

4) Offspring.

5) That which is formed or produced by labor, usually by physical labor.

6) Effect; result; something resulting as a consequence.

7) In mathematics, the result of multiplying one quantity or expression by another. Thus, 72 is the product of 8 multiplied by 9; and dy dx is the product of y multiplied by the operator d dx. The quantities multiplied together arc usually termed factors. Product results from multiplication, as sum. does from addition.

8) In chem., a compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during decomposition: as, the products of destructive distillation: contradistinguished from educt.

9) Set off from their intersection-point the unit sect on one of two perpendicular straights. On the other set off on one ray a, on the other b. The circle through the free end-points of 1, a, b determines on the fourth ray a sect, c, which is the product of the sect a by the sect b. Thus c = ab.

10) If the sects are taken as coplanarand confined to two straights, their product is the area of the parallelogram determined.

proegumenal:

1) In medicine, serving to predispose; predisposing; preceding: as, a proegumenal cause of disease. See quotation under procataretical.

proemptosis:

1) In chronology, an anticipation, or occurrence of a natural event sooner than the time given by a rule; especially, the falling of the new moon earlier than the nineteen-year period would make it, amounting to one day in 312½ years according to Clavius and the constructors of the Gregorian calendar (really 310 years), in consequence of which a lunar correction is introduced into the tables for calculating Easter; also, the effect of the precession of the equinoxes in making these come before the sun has performed his circuit among the stars. See metemptosis.

professor:

1) One who professes; one who openly declares or makes profession of specific belief or views, of adherence to a certain course of action or way of life, or of knowledge or skill in any particular calling.

2) One who makes open profession of religious faith and conversion, and attaches himself to some religious denomination.

3) A public teacher in a university, especially one to whom this title has been formally granted.

4) In a loose use, any one who publicly teaches or exercises an art or occupation for pay, as a dancing-master, phrenologist, balloonist, juggler, acrobat, boxer, etc.

5) The name of an artificial fly used in angling.

profound:

1) To cause to sink deeply; cause to penetrate far down.

2) To penetrate.

3) To dive; penetrate.

4) Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth.

5) Specifically — In anatomy, deep-seated; not superficial: specifically applied to several structures, as arteries and muscles. See profunda.

6) In entomology, strongly impressed; very deep and distinct: as, profound punctures, striæ, or indentations.

7) Coming from a great depth; deepfetched.

8) Bending low; hence, lowly; humble; exhibiting or expressing deep humility: as, a profound bow.

9) Intellectually deep; entering deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; penetrating.

10) Characterized by magnitude or intensity; deep-felt; intense; great.

11) Deep-seated; thorough; complete.

12) Deep in skill or contrivance.

13) Having hidden qualities; obscure; abstruse.

14) A deep, immeasurable space; an abyss.

15) The deep; the sea; the ocean: with the definite article.

progress:

1) A going onward; a moving or proceeding forward; advance: as, to make slow or rapid progress on a journey; to hinder one's progress.

2) A passage from place to place; a journey; wayfaring.

3) Specifically A journey or circuit of state: as, a royal progress.

4) Advancement of any kind; growth; development; improvement: as, the progress of a negotiation; the progress of a plant; the progress of a patient toward recovery; the progress of a scholar in his studies; the progress of the arts and sciences.

5) plural In astrology, the positions the moon forms in her advance, by allowing one synodical lunation for one year of the native's life.

6) To move forward or onward in space; proceed; pass; go.

7) To continue onward in course; proceed or advance.

8) To move toward something better; advance on the line of development or improvement.

9) Specifically, in music, of a voice-part, to advance from one tone to another, or, of the harmony in general, from one chord to another.

10) To make headway.

11) To pass over or through; make the tour or circuit of.

12) To cause to advance or pass; push forward.

progression:

1) In mathematics: A discrete series which has a first element but no last.

2) The forward change of mutes from one order (surd, sonant, or aspirate) to another, according to Grimm's law.

3) In Stumpf's psychology, one of the four immanent relations of sensation, the other three being number, similarity, and fusion. It is most clearly illustrated in the facts of sensation intensity.

4) In gambling, any method of advancing the amount of a lost bet and reducing a bet won: a form of martingale, sometimes called “progress and pinch.” Starting with 5 chips, if the first, bet is lost 6 are wagered; if it is won, 4 only.

5) A mode of evolution of organisms by increase in size or number of differential additions. It is characteristic of the epacmic phylogeny of most races and is succeeded by retrogression in their acmic or paraemic history.

6) The act or state of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; advance: as, a slow method of progression.

7) Lapse or process of time; course; passage.

8) In mathematics, a series of quantities of which every one intermediate between the first, and the last is a mean of some constant kind between those which immediately precede and follow it.

9) In philology, the increase or strengthening of a vowel under the accent.

10) In music: The act, process, or result of advancing from one tone to another (of a particular voice-part), or from one chord to another (of the harmony in general); motion. Progression in either of these senses may be regular or irregular, correct or false. See motion, 14.

11) Same as sequence.

12) a series of quantities whose ratios (of each to the preceding) pass through a cycle of n values, as 2, 1, 3, 1½, 4½, 2¼, 6¾, etc. Synonyms Advancement, etc. See progress, n.

prohibition:

1) The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; an edict or a decree to forbid or debar.

2) In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses.

3) In Scots law, a technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, etc. Synonyms Interdiction, inhibition, embargo. See prohibit.

project:

1) Projecting; sticking out.

2) To throw out or forth; cast or shoot forward.

3) To cast forward in the mind; scheme; contrive; devise; plan.

4) In geometry: To throw forward in rays or straight lines, especially from a center; draw such rays through every point of.

5) To throw forward (lines) from a center through every point of the figure said to be projected, and then cut these with a surface upon which the figure is said to be projected.

6) To delineate according to any system of correspondence between the points of a figure and the points of the surface on which the delineation is made.

7) To throw, as it were, from the mind into the objective world; give an objective or real seeming to (something subjective).

8) To set forth; set out.

9) To shoot forward; extend beyond something else; jut; be prominent: as, a cornice or a promontory projects. The rays thrown forward in geometrical projection are said to project in this sense.

10) To form a scheme or project.

11) In alchemy, to make projection — that is, to throw philosopher's stone into a crucible of melted metal, and thus convert the latter into silver, gold, or the philosopher's stone.

12) Synonyms To protrude, bulge (out), stand out.

13) To move about busily or curiously; pry.

14) That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design: as, projects of happiness.

15) Synonyms Scheme, Design, etc. See plan.

projection:

1) The foot of the perpendicular from a point to a straight line is the projection of the point upon the line.

2) The localization of pressure sensation at the extremity of a pencil, cane, etc., held in the hand, rather than in the hand itself.

3) The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward: as, the projection of a shadow upon a bright surface; hence, the act or process of throwing, as it were, something that is subjective into the objective world; the act of giving objective or seeming reality to what is subjective: as, the projection of a sensation of color into space as the quality of an object (a colored thing).

4) That image or figure which results from the act of projecting an idea or a sensation.

5) That which projects; a part projecting or jutting out, as of a building extending beyond the surface of the wall; a prominence.

6) The act of projecting, or scheming or planning: as, he undertook the projection of a new enterprise.

7) In geometry, the act or result of constructing rays or right lines through every point of a figure, according to certain rules.

8) The act or result of constructing rays through every point of a figure, all passing through one point, and cutting these rays by a plane or other surface, so as to form a section on that surface which corresponds point for point with the original figure.

9) In chartography, the act or result of constructing a figure upon a plane or other surface, which corresponds point by point with a sphere, spheroid, or other figure; a map-projection (which see, below).

10) The mental operation in consequence of which objects of the imagination or retinal impressions appear to be seen external to us.

11) In alchemy, the act of throwing anything into a crucible or other vessel, especially the throwing of a portion of philosopher's stone upon a metal in fusion with the result of transmuting it; hence, the act or result of transmutation of metals; humorously, the crisis of any process, especially of a culinary process.

12) Same as gromonic map-projection.

13) Same as zenithal map-projection. — Clarke's map-projection, a perspective map-projection in which the distance of the eye from the center of the sphere is 1.368 times the radius. This projection was invented by the English geodesist Colonel A. R. Clarke. — Collignon's map-projection.

14) The quadrilateral map-projection.

15) The central equivalent projection. — Conform map-projection. Same as orthomorphic map-projection. — Conical map-projection.

16) Properly, a map-projection the development of a tangent or secant cone upon which the sphere is conceived to have been projected by lines of projection perpendicular to its axis.

17) Any projection which may naturally be regarded as the development of a projection upon a cone. — Cylindrical map-projection.

18) A parallelogrammatic or square map-projection.

19) A map-projection showing the earth in repeated stripes, as Mercator's.

20) A perspective or central projection in which the center is at infinity. — Delisle's map-projection, the secant conical projection proposed by Mercator, and applied by J. N. Delisle to the great map of Russia. — Discontinuous map-projection, a map-projection which follows one law in one part, and another in another part. Also called broken map-projection, irregular map-projection. — English map-projection. Same as globular map-projection . — Equidistant map-projection, a zenithal map-projection in which the radius of each almucantar is equal to its angular distance from the zenith. This map-projection, invented by the French mathematician Postel in the sixteenth century, is frequently employed for star-maps, etc. — Equivalent map-projection, a map-projection which represents all equal surfaces on the spheroid by equal areas on the map. Also called equal-surface map-projection. — Equivalent stereographic map-projection, an equivalent map-projection in which the parallels are represented by parallel straight lines at distances from the equator proportional to the tangents of half the latitudes. This projection was proposed in 1862 by M. de Prépetit Foucaut. — Flamsteed's map-projection. Same as sinusoidal map-projection. — Foucaut's map-projection, the equivalent stereographic map-projection. — Fournier's map-projection.

21) A meridional map-projection in which the meridians are equidistant ellipses, while the parallels are circular arcs equally dividing the central and extreme meridians.

22) A map-projection in which the meridians are as in , but the parallels are straight lines as in the meridional orthogonal projection. These map-projections were proposed in 1646 by the French geographer Fournier. — Gauss's map-projection. Same as Lagrange's map-projection. — Glareanus's map-projection, a discontinuous map-projection differing from that of Apianus only in setting the parallels at the same distances as in the meridional orthographic map-projection. It was invented by the Swiss mathematician Loriti or Glareanus, and published in 1527.

23) Globular map-projection. Any projection of a hemisphere with curvilinear meridians and parallels.

24) A meridional hemispherical map-projection in which the equator is a straight line, the semimeridians are circular arcs dividing the equator into equal parts, and the parallels are circular arcs dividing the extreme and central meridians into equal parts. This projection, invented in 1660 by the Italian Nicolosi, has been extensively employed ever since.

25) La Hire's map-projection. — Gnomonic map-projection.

26) A perspective map-projection from the center of the sphere. All great circles are represented by straight lines.

27) Hence, by extension — Any map-projection representing all great circles by straight lines. Such a projection can contain but one half of the sphere on an infinite plane. This system is probably ancient. — Harding's map-projection. Same as Lagrange's map-projection. — Herschel's map-projection. Same as Lagrange's map-projection. — Homalographic (or homolographic) map-projection, an equivalent map-projection in which the meridians are ellipses meeting at the poles, and the parallels and equator are parallel straight lines: invented by the German mathematician Mollweide in 1805. It has been considerably used. — Intermediary map-projection, a zenithal map-projection in which, z being the zenith distance of an almucantar, r its radius on the map, and n a constant

28) r = n tan z/n.

29) This projection was invented by A. Germain. — Irregular map-projection. Same as discontinuous map-projection. — Isocylindric map-projection. an equivalent map-projection the development of a cylinder upon which the sphere has been orthogonally projected. It was invented by the German mathematical philosopher J. H. Lambert. — Isomeric map-projection, the zenithal equivalent map-projection, invented by J. H. Lambert, and the best of the equivalent projections. — Isospherical map-projection. Same as isomeric map-projection. — Jaeger's map-projection, a discontinuous projection in the shape of an eight-pointed star. It was proposed by Jaeger in 1865, and was modified by Petermann. — James's map-projection, a perspective map-projection in which the center of projection is distant from that of the sphere by 1.5 times the radius. It was invented by the English geodesist Sir Henry James. — Lagrange's map-projection, an orthomorphic map-projection in which the sphere is shown a finite number of times on a finite number of sheets, but in which all the north poles (or zeniths) coincide, as well as all the south poles (or nadirs). The projection was invented by J. H. Lambert, and has been called by many names. It has been used in a government map of Russia. — La Hire's map-projection, a perspective projection having the center of projection at a distance from the center of the sphere equal to 1.707 times the radius. This projection, proposed by the French geodesist La Hire in 1701, has been frequently used. — Littrow's map-projection, an orthomorphic projection in which the meridians are hyperbolas and the parallels ellipses, all these conies being confocal. This projection has two north and two south poles, all four coincident at infinity, and shows the sphere twice on two sheets, which are merely perversions of each other. It has many remarkable properties. It was invented by the Bohemian astronomer Littrow in 1833. — Lorgna's map-projection. Same as isomeric map-projection. — Map-projection by balance of errors, that zenithal projection which makes the “misrepresentation” a minimum, as determined by least squares. If r is the radius of an almucantar on the chart, z its zenith distance, and Z that of the limit of the chart, which cannot exceed 126° 24′ 53″, then

30) r = cot ½z log sec ½z + tan ½z cot½Z log sec ½Z.

31) Map-projection by development, a projection upon a developable surface which is then developed into a plane. — Mercator's map-projection, an orthomorphic map-projection in which the whole sphere is shown in equal repeating stripes. The point at infinity represents the whole sphere, and the zenith and nadir do not elsewhere appear. As ordinarily used, the poles are taken as these points, when the meridians appear as equidistant parallel lines, and the parallels as parallel lines cutting them at distances from the equator proportional to log tan ½ latitude. This has the advantage that the points of the compass preserve the same directions all over the map. This projection, invented by the Flemish cosmographer Mercator in 1550, is the most useful of all. — Meridional map-projection, a map-projection which seems to be projected upon the plane of a meridian, showing the poles at the extremities of a central meridian. — Modified Flamsteed's map-projection. Same as Bonne's map-projection. — Mollweide's map-projection. Same as homolographic map-projection. — Murdoch's map-projection, one of three conical map-projections in which the part of the cone of which the map is a reduced development is equal to the spherical zone represented. These were invented by Patrick Murdoch in 1758. — Orthographic map-projection, a perspective map-projection from an infinitely distant center. — Orthomorphic map-projection, a map-projection which preserves all angles — that is, the shapes of all infinitesimal portions of the sphere. When one such map-projection has been obtained, say the polar stereographic, which is the simplest, all others may be derived from this by a transformation of the plane. Let r and θ be the polar coördinates of any point on the polar stereographic projection, let i denote the imaginary whose square is — 1, and let F denote any function having a differential coefficient. If, then, F (r cos θ; + r sin θ.i) be put into the form x + yi, x and y will be the rectangular coördinates of the corresponding point on another orthomorphic projection. Also called conform map-projection. — Parallelogrammatic map-projection, a map-projection in which the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines, and the meridians by equidistant straight lines perpendicular to the parallels. This is an ancient projection. Also called rectangular map-projection. — Parent's map-projection, one of two perspective map-projections. In Parent's first map-projection the center of projection is distant from the center of the sphere 1.595 times the radius. In his second this distance is 1.732. — Perspective map-projection, a true projection of the sphere by straight lines from a center of projection intersecting the plane of the map. — Petermann's map-projection, a discontinuous map-projection showing the sphere in the form of an eight-pointed star. It is used to decorate the title-page of Stieler's atlas. — Polar map-projection, a map-projection showing one of the poles in the center. — Polyconic map-projection, a map-projection in which the surface of the earth is cut into an infinite number of zones parallel to the equator; a central meridian is then developed into a straight line, and then each zone is developed separately. This projection, invented by Hassler, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is used in all government maps of the United States. — Quadrilateral map-projection, a broken equivalent projection in which one meridian has the form of a square, of which another meridian and the equator are the diagonals. It was invented by Collignon. — Quincuncial map-projection, an orthomorphic projection of the earth into repeating squares, invented by C. S. Peirce in 1876. — Rectangular map-projection. Same as parallelogrammatic map-projection. — Ruysch's map-projection, a conical projection in which the cone cuts the equator and has its vertex at one pole, and the sphere is projected upon the cone by lines perpendicular to the axis. It was invented by Ruysch in 1508. — Sanson's map-projection. Same as sinusoidal map-projection. — Schmidt's map-projection, a meridional map-projection in which the meridians are represented by ellipses cut at equal distances by the parallels. It was proposed by the physicist G. G. Schmidt in 1801. — Sinusoidal map-projection, an equivalent map projection in which the parallels are equidistant straight lines to which the central meridian is perpendicular. This projection (so called from the form of the meridians) was first used by the French chartographer Sanson in 1650. — Square map-projection, the projection of a map which the successive meridians and parallels cut up into squares. — Stenoterous map-projection, an equivalent projection which represents the whole earth on the sector of a circle, the pole being at the center and the parallels concentric circles. It was invented by J. H. Lambert. — Stereographic map-projection, the simplest of all projections, representing the whole sphere once on one infinite plane, the parts at infinity being considered as a point. All circles on the sphere are represented circles, and the angles are preserved. The stereographic projection of the sphere is a perspective projection, a point on the surface being the center of projection; but the stereographic map-projection of the spheroid is not a perspective projection. The stereographic projection was known to the ancients, and has always been employed for special purposes. — Textor's map-projection, a modification of the isocylindrical map, by J. C. von Textor, 1808. — Transverse map-projection, a meridional map-projection. — Trapeziform map-projection, a map-projection in which the space between two meridians and two parallels is represented by a trapezoid, the sides of which are divided proportionally to determine other straight lines representing meridians and parallels. — Werner's map-projection, that equivalent map-projection which has the parallels concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, with the north pole at the center. The whole sphere has a heart shape. This was invented by Johann Werner, 1514. — Zenithal map-projection, a map-projection which is symmetrical about a central point, the almucantars being represented by concentric circles.

projective:

1) Produced by projection.

2) In geometry, relating to incidences and coincidences; not metrical: as, a projective theorem or property.

3) Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived from one another by a number of projections and sections.

projectivity:

1) The character of being projective, as two plane figures.

projector:

1) In projective geometry: A projecting straight.

2) A projecting plane.

3) An eject.

4) One who forms projects; one who forms a scheme or design; a schemer.

5) That which projects; specifically, a parabolic mirror, or a lens or combination of lenses, used for projecting a beam of light.

6) A camera for throwing an image on a screen by means of electric, magnesium, oxyhydrogen, or other suitable light.

7) The square of the area of a plane triangle divided by the continued product of the sides.

prolate:

1) Lengthened along one direction. A prolate spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. See oblate.

2) To utter, especially in a drawling manner; lengthen in pronunciation or sound.

prolegomenon:

1) A preliminary observation: chiefly used in the plural, and applied to an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

prolepsis:

1) Anticipation.

2) In rhetoric: A name sometimes applied to the use of an adjective (or a noun) as objective predicate (see predicate), as if implying an anticipation of the result of the verb's action.

3) A figure consisting in anticipation of an opponent's objections and arguments in order to preclude his use of them, answer them in advance, or prepare the reader to receive them unfavorably. This figure is most frequently used in the exordium. Also called procatalepsis.

4) An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time of its occurrence; an anachronism.

proleptic:

1) Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; anticipatory; antecedent.

2) Specifically — In medicine: Anticipating the usual time: noting a periodical disease whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every recurrence.

3) Prognostic.

4) In rhetoric, implying prolepsis.

5) Axiomatic; of the nature of prolepsis.

promiscuity:

1) Promiscuousness; confusion; indiscriminate mixture.

2) Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of people.

proof:

1) Any effort, act, or operation made for the purpose of ascertaining any truth or fact; a test; a trial: as, to make proof of a person's trustworthiness or courage.

2) Evidence and argumentation putting the conclusion beyond reasonable doubt; demonstration, perfect or imperfect.

3) A thing proved or tried; truth or knowledge gathered by experience; experience.

4) The state of having been tested and approved; firmness, hardness, or impenetrability: specifically applied to arms or armor of defense, to note that they have been duly tested and are impenetrable.

5) In law: The convincing effect of evidence; the manifestation of the truth of a proposition by presenting the reasons for assenting to it; such an array of evidence as should determine the judgment of the tribunal in regard to a matter of fact.

6) plural In equity practice, the instruments of evidence in their documentary form, as depositions, deeds, etc., received in a cause.

7) The presentation of sufficient evidence: as, the burden of proof lies with the plaintiff.

8) In Scots law, the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading.

9) A test applied to manufactured articles or to natural substances prepared for use; hence, the state of that which has undergone this test, or is capable of undergoing it satisfactorily. Compare armor of proof.

10) 7. In alcoholic liquors, the degree of strength which gives a specific gravity of 0.920. See II., 2.

11) In printing, a trial impression from composed type, taken for correction.

12) In engraving and etching, an impression taken from an engraved plate to show its state during the progress of executing it; also, an early and superior impression, or one of a limited number, taken before the title or inscription is engraved on the plate, and known as proof before letter.

13) In numismatics, any early impression struck at the mint from a coin-die used for producing the current coins of the realm.

14) In bookbinding, the rough uncut edges of the shorter leaves of a trimmed book, which prove that the book has not been cut down too much.

15) In arithmetic, an operation serving to check the accuracy of the calculation.

16) Proof independent of experience.

17) Synonyms Experiment, essay, ordeal.

18) Testimony, etc. (see evidence and inference), demonstration, certification.

19) Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally: as, water-proof, fire-proof, shot-proof, bribe-proof: often followed by to or against before the thing resisted.

20) Noting alcoholic liquors which have the specific gravity 0.91984, usually considered as 0.920, which is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

21) Of excellent quality: said of land.

22) An assay of a bullion of known composition placed in the muffle with the other assays in order to determine the difference in weight due to the loss of silver by volatilization and absorption by the cupel.

23) In photography, a trial print from a negative.

proper:

1) In geometry, not figurative; not at infinity: as, proper points.

2) Special; peculiar; belonging to a species or individual and to nothing else; springing from the peculiar nature of a given species or individual; particularly suited to or befitting one's nature; natural; original.

3) Belonging to one; one's own.

4) Fit; suitable; appropriate.

5) According to recognized usage; correct; just: as, a proper word; a proper expression.

6) Rightly so called, named, or described; taken in a strict sense: in this sense usually following the noun: as, the apes proper belong to the Old World; no shell-fish are fishes proper.

7) Decent; correct in behavior; respectable; such as should be: as, proper conduct.

8) Well-formed; good-looking; personable; handsome; also, physically strong or active.

9) In heraldry, having its natural color or colors: said of any object used as a bearing: thus, a coil of rope proper is represented brown, and the spiral lines of the cordage are indicated.

10) In liturgics, used only on a particular day or festival, or during a particular octave or season: as, the proper introit; a proper preface; proper psalms.

11) Fine; pretty: said ironically of what is absurd or objectionable.

12) Becoming; deserved.

13) Synonyms Particular, individual, specific.

14) 3 and Fitting, befitting, meet, seemly, becoming, legitimate.

15) That which is set apart to special or individual use.

16) A property in the logical sense.

17) To appropriate.

18) To make proper; adorn.

19) Properly; very; exceedingly.

property:

1) To invest with (certain) properties or qualities.

2) To make a property or tool of; appropriate.

3) Any character always present in an individual or a class; an essential attribute; a peculiar quality; loosely, any quality or characteristic.

4) In logic, a character which belongs to the whole of a species, and to nothing else, but not to the essence or definition.

5) The right to the use or enjoyment or the beneficial right of disposal of anything that can be the subject of ownership; ownership; estate; especially, ownership of tangible things.

6) A thing or things subject to ownership; anything that may be exclusively possessed and enjoyed; chattels and land; possessions.

7) A thing required for some peculiar or specific use, as a tool; an accessory; specifically, in theaters, a stage requisite, as any article of costume or furniture, or other appointment, necessary to be produced in a scene (in this specific sense used also attributively).

8) Propriety.

9) Individuality; that which constitutes an individual.

10) A cloak or disguise.

11) See the adjectives.

12) Such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

13) Synonyms Attribute, Characteristic, etc. See quality.

14) Property, Effects, Chattels, Goods, Wares, Commodities, Merchandise, possessions, wealth. Property is the general word for those material things which are one's own, whether for sale or not. Effects applies to personal property, viewed as including the things even of least value. Chattels comprises every kind of property except freehold. (See the definitions of the classes real and personal, under chattel.) Goods includes a merchant's stock-in-trade, or one's movable property of any sort. Wares are manufactured articles, especially of the heavier sort, as earthenware, wooden-ware. Commodities are such movable articles as are necessities of life, and have a money value. Merchandise is the general word for articles of trade.

15) Specifically, in old English law, chattels as distinguished from ‘estate’ (lands).

proportion:

1) The relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, magnitude of corresponding parts, capacity, or degree.

2) Specifically, the relation of one part to another or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts: as, the proportion of the parts of an edifice, or of the human body. Commonly in the plural.

3) Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry or harmony.

4) That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just or proper share; in general, portion; lot.

5) Form; shape; figure.

6) In mathematics, the equality of ratios or relations; analogy.

7) In music: The ratio between the vibration-numbers of two tones.

8) Same as rhythm or meter.

9) In arithmetic, the rule of three; that rule which, according to the theory of proportion, enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers — that is, a number to which the third bears the same ratio as the first does to the second.

10) See mixed.

11) Synonyms See symmetry.

12) To adjust in suitable relations; adapt harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent: as, to proportion the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to proportion expenditure to income.

13) To form with symmetry; give a symmetrical form to.

14) To bear proportion or adequate relation to; correspond to.

15) To divide into portions; allot; apportion.

16) To compare; estimate the relative proportions of.

17) In type-manuf., to adjust (a font of type) so that it shall contain the proper number of each letter, point, etc.

proportional:

1) Based upon proportion; pertaining to or having proportion.

2) According to or having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree.

3) In mathematics, having the same or a constant ratio: as, proportional quantities.

4) A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

5) A quantity in proportion.

6) A table of proportional parts.

proposition:

1) The act of placing or setting forth; the act of offering.

2) That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms: commonly in the plural: as, propositions of peace.

3) A representation in thought or language of an act of the mind in thinking a quality or general sign, termed a predicate, to be applicable to something indicated, and termed a subject.

4) In mathematics, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed.

5) In rhetoric, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration; the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it: as, Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the proposition of a poem.

6) In music: The act or process of enunciating or giving out a theme or subject.

7) Specifically — The subject of a fugue, as distinguished from the answer.

8) An assumption of what appears likely.

9) propositions de necessario quando, which stated something to be necessarily true at specified times; and

10) propositions de necessario simpliciter, or categorical apodictic propositions. The latter were further divided into propositions de necessario simpliciter pro nunc, or propositions stating something to be necessarily true now, and propositions de necessario simpliciter pro semper, stating something to be always necessarily true.

11) Usually, a categorical proposition, or one expressed by means of a noun and a verb, as contradistinguished from a conditional proposition.

12) 3 and Position, thesis, statement, declaration, dictum, doctrine. Proposition differs from the words compared under subject, in that it is the technical word in rhetoric for the indication of the theme of a discourse.

13) Something to be done, accomplished, etc.; especially, something difficult or puzzling.

propositional:

1) Pertaining to or constituting a proposition; considered as a proposition.

propositionally:

1) In the manner of a proposition.

propositum:

1) In medieval universities, a disputation concerning the canon law, which had to be performed by every bachelor in law.

proproctor:

1) In English universities, an assistant proctor.

prosthaphaeresis: None

protension:

1) Temporal extension; duration.

protensity:

1) The character of being protensive or of taking up time.

protensive:

1) Drawn out in one dimension; extended; stretching forward.

prototype:

1) A primitive form; an original or model after which anything is formed; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, etc.; an exemplar; an archetype; especially, in metrology, an original standard, to which others must conform, and which, though it may be imitated from something else, is not required to conform to anything else, but itself serves as the ultimate definition of a unit.

prove:

1) An obsolete form of proof.

2) To try by experiment, or by a test or standard; test; make trial of; put to the test: as, to prove the strength of gunpowder; to prove the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

3) To render certain; put out of doubt (as a proposition) by adducing evidence and argumentation; show; demonstrate.

4) To establish the authenticity or validity of; obtain probate of: as, to prove a will. See probate.

5) To have personal experience of; experience; enjoy or suffer.

6) In arithmetic, to ascertain or demonstrate the correctness of (an operation or result) by a calculation in the nature of a check: as, to prove a sum.

7) In printing, to take a proof of.

8) Synonyms To verify, justify, confirm, substantiate, make good, manifest.

9) To make trial; essay.

10) To be found or ascertained to be by experience or trial; be ascertained or shown by the event or something subsequent; turn out to be: as, the report proves to be true; to prove useful or wholesome; to prove faithful or treacherous.

11) Hence To become; be.

12) To succeed; turn out well.

13) To thrive; be with young: generally said of cattle.

14) In homeopathic practice, to test the therapeutic action of (a drug) by observing the symptoms following its administration in appreciable amounts to persons in health.

provectant:

1) A covariant considered as produced by the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

provector:

1) The contravariant operator (a, b, … ∂ξ, ∂η,‥)m, where ∂ξ, ∂η, etc., replace x, y, etc., in the quantic (a, b, … x, y, ‥)m, or any contravariant operator resulting from a similar substitution in any covariant of the original quantic.

proxy:

1) To vote or act by proxy, or by the agency of another.

2) The agency of a substitute; the office or authority of one who is deputed to act for another.

3) One who is deputed to represent or act for another; a deputy.

4) A document authorizing one person to act as substitute or deputy for another; a written authorization to exercise the powers and prerogatives of others.

5) That which takes the place of something else; a substitute.

6) Eccles., same as procuration, 4.

7) An election, or a day of election.

pseudodox:

1) False; not true in opinion.

2) A false but common opinion.

pseudospherical:

1) Having a constant negative curvature.

psychal:

1) Pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychic.

psycheo metry: None

psychic:

1) Of or belonging to the human soul or mind; mental; spiritual; psychological.

2) Pertaining to the science of mind: opposed to physical: as, psychic force.

3) Pertaining to the class of extraordinary and obscure phenomena, such as thought-reading, which are not ordinarily treated by psychologists: as, psychic research.

4) Pertaining to the lower soul, or animal principle, and not to the spirit, or higher soul.

5) A person specially susceptible of psychic impressions, or subject to psychic force; a medium; a sensitive.

psychical:

1) Same as psychic.

psychically:

1) In a psychical manner; with reference to the mind; in connection with or by effect upon the mind: opposed to physically.

psychics:

1) The science of psychology, or the investigation of mind; especially, the doctrine of those who reject the methods of the psychophysicists and favor those of the advocates of psychical research.

psychism:

1) The study or the theory of so-called psychic phenomena, that is, of telepathy, clairvoyance, spiritistic phenomena, mediumship, etc.

2) The doctrine that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization.

3) The character of being psychic or mental.

psychist:

1) One who engages in psychical research; especially, one who holds the doctrines of psychics or of psychic force in any form.

psychoblast:

1) The germ from which a soul is developed.

psychodectic:

1) Soul-destroying.

psychodometer:

1) An instrument for measuring the duration of mental processes.

psychodynamic:

1) Pertaining to psychodynamics.

psychodynamics:

1) The science of the laws of mental action.

psycho-ethical:

1) Of or pertaining to inborn moral notions.

psychogenesis:

1) The origination and development of the soul, or psychic organism.

2) Generation or reproduction by means of or due to the activity of the inmost life or vitality of an organism; biogenesis referred to the operation of higher than vital forces.

psychogenetical:

1) Pertaining to the formation of the mind by development.

psychogenetically:

1) In reference to the theory of the origin of the mind.

psychogeny:

1) The development of mind.

2) The theory of the development of mind.

psychogonic:

1) Same as psychogenetical.

psychogonical:

1) Same as psychogenetical.

psychogony:

1) The doctrine of the development of mind.

psychographic:

1) Of or pertaining to psychography.

psychography:

1) The natural history of mind; the description of the phenomena of mind: a branch of psychology.

2) Supposed “spirit-writing” by the hand of a medium; the supposed transmission of a spirit's thought in writing by the hand of a medium, either directly or by means of an instrument.

psychological:

1) Of or pertaining to psychology; of the nature of psychology; of or pertaining to the mind as the subject of psychology.

psychology:

1) The special psychology of any single group of living things: a common term for folk psychology, professional psychology, race psychology, ethnic psychology, psychology of peoples, etc.

2) The science of the products of the mental life in the human race at large; same as folk psychology .

3) The psychology and psychogenesis of the human mind.

4) Race psychology; the differential psychology of species and races, whether human or sub-human.

5) The science of the individual mind as conditioned, in its functions and development, by other minds; the psychology of the social factor in its influence upon the individual mind.

6) The science of the phenomena of mind; mental science.

psychomachy:

1) A conflict of the soul with the body.

psychomancy:

1) Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.

2) A mysterious influence of one soul upon another.

psychomantic:

1) Of or pertaining to psychomancy.

psychometric:

1) Pertaining to psychometry.

psychometrical:

1) Same as psychometric.

psychometrize:

1) To practise psychometry on, as a letter or photograph.

psychomotor: None

psychoneurology:

1) That part of neurology which deals with mental action.

psychoneurosis:

1) Mental disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, and without evidence and history of preceding chronic mental degeneration.

psychonomy:

1) The science of the laws of mental action: one of the branches of psychology in many of the older systems.

psychonosology:

1) That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease.

psychopannychism:

1) The theological doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep, and does not awake till the resurrection of the body.

psychopannychist:

1) One who holds to the doctrine of psychopannychism.

psychoparesis:

1) Mental weakness.

psychopath:

1) A morally irresponsible person.

psychopathic:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of psychopathy.

2) Pertaining to the cure of the sick by psychic means.

3) An insane or nearly insane patient.

psychopathist:

1) A physician for psychopathy; an alienist.

psychophysic:

1) Same as psychophysical.

psychophysical:

1) By psychophysical means; in a psychophysical manner.

2) Of or pertaining to psychophysics.

psychophysicist:

1) A student of psychology who relies mainly or extensively upon quantitative experiments made by one person upon another.

2) Pertaining to or composed of psychophysicists.

psychophysics:

1) Psychophysics was defined by Fechner in 1860 as “an exact science of the functional relations or relations of dependency between body and mind, or more generally between the bodily and mental, the physical and psychical world”; and Wundt, in 1902, declares in the same spirit that psychophysics is to be understood as “an investigation of the relations that may be shown empirically to obtain between the psychical and the physical aspects of vital processes.” It may, however, be questioned whether a definition of this generality can be made useful for scientific purposes. It is, no doubt, implied in such phrases as ‘the psychophysical organism,’ by which we mean the correlated body-mind of actual experience, the ensouled body or the embodied mind, and ‘psychophysical evolution,’ by which we mean the evolution of this correlated body and mind. Nevertheless, a science cannot remain poised between two existing sciences; it must have a positive content of its own. In other words, psychophysics, viewed in this very general way, must soon show a tendency to fall either toward the side of psychology or toward that of biology, and to be subsumed under the one or the other of the sciences whose methods and results it is supposed to relate and combine. It was, perhaps, by an implicit recognition of this danger, reinforced by the desire to hold fast to all that might be tenable in the Fechnerian definition, that the meaning of psychophysics was, until quite recently, narrowed down to that special field of research in which Fechner had shown himself especially active—to the correlation of intensity of external stimulus with intensity of sensation. In this sense we speak of the four classical methods (least differences, right and wrong cases, average error, mean gradations) as ‘the psychophysical methods,’ and of Weber's Law as ‘the psychophysical law.’ It is needless to say that Fechner would never have assented to this restriction; that apart, however, the new definition is so obviously artificial, and the delimitation of subject-matter which it suggests is so obviously accidental, that it has neither logical standing nor prospect of survival. Indeed, it has at no time found acceptance among psychophysical workers: at the very least, the experiments made upon simple and compound reactions, and upon what is still known as the ‘time sense,’ have been also included under psychophysics. Of late years, the term has taken on a better and a broader meaning, a meaning which preserves the spirit if not the letter of Fechner's definition, and which promises to settle down into something like finality. Psychophysics may now be defined as that department of experimental psychology which aims, not at introspective analysis, but rather at the determination of the quantitative norms of the mental life. Thus, the reaction experiment is a psychological experiment if it is made with a view to the introspective analysis of the action-consciousness; it is a psychophysical experiment if its object is the determination of the time-values of certain typical organic reactions. In the former case, it can be performed only by trained students of psychology; in the latter, it may be made a means to the comparison of the capacities of children, the lower races of man, and even the higher animals. So the time-sense experiment is a psychological experiment, if our aim is the discovery of the conscious basis or vehicle of the time-consciousness; a psychophysical experiment, if we wish to establish the norms of temporal discrimination, or to institute comparative studies of the time-discrimination of different ages and races. Psychophysics has fallen to the one side—to the side of psychology: for the establishment of quantitative norms of the mental life must be intrusted to those who have made mind their special study. At the same time, when the norms have once been established, there is no further need of introspection; psychophysics becomes a matter of technique and of external observation; and, in so far, the Fechnerian view is retained. It may be added that the results of psychophysics, while they must be obtained by the experimental psychologist working, at any rate in the first instance, within the psychological laboratory, are of great importance both for anthropology and for medicine; and that the methods, onoe worked out, may be carried a field and thus applied under conditions widely remote from those of their first elaboration. See experimental psychology.

2) The science of the relations between stimuli and the sensations which they evoke.

psychophysiological:

1) Of or pertaining to psychophysiology.

psychophysiology:

1) Physiological psychology. See psychology.

psychoplasm:

1) The material medium or physical basis of consciousness: same as protyle. See the quotation.

psychoplasmic:

1) Of or pertaining to psychoplasm; composed of or subsisting in psychoplasm.

psychopomp:

1) A guide or conductor of spirits or souls to the other world: a special title of Hermes.

psychoscope:

1) A means of observing the mind.

psychosensorial:

1) Of the nature of percepts, but not produced by any real action on the senses at the time.

psychosensory:

1) Same as psychosensorial.

psychosis:

1) Mental constitution or condition.

2) A change in the field of consciousness.

3) In pathology, any mental disorder; any form of insanity.

psychosomatic:

1) Relating to both soul and body.

psychosophy:

1) The metaphysics of mind: one of the branches of psychology in the older systems.

psychostasia:

1) The weighing of souls: an ancient belief that during a combat the souls of the combatants were weighed against one another, and that he whose soul was overbalanced was slain.

psychostasy:

1) Same as psychostasia.

psychostatic:

1) Pertaining to psychostatics.

psychostatical:

1) Same as psychostatic.

psychostatically:

1) In a psychostatic manner.

psychostatics:

1) The theory of the conditions of the phenomena of mind.

psychotheism:

1) The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

2) A form or stage of theism, the gods of which represent certain aspects of the human mind, or impersonate certain mental characteristics of their worshipers.

psychotherapeutic:

1) Pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psychotherapeutics:

1) Same as psychotherapy, 2.

2) The art of curing mental disease.

psychotherapy:

1) Same as psychotherapeutics.

2) Treatment of functional disease by mental suggestion.

Ptolemaic:

1) Of or pertaining to Ptolemy; relating to one or all of the line of Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt from the end of the fourth to the first century b. c.

2) relating to the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy (see below).

3) He represented the deferent by the circle, thus giving it a breadth too great. This circle remained in an eccentric position, whence it was called the eccentric, as well as the deferent and the orbit.

4) Instead of supposing the moving radius, TD, to describe equal areas in equal times, he drew a line to D, the attachment of the epicycle with the deferent from E, really corresponding to the empty focus of the ellipse, but called by him the center of the equant, and be supposed this line ED to turn with an equable motion so as to describe equal angles in equal times. This made an observable error only in the case of Mars. It made a tolerable approximation to the elliptic motion, which excited the admiration of Kepler, and it shows that Ptolemy aimed at something much better than a mere harmonic analysis of the motions of the planets.

5) He not only made the epicycle circular, but he placed its center upon the deferent, thus virtually neglecting the eccentricity as well as the ellipticity of the earth's orbit in its effects on the apparent places of the exterior planets.

6) He made the planet revolve in its epicycle so as to describe in equal times equal arcs measured from the perigee of the epicycle, as if the earth's motion were affected by the eccentricity of the orbit of the other planet.

7) And he made the planet come to the perigee of its epicycle when it was just opposite the mean place of the sun, instead of the true place. Other still more serious falsities affected his theories of the inferior planets and of the moon. Yet, notwithstanding all these errors, Ptolemy's theory satisfied pretty closely, in the cases of all the planets except Mercury and the moon, such observations as could be made in his time. In his phrase, it “saved appearances.” The Ptolemaic theory continued in vogue until Copernicus (in 1543) explained the relations between the motions of the planets and that of the sun, and thus supplied a method for determining the relative magnitudes of the different planetary orbits. But the system of Copernicus did not in itself represent the phenomena any better than that of Ptolemy; and it was not until the great work of Kepler on the motions of Mars, published in 1609, that the real truth was known. The Almagest remains, however, a model of scientific investigation, most admirable for the genius with which it manages not only the astronomical problems attacked, but also those of pure mathematics.

Ptolemaist:

1) A believer in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

pulley:

1) Properly, a simple machine consisting of a wheel having a grooved rim for carrying a rope or other line, and turning in a frame, which, when movable, is termed a pulley-block.

2) A block containing several grooved wheels.

3) A tackle or apparatus consisting of one or more pulley-blocks with a rope or ropes reeved through them for use in hoisting.

4) In anatomy: A trochlea, or trochlear surface of an articulation.

5) A ligamentous loop which confines or changes the direction of the tendon of a muscle passing through it: as, the digastric muscle of the chin and the superior oblique of the eye both pass through a pulley. See cuts under muscle and eye.

6) To raise or hoist with a pulley.

7) A pulley which merely tightens the belt but takes off no power.

8) A pulley built up of segments or sectors.

9) A segmental pulley; a pulley made in two or more sectors for convenience in casting.

pulsion:

1) The act of driving forward: opposed to suction or traction.

puncheon:

1) A cask; a liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons: as, a puncheon of wine.

2) A perforating- or stamping-tool; a punch.

3) In carpentry: A short upright piece of timber in framing; a dwarf post, stud, or quarter.

4) A slab of split timber with the face smoothed with an adz or ax, sometimes used for flooring or bridge-boards in the absence of sawed boards.

5) One of the small quarters of a partition above the head of a door.

punctate:

1) Having a point or points; pointed.

2) In mathematics, having an acnode, or point separate from the rest of the locus spoken of.

3) In botany and zoology, having dots scattered over the surface; studded with points, as of color, shape, texture, etc.; dotted; pitted.

punctated:

1) Punctate; dotted; finely pitted.

pure:

1) Free from extraneous matter; separate from matter of another kind; free from mixture; unmixed; clear; especially, free from matter that impairs or pollutes: Said of physical substances.

2) Bare; mere; sheer; absolute; very: as, it was done out of pure spite; a pure villain.

3) Sole; only.

4) Whole; thorough; complete.

5) Fine; nice.

6) Figuratively, free from mixture with things of another kind; homogeneous.

7) Free from mixture with that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes.

8) Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

9) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless; sincere: said of thoughts, actions, motives, etc.

10) In music: Of intervals, intonation, and harmony, mathematically correct or perfect: opposed to tempered.

11) Of tones, without discordant quality.

12) Of style of composition or of a particular work, correct; regular; finished.

13) In metaphysics, of the nature of form; unmateriate; in the Kantian terminology, not depending on experience; non-sensuous.

14) Logic based solely on a priori principles; a canon of the understanding and of the reason in reference to the formal element.

15) Synonyms Uncorrupted, incorrupt, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, unstained, clean, fair, unspotted, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, guiltless, holy.

16) Purity.

17) In tanning, a bate of dog's dung, used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing.

18) In biology, having germ-cells of only one kind and like those of a parent. See the extract.

19) Quite; very; absolutely; perfectly.

20) To purify; cleanse; refine.

21) Specifically In tanning, to cleanse with a bate of dog's dung.

purple:

1) To tinge or stain with purple; impart a purplish hue to.

2) To become purple; assume a purplish hue.

3) A color formed by the mixture of blue and red, including the violet of the spectrum above wave-length 0.417 micron, which is nearly a violet-blue, and extending to but not including crimson.

4) Of the various colors called purple at any time, the Tyrian dye (which was properly a crimson) was anciently the most celebrated. This color was produced from an animal juice found in a shell-fish called murex or conchylium by the ancients. See Purpura, 2.

5) A cloth robe, dress, or mantle of this hue, formerly the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, or princes: as, to wear the purple.

6) Hence Imperial or regal power; the office or dignity of an emperor or king.

7) A cardinalate: so called in allusion to the red or scarlet hat and robes worn officially by cardinals.

8) A gastropod yielding a purple fluid for dyeing, as a murex. Holland, tr. of Pliny.

9) A shell of the genus Purpura.

10) A purple fluid secreted by certain shell-fish, more fully called purple of Mollusca.

11) plural See purples.

12) Of a hue or color composed of red and blue blended.

13) Imperial; regal; of the conventional color of imperial robes.

14) See Patersonia.

pyramid:

1) In stock-dealings on margin, to speculate or continue to speculate on one's profits, that is, to use the profit made on one transaction as margin on a second and the profit on that (if any) as margin on a third, etc.

2) A massive structure of polygonal, usually square plan, the sides of which slope, each usually in one plane, to a common apex.

3) In geometry, a solid contained by a plane polygon as base and other planes meeting in a point.

4) In crystallography, a form, in any system but the isometric, bounded by eight, twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four planes, and consisting of two four-, six-, eight-, or twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base.

5) In zoology and anatomy, a pyramidal or conical part, structure, or organ; specifically, a mass of longitudinal fibers on each side of the anterior median fissure of the oblongata. See cut under Elasmobranchii.

6) The pile of five or six triangular valves covering an opening on the oral surface of the body of a cystic crinoid. The structure is variously interpreted as ovarian or oro-anal.

7) In medieval architecture, a pinnacle of quadrangular plan, most commonly acutely pyramidal in form; hence, any similar feature. Compare pyramidion.

8) The American columbo, or Indian lettuce, Frasera Carolinensis.

9) One of the five large pieces in the dental apparatus of some echinoids.

10) A game of pool begun by arranging in a triangle 15 balls, which the various players in turn endeavor to pocket with a single cue-ball. Customarily each ball pocketed counts 1, and the player continues as long as ho makes at each stroke and does not pocket the cue-ball.

11) A variety of checkers in which the pieces are arranged in the form of a pyramid.

pyramidoid:

1) A parabolic spindle. Also pyramoid.

Pyrrhonic: None

Pythagorean:

1) Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher (perhaps 532 b. c.), or the school founded at Crotona (modern Cotrone), in Italy.

2) A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

pyxis:

1) In Greek antiquity and archaeology, a type of cylindrical vase or box with a cover, used especially by women, as for the toilet. See cut in preceding column.

2) A box; a jewel-case.

3) In anatomy, the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum of the hip-joint.

4) [capitalized] A genus of brachiopods

5) [capitalized] In conchology, a genus of gastropods.

6) [capitalized] A genus of land-tortoises of the family Testudinidæ, having the anterior part of the plastron so movable that it can be shut like the lid of a pyxis.

7) A tortoise of this genus, the only known species, Pyxis arachnoidea, of Madagascar and Mauritius. Its shell is yellow, with broad black bands radiating from the center of the dorsal shields.

8) [capitalized] In entomology, a genus of coleopterous insects.

9) In botany: A seed-vessel, commonly a capsule, with a circumscissile dehiscence, the top falling away like a lid, as in the common purslane and plantain, and in the fruit known as monkey-pots. See Lecythis, and cut under circumscissile.

10) The theca of mosses. Also pyxidium.

11) In old arms and armor, an engine-of-war: probably the same as culverin, the early form of cannon.

Q.E.D.: None

O.E.F.: None

O.E.I.: None

quadrable:

1) In geometry, capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms.

quadrangle:

1) A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in mod. geom., a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points.

2) A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

3) In palmistry, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.

4) A square block of buildings.

5) Any square block, as of stone.

6) A region measuring 15′ lat. by 15′ long. (or 30′ lat. by 30′ long., or 1° lat, by 1° long., according to the density of tho population) as shown on an atlas sheet of the United States Geological Survey.

quadrans:

1) In Roman antiquity, a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as.

quadrant:

1) In embryology, one of the four blastomeres or cleavage-cells in the four-cell stage of the ovum.

2) A square or one of its sides.

3) An oscillating arm attached to a spinning-mule to give a proper rotation to the spindles during the winding of the yarn on the cop.

4) Square.

5) The fourth part; the quarter.

6) The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; the division of angular magnitude from zero to a right angle, or 90°.

7) An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius.

8) An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the reflecting quadrant.

9) An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range.

10) In electricity, a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10 centimeters.

11) Four-sided; square.

quadrantal:

1) Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle: as, a quadrantal space.

2) Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans.

3) Square.

4) A liquid measure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora.

5) A cube.

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quadrat:

1) See quadrate.

2) In printing, a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type—en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to quad.

3) The low quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high: the high quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelfths of an inch high.

4) An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use. Also called geometrical square, and line of shadows.

5) A series or set of four.

6) In experimental agriculture, a square area of convenient size laid off for the purpose of accurate planting.

7) In phytogeography, a similar square laid off for close study of the relative abundance of species or of other questions.

quadrate:

1) To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage.

2) To divide into four equal parts: quarter.

3) To square; fit; suit; agree: followed by with.

4) A quarter; a quadrant.

5) Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square; four-sided.

6) Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

7) Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

8) Fitted; suited; applicable.

9) In heraldry, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross quadrate in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant angles. Also quarter-angled.

10) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loins, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower ribs and the pelvis.

11) The square muscle of the chin, which draws down the lower lip: commonly called depressor labii inferioris.

12) The quadratus nictitantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the pyramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., subserving the movements of the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. See third cut under eye.

13) A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.

14) In astrology, an aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile.

15) In zoology and anatomy: The os quadratum, or quadrate bone (see I.); the os pedicellatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or suspender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in vertebrates below mammals.

16) Any quadrate muscle.

17) In musical notation: Same as natural, ♮: so called because derived from B quadratum (which see, under B).

18) Same as breve, 1.

quadratic:

1) In algebra, involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the second degree; of two dimensions.

2) In crystallography, tetragonal or dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See crystallography.

3) In algebra, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

4) plural That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

quadratically:

1) To the second degree.

quadratocubic:

1) Of the fifth degree.

quadrator:

1) A circle-squarer.

quadratrix:

1) In geometry, a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.

quadrature:

1) In electricity, phase difference of 90°, or one quarter period.

2) In geometry, the act of squaring an area; the finding of a square or several squares equal in area to a given surface.

3) A quadrate; a square space.

4) The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is 90°.

5) But when armillæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations … a second inequality was discovered, which was connected, not with the anomalistical, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disappearing in conjunctions and oppositions, and coming to its greatest amount in quadratures. What was most perplexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every quadrature, but, though in some it amounted to 2° 39′ , in other quadratures it totally disappeared.

6) A side of a square.

quadrible:

1) Capable of being squared.

quadric:

1) In algebra, a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables.

2) In algebra and geometry, of the second degree; quadratic.

quadricone:

1) A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section.

quadricuspidal:

1) A ruled surface of the eighth order.

2) Having four cusps.

quadriderivative:

1) A derivative invariant of the second order.

quadrilateral:

1) Having four sides; composed of four lines.

2) A figure formed of four Straight lines.

3) Milit., the space inclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian quadrilateral. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

quadrilateralness:

1) The property of being quadrilateral.

quadrillion:

1) The cardinal numeral obtained from a quadrillion: used like hundred.

2) The fourth power of a million according to the system of numeration called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the French system, commonly used in the United States.

quadrinomial:

1) In algebra, consisting of four terms.

2) In algebra, an expression consisting of four terms.

quadrinominal:

1) Having four terms; quadrinomial.

quadrinvariant:

1) An invariant of the second order in the coefficients.

quadripartite:

1) In law, having four parts, or parties: as, a quadripartite government; a quadripartite agreement, etc.

2) Divided into four parts; specifically, in botany and zoology, parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in architecture, divided, as a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

3) A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrabiblion: as, the last two books of Ptolemy's Quadripartite; the quadripartite (four Gospels) of the New Testament.

quadriplanar:

1) Formed by four planes.

quadriplicated:

1) Same as quadruplicate.

quadriquadric:

1) Of the second degree in each of two variables or sets of variables.

2) A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quartics not of this description.

3) In geometry, determined by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadrisection:

1) A section into four equal parts.

quadritactic:

1) Of the nature of a point on a surface or skew curve where four consecutive points are in one plane.

quadrivial:

1) Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions.

2) Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, quadrivial astrology is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium — that is, astronomy.

3) One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

quadrivium:

1) A place where four ways meet.

2) The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans—arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion).

quadro-quadro-quartic: None

quadruplane:

1) A plane quadrilateral having its opposite or alternate sides equal and one pair of these crossing each other.

2) A system of four plane links pivoted together so that the pivots are vertexes of a contraparallelogram. It is an extension by Sylvester and Kempe of what Sylvester called the plagiograph or skew-pantograph to Hart's contraparallelogram.

quadruple:

1) To make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

2) To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times.

3) Consisting of four parts; completed in four separate or successive operations.

4) Fourfold; four times told.

5) A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the quadruple of a given sum.

quadruplicate:

1) To make fourfold; double twice.

2) Fourfold; four times repeated: as, a quadruplicate ratio or proportion. Also quadriplicated.

3) One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another, or to a common original.

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quadruplication:

1) The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

quadruplicity:

1) The character of being quadruplex.

quadruply:

1) In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

quaesitum: None

quale:

1) A Middle English form of quail.

2) An object named or considered as having a quality.

3) Specifically In psychology, in the phrases spatial quale, quote of spatiality, the irreducible element or attribute of spaciousness, bidimensional, tridimensional, or indefinite, posited by nativistic theories of space-perception for some or all sensations.

4) A nativistic theory of space perception. See quale, 2.

5) A plague; murrain.

6) A Middle English dialectal form of whale.

qualifiable:

1) Capable of being qualified, in any sense.

qualification:

1) The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

2) A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.

3) That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment: any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the qualifications of an elector.

4) In logic, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.

5) A qualifying—that is, partially negativing or extenuating—circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any qualification.

6) Appeasement; pacification.

qualificative:

1) Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.

2) That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualify:

1) To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of.

2) To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

3) Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to qualify a person for exercising the elective franchise.

4) In logic, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.

5) In grammar, to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc.

6) To limit or modify; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to qualify a statement or an expression; to qualify the sense of words or phrases.

7) To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish; assuage: as, to qualify the rigor of a statute.

8) To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to qualify liquors.

9) To temper; regulate; control.

10) In Scotch law, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

11) Synonyms To prepare, capacitate. See qualified.

12) 6 and To reduce.

13) To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function.

14) To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.

15) To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to qualify to what I have asserted.

qualitative:

1) Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's Πῦς-μαντία (1652).

quality:

1) That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressible by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are qualities.

2) One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit.

3) A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has quality.

4) Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior quality; the finest quality of cloth.

5) A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

6) Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

7) Persons of the same calling or fraternity.

8) Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of quality) or concretely (as, the quality). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

9) Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

10) Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

11) In logic: The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative.

12) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused.

13) A quality really existing in a body, and not imputed.

14) A derivative quality.

15) A patible quality.

16) Synonyms and Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Characteristic, Character, Affection, Predicate, Mark, Difference, Diathesis, Determination. Quality is that which makes or helps to make a person or thing such as he or it is. It is not universal, and in one popular sense it implies an excellence or a defect. In popular speech a quality is intellectual or moral; in metaphysics it may be also physical. A property is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An attribute is a high and lofty character: the attributes of Cod are natural, as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. “Accident is an abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality.” (Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., vi.) Characteristic is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yellow in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a characteristic of Guernsey cattle. Characteristics may be mental, moral, or physical. Character is the most general of these words; a character is anything which is true of a subject. In another sense character (as a collective term) is the sum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especially the moral characteristics. The word always views them as making a unit or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. Affection is used in various senses. Predicate and mark are very general words in logic. Difference is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. Diathesis, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of constitution. Determination is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

17) Specifically, in acoustics, that in a particular sound or tone which distinguishes it from other sounds or tones of the same pitch and loudness; timbre; tone-color: as, the quality of a violin tone. See timbre.

18) In the fine arts, especially painting, often used to designate body, richness, and depth of color, or similar attributes of style in modelling or of relief in architectural detail.

19) In psychophysics, one of the constituent attributes of the elementary mental process, sensation, or affection; that attribute which individualizes the element and from which it receives its name.

20) To supply with qualities or a quality.

21) To estimate at a certain value.

quantative:

1) Same as quantitative.

quantic:

1) In mathematics, a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables.

quantical:

1) Relating to qualities.

quantification:

1) The act of attaching quantity to anything: as, the quantification of the predicate.

2) The act of determining the quantity.

quantitative:

1) Relating or having regard to quantity or measurement.

quantitativeness:

1) The state or condition of being quantitative.

quantitive:

1) Same as quantitative.

quantity:

1) Specifically, same as duration or time-value: said of musical tones or notes.

2) The being so much in measure or extent; technically, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

3) In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a quantity of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated rather than measured: as, a quantity of people.

4) A large or considerable amount.

5) A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

6) Proportion; correspondent degree.

7) In anc. orthoëpy, pros., and metrics, the relative time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length.

8) In logic, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See proposition, and logical quantity, below.

9) In electricity, the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the strength of the current.

10) Quantity of comprehension or intension, or logical depth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by all the consequents of another proposition, and more besides.

11) Quantity of science (Aquinas) or of information, a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess it has all the subjects and predicates of another concept, and more besides, owing to its being in a mind which has more knowledge. Logical quantity is to be distinguished from the quantity of a proposition.

quantuplicity:

1) Same as quotity.

2) Number-of-times-ness.

quart:

1) An abbreviation of quarter;

2) of quarterly.

3) Safety; health.

4) In card-playing, a sequence of four cards. A quart major is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

5) One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing.

6) Safe; sound; in good health.

7) In fencing, to make a pass while holding the sword hand with the nails turned upward.

8) A fourth part or division; a quarter.

9) A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallon; also, a vessel of that capacity.

10) In music, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

11) In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds—that is, the fourth part of a quarter.

12) A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of 3½ to 4½ yards.

13) A quarter of the horizon.

quartan:

1) Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a quartan ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day—that is, after three days).

2) An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

3) A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

quarter:

1) Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

2) Same as peg, 7.

3) To enter into a new quarter, as the moon.

4) To divide into four equal parts.

5) To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

6) To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

7) To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to quarter soldiers on the inhabitants.

8) To diet; feed.

9) To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

10) In heraldry, to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man quarters the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress.

11) In machinery, to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.

12) In sporting, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite it: said of hunting-dogs.

13) To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

14) Nautical, to sail with the wind on the quarter.

15) To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.

16) In sporting, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.

17) To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.

18) One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.

19) Specifically— The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.

20) The fourth part of a hundredweight—that is, 28 pounds, the hundredweight being equal to 112 pounds. Abbreviated qr.

21) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 16, 12, or 9 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 bushels, 2 pecks, and 2½ quarts are variously called a quarter.

22) The fourth part of an hour.

23) In astronomy, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: as, the first quarter after the change or full.

24) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: as, the four quarters of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what quarter does the wind blow? people thronged in from all quarters; hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, my information comes from a high quarter.

25) In navigation, the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′ —that is, about 2° 49′ . Also called quarter-point.

26) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

27) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents.

28) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's meat including a leg: as, a fore or hind quarter of mutton; especially, one of the hind quarters; a haunch: generally in the plural: as, the quarters of a horse. See cut under horse.

29) In heraldry: One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering. The four quarters are numbered as follows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as canton, 4.

30) In shoemaking, the part of the shoe or boot, on either side, between the back of the heel and a line drawn downward from the ankle-bone or thereabout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the actual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under boot.

31) Nautical: The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern.

32) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard-arm.

33) In farriery, the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A false quarter is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.

34) In architecture, a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed.

35) In a cask, the part of the side between the bulge and the chime.

36) In the dress of a millstone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches.

37) In carpentry, one of the sections of a winding stair.

38) In cork-cutting, a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape.

39) In printing, any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase.

40) In music, same as quarter-note.

41) A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin quarter of Paris; the Jews' quarter in Rome.

42) Hence A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

43) More specifically— The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in battle, is distinguished as general quarters.

44) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

45) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: as, they went into winter quarters. Compare headquarters.

46) plural The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery.

47) [Appar. due to the phrase to keep quarter .] Peace; concord; amity.

48) Friendly intercourse.

49) To keep peace. Compare quarter.

50) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironical use.

quarter-aspect:

1) In astrology, the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac.

quarter-cask:

1) A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.

quaternary:

1) Fourfold or tetragonal: said of the symmetry of crystals. See symmetry, 6.

2) Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

3) [capitalized] In geology, noting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See Tertiary.)

4) In old chemistry, noting those compounds which contained four elements, as fibrin, gelatin, etc.

5) In mathematics, containing, as a quantic, or homogeneous integral function, four variables.

6) A group of four things.

quaternion:

1) In book-making, a set or ‘gathering’ of four sheets of paper or parchment folded in two.

2) To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

3) A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

4) A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

5) A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form xi + yj + zk + w, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities is termed quaternions.

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quaternionist:

1) A student of quaternions.

quaternity:

1) The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

2) A group of four.

3) [capitalized] Especially, the union of four persons in one godhead. Compare trinity, 3.

question:

1) The act of interrogation; the putting of inquiries: as, to examine by question and answer.

2) That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. ;

3) Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

4) The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

5) Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

6) Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all question.

7) Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

8) Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

9) Conversation; speech; talk.

10) In logic, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.

11) In parliamentary usage: The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on: as, to speak to the question.

12) The putting of the matter discussed to a vote: as, are you ready for the question?

13) To subject to judicial interrogation.

14) 4 and Proposition, motion, topic, point.

15) plural The smaller catechism. Also called question-book.

16) To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

17) To debate; reason; consider.

18) To dispute; doubt.

19) To talk; converse.

20) To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories: as, to question a witness.

21) To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

22) To call in question; challenge; take exception to: as, to question an exercise of prerogative.

23) Synonyms Ask, Inquire of, Interrogate, etc. (see ask), catechize.

24) To controvert, dispute.

questionist:

1) One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

2) In old universities, the respondent in the determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

3) A professed questioner; specifically applied to Duns Scotus and other schoolmen.

quidditative:

1) Constituting the essence of a thing.

quiddity:

1) In scholastic philos., that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another; substantial form; nature.

2) A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble.

quinary:

1) Based upon five.

2) Divided in a set of five, as parts or organs of most radiates.

3) In zoology, same as quinarian.

4) A whole composed of five parts or elements.

quincuncial:

1) Disposed so as to form a quincunx; arranged in a set of five; also, arranged in two sets of oblique rows, at right angles to one another, so that five together form a quincunx; in botany, sometimes noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.

quincunx:

1) A Roman brass coin of five unciæ.

2) A reliquary in the shape of a cross, the four parts of which can be folded over the central one.

3) An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously.

4) In botany, same as quincuncial estivation (which see, under quincuncial).

5) In astrology, the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

quindecagon:

1) In geometry, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quinquangular:

1) Having five angles.

quinquepartite:

1) Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

quinquesect:

1) To cut into five equal parts.

quinquesection:

1) Section into five equal parts.

quintal:

1) A weight of 100 pounds.

quintessence:

1) To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence.

2) The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air; the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine.

3) Hence An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in old chemistry, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

quintessential:

1) Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

quintic:

1) Of the fifth degree.

2) An algebraic function of the fifth degree.

quintile:

1) The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

quintillion:

1) In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

2) Noting a quintillion; the cardinal numeral corresponding to a quintillion: strictly a collective noun. See hundred, a.

quintuple:

1) To make fivefold.

2) To increase fivefold.

3) Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

4) In botany, divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.

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quippian:

1) A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic.

quodlibet:

1) A scholastic argumentation upon a subject chosen at will, but almost always theological.

2) In music: A fantasia or potpourri.

3) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a Dutch concert.

quodlibetal:

1) Consisting of quodlibets.

quodlibetarian:

1) One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties.

quodlibetic:

1) Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

2) Given to niceties and subtle points.

quodlibetical:

1) Same as quodlibetal.

quodlibetically:

1) In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

quote:

1) A note upon an author.

2) A quotation, or the marking of a quotation.

3) A quotation-mark: usually in the plural.

4) A quotient.

5) To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe.

6) To adduce from some author or speaker; cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to quote a passage from Homer; to quote Shakspere or one of his plays; to quote chapter and verse.

7) In writing or printing, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not quoted.

8) In com., to name, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of.

9) To cite the words of another; make a quotation.

quotient:

1) In mathematics, the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See division, 2.

2) In geometry, if b and c are any two sects, there is always one and only one sect a such that c = ab: this sect a is designated by the notation , and is called the quotient of c by b.

quotiety:

1) The proportionate frequency of an event.

R: None

radial:

1) In ichthyology, one of the cartilaginous rays supporting the median fins of elasmobranchs.

2) Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius (or radii); having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center; being or moving in the direction of the radius.

3) Specifically— In anatomy, of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see radius, 2): as, the radial artery, nerve, vein; radial articulations or movements; the radial side or aspect of the arm, wrist, or hand; the radial group of muscles; the radial pronator or supinator.

4) In zoology, rayed, radiate, or radiating; of or pertaining to the rays, arms, or radiating processes of an animal; relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the Radiata and similar animals. See cut under medisiform.

5) In ichthyology, of or pertaining to the radialia. See radiale .

6) In botany:

7) Belonging to a ray, as of an umbel or of a flower-head in the Compositæ.

8) Developing uniformly on all sides of the axis: opposed to bifacial or dorsiventral.

9) A radiating or radial part: a ray.

10) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

radian:

1) The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an are equal in length to the radius. Also called the unit angle in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17′ 44″. 80625 nearly.

2) A unit of angular velocity equivalent, approximately, to 0.15916 revolutions per second, or, strictly, to revolutions per second: in full, radian per second.

radiant:

1) Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling: beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the radiant sun; a radiant countenance.

2) Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, radiant heat.

3) In heraldry:

4) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See ray, 8.

5) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from behind it.

6) In botany, radiating; radiate.

7) Synonyms Beaming, resplendent. See radiance.

8) In optics, a luminous point or object from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.

9) In astronomy, the point in the heavens from which the shooting-stars of a meteoric shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiant of the shower of November 13th is near the star ζ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the Leonides.

10) In geometry, a ray conceived as revolving about its starting-point.

11) A substance that emits rays, specifically N-rays.

radiation:

1) The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat.

2) The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus.

3) In zoology, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; the radiate arrangement of parts. Also radiism.

4) In biology: The divergent evolution of several different organisms from a single ancestral form: as, the radiation of the placental mammals.

5) A group of organisms that is undergoing divergent modification.

6) In psychology, the extension of excitation within the nervous system to give rise to concomitant or secondary sensations.

radical:

1) In astrology, belonging to the radix or original scheme of nativity; in horary astrology, ripe and proper for judgment.

2) A minute vessel which unites with others to form a large branch or trunk. See radicle, 2.

3) In England, the name given to a white hat which was formerly somewhat worn by Radicals, owing to the fact that Henry Hunt [a radical English politician, 1773–1835] wore a white hat at various political gatherings in 1820.

4) Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

5) Specifically— In botany, belonging to the root: opposed to cauline. See radical leaves and radical peduncle, below.

6) In philology, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word or main part of a word: as, a radical word; a radical letter or syllable; radical accentuation.

7) In mathematics, consisting of or indicating one of the roots of a number: as, a radical expression; the radical sign.

8) In chem., noting any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable.

9) Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherently; intrinsic; organic: as, radical defects of character; a radical fault of construction; the radical principles of an art or of religion.

10) Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject; concerned with or based upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a radical truth; a radical difference of opinion; radical views or measures; the Radical party in British politics.

11) Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a Radical candidate; the Radical program.

12) Synonyms There may be a distinction between a radical reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is thorough, entire, complete, or thoroughgoing, radical emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thoroughness or entireness or not. Yet that which is radical is likely to be thorough, etc.

13) In philology:

14) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal element serving as a root of inflected or derivative words.

15) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also radicle.

16) In chem., an element or group of combined elements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.)

17) In music, same as root.

18) A person who holds or acts according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in politics.

19) In algebra, a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity.

20) See the adjectives.

radicand:

1) In mathematics, an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radiometer:

1) An instrument for the detection and measurement of small amounts of radiant energy.

2) An old instrument for measuring angles; the cross-staff.

3) An instrument which serves to transform radiant energy into mechanical work.

radirs: None

radix:

1) In astrology, the original figure of birth, the source of all judgments and predictions.

2) The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them.

3) Hence The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates.

4) In etymology, a. primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.

5) In mathematics, a root.

6) In zoöl, and anatomy, a root; a rooted or rootlike part; a radicle: as, the radix or root of a tooth; the radix of a nerve.

Ramism: None

Ramist: None

random:

1) Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

2) Something done or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect.

3) In dyeing, clouded yarn. See random yarn, under I.

4) A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: especially with great, as in the phrase a great random, with great speed or force.

5) A rush; spurt; gush.

6) A continuous flow of words; a harangue.

7) An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; haphazard; chance: used only in the phrase at random—that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

8) The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

9) In mining, the direction of a rake-vein.

rank:

1) Strong; powerful; capable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigorous; headstrong.

2) Strong of its kind or in character; unmitigated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, rank poison; rank treason; rank nonsense.

3) Strong in growth; growing with vigor or rapidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants.

4) Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy, plethoric.

5) Causing strong growth; producing luxuriantly; rich and fertile.

6) Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a rank taste or odor.

7) Hence Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

8) Ruttish; in heat.

9) In law, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a rank modus.

10) In mech., cutting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

11) Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was rank to do it.

12) Very angry; in a passion.

13) To become rank.

14) In logging, to haul and pile regularly: as, to rank bark or cord-wood.

15) A name proposed by Perry for the thermodynamic quantity, .

16) A line, row, or range.

17) Specifically— One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-left line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation: distinguished from file, 5. See rank and file, under file.

18) Hence— plural The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers; as, the ranks are full; to rise from the ranks; to reduce an officer to the ranks.

19) In organ-building, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital.

20) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player.

21) A row, as of leaves on a stem.

22) A continuous line or course; a stretch.

23) A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, occupation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition ranks; the ranks of the Anarchists.

24) Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification: natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

25) Specifically, of persons— Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military rank; the rank of baron or marquis; the rank of general or admiral; the rank of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral; lieutenant-general with vice-admiral; major-general with rear-admiral; brigadier-general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major with lieutenant-commander; captain with lieutenant(senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

26) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

27) A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

28) In geometry, the degree of a locus of lines.

29) Rankly; strongly; furiously.

30) Specifically, rank in the United States army according to date of last commission.

31) Unmanageable: said of a racehorse on the track.

32) To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

33) To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

34) To take rank of or over; outrank; as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general ranks all other generals.

35) To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.

36) To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

37) To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

38) To move in ranks or rows.

39) Your cattle, too; Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; … they come ranking home at evening time.

40) To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to rank above, below, or with some other man.

41) To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

42) In British law: To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

43) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he ranked upon the estate.

rank-axis:

1) A line considered as the envelop of planes.

rank-curve:

1) A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rank-plane:

1) The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point:

1) The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant:

1) A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-surface:

1) A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rare:

1) An obsolete form of roar.

2) Early.

3) A dialectal form of rear.

4) Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consistence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a rare substance; the rare atmosphere of high mountains.

5) Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

6) Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom occurring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

7) Hence Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valuable, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

8) Synonyms Rare, Scarce, infrequent, unusual. Rare implies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are rare. Scarce properly implies a previous or usual condition of greater abundance. Rare, means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found than may be found where scarce would apply.

9) Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice.

10) Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; underdone: applied to meat: as, rare beef; a rare chop.

rarefaction:

1) The act or process of rarefying or making rare, or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter, whereby the bulk is increased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or condition so produced: opposed to condensation.

ratio:

1) The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity; the relation between two similar quantities in respect to how many times one makes so many times the other.

2) Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspondence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

3) Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

4) In musical acoustics, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them.

5) In civil law. an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.

6) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the direct ratio of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also direct proportion

7) See progression.

8) A ratio not compound.

ratiocinant:

1) Reasoning.

ratiocinate:

1) Reasoned about.

2) To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

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2) To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocination:

1) The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning.

2) A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inference; an argumentation.

3) Synonyms Reasoning, etc. See inference.

ratiocinative:

1) Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by sorne modern writers. See ratiocination, 2.

rationability:

1) The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

rationable:

1) Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

rational:

1) In mathematics, a rational number.

2) One who is a believer in so-called ‘rational’ reforms, as in dress or food.

3) Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

4) Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a rational animal.

5) Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

6) In arithmetic and algebra:

7) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes.

8) In Euclid's “Elements” and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line.

9) In ancient prosody, capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora).

10) The composition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, etc.

11) The union of several objects so far as they are brought together into or under one concept.

12) The limits of rational knowledge.

13) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from reason, and not from experience.

14) Synonyms Rational, Reasonable, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, sane, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according as they refer to persons or things. As to persons, rational is the more speculative, reasonable the more practical term; rational means possessing the faculty of reason, while reasonable means exercising reason in its broader sense, in opposition to unreasonable—that is, guided by prejudice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become irrational and give irrational answers; when he is rational he may through weakness and fretfulness make unreasonable demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the narrower and the broader senses: a rational proposition is one that might proceed from a rational mind; a reasonable proposition is one that is marked by common sense and fairness. It is irrational to look for a coal-mine in a granite-ledge; it is unreasonable to expect good work for poor pay. See absurd.

15) A quiddity; a universal; a. nature.

16) Eccles.:

17) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest.

18) Hence— A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also pectoral and rationale in both senses.

rationale:

1) The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

2) A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

3) Same as rational, 2.

rationalism:

1) In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

2) In theology:

3) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.

4) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern sehool or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth.

5) In metaphysics, the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that are true.

rationalist:

1) One who follows reason and not, authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

2) In theology, one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germany in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See rationalism, 2 .

3) A believer in metaphysical rationalism.

rationalistic:

1) Of or pertaining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationalism: as, rationalistic opinions; a rationalistic interpretation.

rationalistical:

1) Same as rationalistic.

rationalistically:

1) In a rationalistic manner.

rationality:

1) In mathematics, the state of corresponding to or being producible by a rational transformation or operation.

2) The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

3) The character of being rational; accordance with reason; reasonableness; congruity; fitness.

4) The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

rationalization:

1) The act of rationalizing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.

2) In algebra, the process of clearing an equation from radical signs. Also spelled rationalisation.

rationalize:

1) To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

2) To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist; as, to rationalize religion or the Scriptures.

3) In algebra, to free from radical signs.

4) To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

5) Also spelled rationalise.

rationalizer:

1) One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled rationaliser.

ratiuncule:

1) A ratio very near unity.

ray:

1) To array.

2) To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.

3) Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress.

4) To mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

5) To shoot forth or emit; cause to shine out.

6) To stripe.

7) To shine forth or out as in rays.

8) A kind of striped cloth.

9) One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus Raia, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan.

10) Any member of the order Hypotremi, Batoidei, or Raiæ, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under Elasmobranchii, skate, sting-ray, and torpedo.

11) A kind of dance.

12) A certain disease of sheep, also called scab, shab, or rubbers.

13) Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave.

14) A beam of intellectual light.

15) A stripe; streak; line.

16) In geometry, an unlimited straight line.

17) In botany:

18) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel.

19) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many Compositæ and in wild hydrangeas.

20) A ray-flower.

21) A radius. See medullary rays, under medullary.

22) One of the ray-like processes or arms of the Radiata, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under Asterias and Asteriidæ.

23) One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; specifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a spine; a fin-ray.

24) In entomology, one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.

25) plural In heraldry:

26) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare radiant, 3 .

27) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary.

28) Bundles of straight or collecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See tubule.

29) Same as roy.

30) In geometry: The aggregate of all points of the straight a situated on one and the same side of a point O of adjective

31) One of the two parts of a straightest (great circle) determined by a point of it O with its opposite O′ .

32) See obscure rays, radiation, and radioactivity.

33) plural Emblems of light and glory embroidered around monograms of the holy name and sacred personages.

34) The cathode rays, the X- or Röntgen rays, and the various types of radiation discovered in the study of the electric discharge in gases (see cathode rays) and of radioactivity. See radioactivity. Obscure rays are detected by their action on the photographic plate, their heating effect, their power of exciting luminescence or of producing other rays, and their electrical effects. Owing to the recent and very rapid development of this branch of physics the nomenclature of obscure radiation is somewhat confused. The term Hittorf rays is applied indiscriminately to all rays observed when the electric discharge passes through a tube with two terminals, a Hittorf tube, at high vacuum. When in a vacuum-tube the cathode is perforated, or consists of a tube, portions of the stream of positively charged ions from the anode pass through the opening. These form rays which enter the tube behind the cathode and which are known as canal rays or, after their discoverer, as Goldstein rays. They differ from cathode rays in having smaller velocity, and greater mass of the moving particles, in bearing a positive electric charge, and in being deflected in the opposite direction by a magnetic or electrostatic field. If cathode rays are allowed to fall upon a window of aluminium that forms part of the wall of the vacuum-tube within which they are produced, those which penetrate the metal and enter the outer air are called Lenard rays. Lenard showed that such rays suffer diffusion in passing through the air, like light in a turbid medium, and that, like the cathode rays within the tube, they are deflected by a magnet. In 1896 Becquerel discovered the spontaneous emission of obscure rays of the corpuscular type in substances containing uranium, and the name Becquerel rays is now applied to such rays from any radioactive material. These rays are also called uranium, thorium, radium, polonium, or actinium rays respectively, according to the radioactive element to which they are due. See radium, uranium. It was later shown by Rutherford that there are at least three distinct types of such radiation which may be distinguished from each other by their power of penetrating layers of metal and by their behavior in the magnetic field. The first of these, α-rays, have the least power of penetration. They are capable of ionizing gases and thus imparting to them the power of conducting electricity. They are deflected by the magnetic and electrostatic fields, but in the opposite direction from cathode rays, and are supposed to consist of a stream of positively charged particles of comparatively large mass traveling with a speed of about one tenth as great as the velocity of light. The α-rays affect the photographic plate and are capable of producing fluorescence and phosphorescence. The second, the β-rays, have somewhat greater penetrating power and intense photographic action. They are deflected by the magnetic field in the same sense as cathode rays and are supposed to consist of a Stream of negatively charged particles having a mass equal to of an atom of hydrogen with velocities comparable to that of light. β-rays produce fluorescence and phosphorescence, ionize gases, and may be detected by their electrical action. The third type of rays discovered by Villard, the γ-rays, have extraordinary penetrating power, being able to pass through several centimeters of lead. They are not affected by the magnetic field, in which respect they resemble ordinary X-rays. The γ-rays are regarded as electromagnetic disturbances produced by the action of the β-rays, just as the X-rays are produced by the action of cathode rays. Like the other types they produce ionization of gases and fluorescence and phosphorescence. See radioactivity. When X-rays meet an obstacle, as a metal surface, reflection in the ordinary sense of the word does not occur, hut rays differing in certain respects from the incident rays are diffusely emitted from the surfaces upon which the X-rays impinge. These rays were termed secondary rays by Sagnac, who investigated their properties. They are also occasionally called Sagnac rays, after their discoverer. In the same manner, bodies upon which secondary rays, or S-rays, fall emit a further modified type of radiation known as tertiary rays. Aside from the ordinary radiation from wires heated to incandescence by the electric current, rays similar to those emitted by radioactive bodies have been described. Tommasina claims to have distinguished three distinct types of rays, α-, β-, and γ-rays, having different powers of penetration and producing different effects upon a charged body. It is claimed that these socalled pyro-rays produce ionization of gases and excite fluorescence. In 1903, Blondlot announced the discovery of a new type of radiation originally obtained by filtering the rays from an X-ray tube through aluminium or black paper. These rays, which Blondlot terms N-rays (from Nancy, in France, where he discovered them), differ from X-rays in exhibiting the phenomena of polarization, refraction, and reflection. They were subsequently detected in various sources of light, properly screened, such as the Welsbach burner, an ordinary gas flame, a piece of metal heated to incandescence, and even sunlight. The N-rays are said to pass readily through wood, paper, and metal, but to be absorbed by rock-salt, fluorite, and glass, to increase the luminescence of fluorescent substances previously excited, but to be without effect on photographic plates. Their wave-length, according to Sagnac, is about 0.2 millimeters. In spite of the detailed description of the methods of obtaining N-rays and the definite reports concerning their properties, many physicists have failed altogether to reproduce Blondlot's results and the existence of the Blondlot rays is no longer credited.

razor:

1) To shave with a razor, as the face or chin; remove with a razor, as a beard.

2) A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head.

3) A tusk: as, the razors of a boar.

react:

1) To act or perform anew; reenact: as, to react a play.

2) To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

3) To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure.

4) To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction:

1) Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.

2) In dynamics, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it.

3) Action contrary to a previous influence, generally greater than the first effect; in politics, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.

4) In chem., the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.

5) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; on direct stimulation of the muscle

6) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as induction-shocks;

7) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest forms);

8) increase of irritability for making currents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closing contraction;

9) a sluggishness of contraction and relaxation.

10) In pathology, the response of a nerve or muscle to an applied stimulus.

11) In serumtherapy, the occurrence of an interaction between two substances, as between an agglutinin and an agglutinable substance, or between toxin and antitoxin.

12) of measuring the rate of certain psychical and psychophysical processes.

reaction-time:

1) The time between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of some sensation.

reader:

1) One who counsels; a counselor; an adviser.

2) One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a reader of weather-signs or of probabilities. See mind-reader.

3) One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

4) Specifically— One who reads for examination or criticism; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication: as, an editorial or a publisher's reader.

5) One who is employed to read for correction for the press; a proof-reader.

6) One who recites before an audience anything written: as, an elocutionary reader. Particularly

7) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lector; a lecturer.

8) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lections in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a doorkeeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek church the reader (anagnost) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office, as it was in the early church, to read the Epistle, the deacon reading the Gospel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chapels without a clergyman. They could not minister the sacraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the churching of women, nor pronounce the absolution and benediction. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admitted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church lay readers conduct services in vaeant churches or under a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or less). They cannot give absolution or benediction, administer sacraments, nor use the occasional offices of the church except those for the burial of the dead and visitation of the sick and prisoners, nor deliver sermons of their own composition.

9) One who reads the law in a Jewish synagogue.

10) In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the English Inns of Court, etc., a lecturer, or, where there are two grades of lecturers, a lecturer of the higher grade, the others being called sublectors or lecturers.

11) A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises in reading.

ready-reckoner:

1) A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

real:

1) Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.

2) Actual; genuine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, real lace.

3) Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.

4) Specifically, in philosophy, existing in or pertaining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to imaginary or intentional.

5) Sincere; faithful; loyal.

6) Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

7) In law, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See real estate, etc., below.

8) In English ecclesiastical law, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Also called composition of tithes.

9) A distinction between real objects. The Scotists made subtle and elaborate definitions of this phrase.

10) Land, including with it whatever by nature or artificial annexation inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minerals on or in the earth, standing or running water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this sense the term refers to those physical objects of ownership which are immovable.

11) The ownership of or property in lands, etc.; any legal or equitable interest in lands, etc., except some minor, temporary, or inchoate rights which by the laws of most jurisdictions are deemed to be personal estate. “At common law, any estate in lands, etc., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or ascertainable from or at the date of the act which creates it, is real estate.” The line between the two classes of property is differently drawn in detail, according as the object of the law is to define what shall be taxed, or what shall go to the heir in case of intestacy as distinguished from what shall go through the administrator to the next of kin, or what shall come within the rules as to recording titles, or other purposes.

12) A science which has a determinate reality for its object, and is conversant about existences other than forms of thought: in this sense, mathematics is not a real science.

13) Synonyms and Real, Actual, Positive, veritable, substantial, essential. Real applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, real cause for alarm; a real occurrence; a real person, and not a ghost or a shadow; real sorrow. Actual applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, probable, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. Actual has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. Positive, from the idea of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to uncertain or doubtful.

14) That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.

15) A realist.

16) The real thing; the genuine article.

17) Really; truly; very; quite.

18) A subsidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and Spanish-American countries.

19) The current real of Spain (real de vellon) is one quarter of the peseta or franc, and worth about 5 United States cents. The Mexican real, corresponding to the old Spanish real de plata, is one eighth of a dollar (Mexican peso), and reckoned at 12½ cents The latter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, circulated largely in the United States down to about 1850, being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (see levy, 1) in the South, etc.

20) In mathematics, involving no unit for number but the primitive unit, 1.

21) In geometry, appearing in a finite figure. For instance, any two coplanar circles oC and oA are said to intersect, but their intersection-points are real only if .

22) In optics, opposed to virtual: as, a real image, one formed by the actual convergence of waves brought to a focus by an optical system, as distinguished from the virtual image formed where the geometrical extensions of a group of rays meet.

23) In mathematics, a real number.

24) The big-eyed herring, or saury, Elops sauras.

realism:

1) The doctrine of the realist, in any of the senses of that word. See especially realist, n., 1.

2) In literature and art, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things; treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to idealism and romanticism. Compare naturalism.

realist:

1) A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a scholastic realist; opposed to nominalist.

2) A philosopher who believes in the real existence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.

3) In literature and art, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

4) One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools.

5) Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

realistic:

1) Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

2) Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a realistic novel or painting; a realistic account of a murder.

realistically:

1) In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circumstances, or the real facts of existence.

reality:

1) The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; positively determinate being.

2) That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

3) In law, same as realty.

4) Synonyms and Verity (see real). Reality means that a thing certainly is; truth applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The reality of a danger; the actuality of the arrival of help; the truth about the matter.

5) Same as realty.

realization:

1) A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the realization of a project.

2) Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the realization of one's danger.

3) The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value.

4) The act of converting money into land or real estate.

5) Also spelled realisation.

ream:

1) A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for printing-paper, of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets.

2) To cream; mantle; foam; froth.

3) To appear like foam; be fleecy.

4) Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general.

5) To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; streteh or draw out.

6) Specifically To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with out: used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.

7) Nautical, toopen (seams) for calking.

8) To leave; quit.

reaper:

1) One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

2) A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.

reason:

1) An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct.

2) A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

3) An intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively.

4) The logical faculties generally, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and falsehood, except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the faculty of intuitively perceiving first principles, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

5) The faculty of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

6) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned.

7) Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive.

8) That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

9) A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

10) The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.

11) The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

12) In logic, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

13) By right or justice; properly; justly.

14) In French history, an act of worship of human reason, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, performed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Rea son) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the suppressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierre.

15) Agreeable to reason; reasonable; just; proper; as, I will do anything in reason.

16) The human understanding; the discursive reason.

17) See do.

18) Synonyms Inducement, etc. (see motive), account, object, purpose, design.

19) To exereise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; use intelligent discrimination.

20) To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

21) To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.

22) To hold discourse; talk; parley.

23) To reason about; consider or discuss argumentatively; argue; debate.

24) To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with out: as, to reason out a proposition or a claim.

25) To persuade by reasoning or argument.

26) To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate.

27) An obsolete spelling of raisin. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

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reasonable:

1) Reasonably.

2) Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to brute.

3) Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

4) Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

5) Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

6) Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, reasonable charges or prices; reasonable goods.

7) In law, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, reasonable care; reasonable diligence; reasonable cause.

8) Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.

9) Talkative; ready in conversation.

10) Synonyms Rational, Reasonable. See rational.

reasoned:

1) Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied.

reasoner:

1) One who reasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

reception:

1) The act of receiving by transfer or delivery; a taking into custody or possession of something tendered or presented; an instance of receipt: as, the reception of an invitation; a taking into place, position, or association; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the reception of a handle; the reception of food in the stomach; reception of a person into society.

2) Admission into the mind; a taking into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the reception of a doctrine.

3) A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial reception.

4) An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an entertainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly receptions.

5) A retaking; recapture; recovery.

6) Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptivity.

7) In astrology, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation.

receptive:

1) Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to hold or contain.

receptiveness:

1) Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

receptivity:

1) The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

reciprocal:

1) Moving backward and forward; alternating; reciprocating.

2) Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; concerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, reciprocal aid; reciprocal rights, duties, or obligations; reciprocal love or admiration.

3) Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreeing.

4) Synonyms Reciprocal, Mutual. There is a theoretical difference between these words, although it often is not important. That is mutual which is a common act on the part of both persons at the same time. Mutual is not properly applicable to physical acts or material things, as blows or gifts. Reciprocal means that one follows another, being caused by it, with emphasis upon that which is viewed as caused: as, reciprocal love or hate. See remarks under mutual as to the propriety of using mutual for common.

5) That which is reciprocal to another thing.

6) In mathematics, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity of which the quotient is said to be the reciprocal.

7) In geometry, definitely dual, so that the dual of each element is fixed and constructible.

8) In geometry, the dual.

reciprocality:

1) The state or character of being reciprocal.

reciprocally:

1) In a reciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; correspondingly.

2) In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely.

reciprocant:

1) The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form.

2) A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of n variables connected by a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication by some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see Schwartzian, n.

reciprocantive:

1) Pertaining to a reciprocant.

reciprocate:

1) To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.

2) To give and return mutually; yield or perform each to each; interchange: as, to reciprocate favors.

3) To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

4) To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

5) To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many favors, but he did not reciprocate.

6) In mathematics, to take the reciprocal of.

reciprocation:

1) The process of taking the reciprocal (of a curve, proposition, or quantity).

2) In geometry, the correlation of two reciprocal figures. See reciprocal, a., 4.

3) A going back and forth; alternation of movement.

4) The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the reciprocation of kindnesses.

5) In logic, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other.

reciprocity:

1) Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mutual responsiveness in act or effect: as, reciprocity of benefits or of feeling; reciprocity of influence.

2) Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different, governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or merchandise, to the extent established by treaty.

3) In the Kantian philosophy, mutual action and reaction in the strict, mechanical sense.

4) In geom., the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.; duality.

5) the proposition that the number of invariants of the nth order in the coefficients possessed by a binary quautic of the pth degree is equal to the number of invariants of the order p in the coefficients possessed by a quantic of the nth degree.

6) Synonyms Exchange, interchange, reciprocation.

recitation:

1) The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance.

2) The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.

3) In music:

4) Same as recitative.

5) Same as reciting-note.

reck master: None

reckon:

1) To count, or count up; compute; calculate; tell over by items or one by one: often with up.

2) To take into account; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

3) To take account of; inquire into; consider.

4) To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

5) Synonyms To enumerate, cast, cast up.

6) 1 and Compute, Count, etc. (see calculate).

7) To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

8) To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by with.

9) To give an account of one's self; make an explanation.

10) To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

11) To base a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with on or upon.

12) To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I reckon a storm is coming.

13) To expect; intend.

reckoning:

1) The act of counting or computing; hence, an account or calculation; an adjustment of accounts.

2) A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tavern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

3) An account of time.

4) The estimated time of a cow's calving.

5) A summing up in general; a counting of cost or expenditure; a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability.

6) An accounting for action or conduct; explanation; inquisition; scrutiny.

7) A holding in estimation; assignment of value; appreciation.

8) Standing as to rank, quality, or worthiness; rating; consideration; reputation.

9) Nautical, the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. See dead-reckoning.

reckoning-penny:

1) A metallic disk or counter, with devices and inscriptions like a coin, formerly used in reckoning or casting up accounts.

reclamation:

1) A reclaiming of something as a possession; a claim or demand for return or restoration; a requirement of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld; also, a claim to a discovery as having been previously made.

2) A calling or bringing back, as from aberration or wrong-doing; restoration; reformation.

3) The act of subduing to fitness for service or use; taming; amelioration: as, the reclamation of wild animals or waste land.

4) A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

reclination:

1) The act of leaning or reclining; the state of reclining or being reclined.

2) In dialing, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

3) In surgery, one of the operations once used for the cure of cataract.

reeline: None

recognition:

1) This time minus the time required for the simple reaction.

2) A repeated cognition.

3) The act of recognizing; a knowing again; consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized.

4) A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the recognition of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

5) Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

6) In Scots law, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal; or, generally, any return of the feu to the superior, by whatever ground of eviction.

recognize:

1) To cognize again.

2) To know (the object) again; recall or recover the knowledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

3) To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to recognize one as ambassador; to recognize a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

4) To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without recognizing him.

5) To indicate appreciation of: as, to recognize merit.

6) To review; reëxamine; take cognizance of anew.

7) To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

8) =Syn. 2–4. Recognize, Acknowledge. The essential difference between these words lies in the difference between letting in to one's own knowledge (recognize) and letting out to other people's knowledge (acknowledge). Hence the opposite of recognize is disown or some kindred word; that of acknowledge is conceal or deny. To recognize an obligation and to acknowledge an obligation differ precisely in this way. The preacher may be able to make a man recognize, even if he cannot make him acknowledge his need of moral improvement. See acknowledge.

9) In law, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. recognized in the sum of twenty dollars. Also spelled recognise.

recollectedness:

1) The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.

2) Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

recollection:

1) The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

2) The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my recollection.

3) That which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

4) The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

5) =Syn. 1–3. Remembrance, Reminiscence, etc. See memory.

recollective:

1) Having the power of recollecting.

rectangle:

1) Rectangular; right-angled.

2) A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides consequently equal.

3) The product of two lengths.

4) A right angle.

5) A right-angled triangle.

rectangular:

1) Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.

2) Shaped like a rectangle; that is, having four sides and four right angles.

rectangularity:

1) The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

rectification:

1) In its specific use in relation to the increase of strength of alcoholic liquors by distillation, rectification signifies repeated fractional evaporation of the mixed liquid, dephlegmation repeated fractional condensation of the mixed vapor. Both words are simultaneously applied in the improved forms of still.

2) In astral., the ascertainment of the true time of birth by comparison of the directions deduced from the estimated time with the dates of events in the native's life.

3) The act or operation of rectifying.

4) The process of refining a substance by repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or less volatile than itself, or from non-volatile matters: as, tho rectification of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in platinum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called rectification.

5) In geometry, the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.

rectify:

1) To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to rectify errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons.

2) Specifically In distilling:

3) To remove impurities from (an alcoholic distillate) and raise to a required proof or strength by repeated distillation.

4) Hence— To bring (a. spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See rectifier.

5) In chemical manuf. and in pharmacy:

6) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermediate washing of the crystals.

7) To raise (a liquid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components.

8) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through substances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive upon, the substance to be purified. Of such materials bone-black is a typical example, especially in sugar-refining

9) To purify by one or more resublimations.

10) In mathematics, to determine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits.

11) In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be effected with it.

12) Synonyms Improve, Better, etc. (see amend), redress, adjust, regulate.

13) In electricity, to change (an alternating electric current) into a direct current by redirecting the successively opposite impulses of the alternating current so as to flow in the same direction. See rectifier .

recurring:

1) Returning again.

red:

1) A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning ‘condition,’ ‘state,’ occurring in hatred, kindred (for \*kinred), gossipred, etc. It is analogous to -hood, which has taken its place in a few instances, as in brotherhood, neighborhood.

2) To make red; redden.

3) A semi-official publication issued quarterly in China, and there called the “Complete Book of the Girdle-wearers,” containing lists of all the officials and gentry of the country, together with details of place of birth, etc.

4) In archery: The second and next to the innermost circle of the target, which is colored red.

5) An arrow which hits this circle; a hit in the red. Such a hit counts 7 by the present method of scoring. In old archery the innermost circle was sometimes colored red.

6) A chocolate-colored compound, C12HuO7, found in cinchona-bark, and also formed when an ammoniacal solution of quinotannic acid stands exposed to the air.

7) Same as azococcine, 1.

8) Same as ponceau 3RB.

9) The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn.

10) A form of re- used before vowels.

11) To put in order; tidy: often with up: as, to red up a house or one's self.

12) To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a quarrel, by interference; adjust.

13) To separate, as two combatants.

14) A dialectal form of rid.

15) Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the primary rainbow. See II.

16) Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary emblem: as, a red republican.

17) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.

18) The Peerage. See peerage, 3.

19) Synonyms Flashing, claming, fiery, bloody.

20) A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum.

21) A red pigment.

22) An object of a red color, as wine, gold, etc.

23) Specifically, a red cent. See under I.

24) A red republican (which see, under republican).

25) plural The catamenial discharges; menses.

26) In coal-mining, rubbish; attle; waste.

27) An obsolete or dialectal form of read.

redintegration:

1) The act or process of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

2) In chem., the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

3) In psychology, the law that those elements which have previously been combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to express phenomena of mental association.

reduce:

1) To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.

2) In surgery, to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to reduce a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.

3) To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to reduce civil affairs to order; to reduce a man to poverty or despair; to reduce glass to powder; to reduce a theory to practice; to reduce a Latin phrase to English.

4) In metallurgy and chem., to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to reduce the ores of silver or copper.

5) To atone for; repair; redress.

6) To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as, to reduce expenses; to reduce the quantity of meat in diet; to reduce, the price of goods; to reduce the strength of spirit; to reduce a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

7) To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in reduced circumstances; the patient was much reduced by hemorrhage.

8) To subdue, as by force of arms; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to reduce mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were reduced by the Roman arms.

9) To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

10) The variations of languages are reduced to rules.

11) To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.

12) To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to reduce a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see reduction ); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient.

13) To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.

14) To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.

15) In Scots law, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to reduce a deed, writing, etc.

16) Milit., to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.

17) Synonyms To lessen, decrease, abate, curtail, shorten, abridge, contract, retrench.

18) Same as puer.

reductio ad absurdum:

1) A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving tho falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration.

reduction:

1) The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced.

2) Conversion into another state or form: as, the reduction of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order.

3) (c.) Diminution: as, the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of the national debt; a reduction of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

4) Conquest; subjugation: as, the reduction of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the reduction of a fortress.

5) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

6) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved.

7) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind.

8) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity.

9) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. Ascending reduction is conversion to terms of larger units; descending reduction, conversion to terms of smaller units.

10) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a reduction to the mode of direct syllogism employed.

11) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises.

12) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process.

13) In surg, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.

14) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process.

15) In astronomy, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their cosmical significance. A similar process is applied to observations in other physical sciences.

16) In Scots law, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.

17) Synonyms Lessening decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction. retrenchment.

18) In linguistics, the shortening of a word by apocope.

19) In cytology, the halving of the number of somatic chromosomes during spermatogenesis and oögenesis.

reduction-compasses:

1) Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula:

1) In the integral calculus, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reductive:

1) Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

2) That which has the power of reducing.

refigure:

1) To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

2) Specifically In astronomy, to correct or restore the parabolic figure of: said of a parabolic mirror.

reflect:

1) A reflection.

2) To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

3) Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade.

4) To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to reflect light, heat, or sound; incident and reflected rays. See reflection, 2.

5) To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

6) To bend or turn back; be reflected.

7) To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams; as, a reflecting mirror or gem.

8) To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

9) To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by on or upon.

10) To shine.

11) Synonyms To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under contemplate), cogitate, ruminate, study.

reflecting:

1) Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

2) Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a reflecting mind.

3) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can he seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See Locke lavel, under level.

reflectionist:

1) An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection.

reflective:

1) Produced by reflection.

2) Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

3) Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

4) Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

5) Devoted to reflection; containing reflections.

6) In grammar, reflexive.

reflectoire:

1) A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.

reflex:

1) Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

2) In painting, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See reflected light, under reflected.

3) In oiol., bent back; reflexed.

4) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve: but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.

5) To bend back; turn back.

6) To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

7) Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

8) A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Middle Latin reflex of an Old French word.

9) Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See reflected light, under reflected.

10) Same as reflex action (which see, under reflex, a.).

reflexibility:

1) The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the reflexibility of light-rays.

regent:

1) To teach or superintend as a regent.

2) To direct or control (a person) as a regent.

3) To act as a regent of a university.

4) Ruling; governing.

5) Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince regent.

6) Taking part in the government of a university.

7) A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

8) One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king.

9) In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government.

10) In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York.

region:

1) Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equatorial regions; the temperate regions; the polar regions; the upper regions of the atmosphere.

2) An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern rione).

3) Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

4) In anatomy, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal regions.

5) Place; rank; station; dignity.

6) Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the elemental region.

7) In zoögeog., a large faunal area variously limited by different authors.

8) Of the thorax, same as inframammary region.

9) Synonyms Quarter, locality, clime, territory.

10) In the plan of excavations at Pompeii, one of the primary divisions introduced by Fiorelli about 1860. The arrangement is based on a misconception but has nevertheless been retained. Each region contains several blocks or insulæ.

11) In phytogeography: A mountain belt marked by peculiar floral types; an altitudinal zone. Thus used by Humboldt, who for the equatorial district of the Andes distinguished nine such regions. Schimper also prefers this term to zone in treating of mountain belts. He distinguishes, on purely œcological grounds, basal, montane, and alpine mountain regions.

12) A comprehensive territorial unit with sufficient uniformity of conditions to secure uniformity in vegetation. A region will include several formations and will itself be included in some larger unit, as a realm.

13) For a special use, see life zone.

registrar:

1) One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

2) An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.

registrary:

1) A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

regress:

1) To go back; return to a former place or state.

2) In astronomy, to move from east toward west.

3) Passage back; return.

4) The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

5) In Scots law, reëntry.

6) In canon law. See access, 7.

7) In logic, the passage in thought from effect to cause.

regression:

1) In mathematics, a discrete series which has a last element but no first.

2) In statistics, the tendency of one variable phenomenon that is correlated with another to revert to the general type and not to equal the amount of deviation of the particular phenomenon with which it is correlated.

3) In breeding, the decline toward mediocrity of offspring from the mean of the two parents. Sometimes called filial regression.

4) The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

5) In astronomy, motion from east toward west.

6) In geometry, contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.

regula:

1) A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule.

2) In architecture, a short band or fillet, bearing guttæ or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tænia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See cut under ditrigiyph.

regular:

1) Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a regular epic poem; a regular verse in poetry; a regular plan; regular features; a regular building.

2) Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, regular in diet; regular in attendance on divine worship; the regular return of the seasons.

3) Specifically, in law, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.

4) In mathematics, governed by one law throughout.

5) In grammar, adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of -d or -ed to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with -s or -es; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as regular; and so on.

6) Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, regular clergy, in distinction from secular clergy.

7) Specifically, in botany, having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size: properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.

8) In zoology, noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See Regularia.

9) In music: Same as strict: as, regular form; a regular fugue, etc.

10) Same as similar: as, regular motion.

11) Milit., permanent; standing: opposed to volunteer: said of an army or of troops.

12) In United States politics, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or “machinery” of a party: as, a regular ticket.

13) Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a regular humbug; a regular deception; a regular brick.

14) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.

15) Synonyms Ordinary, etc. See normal.

16) Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

17) A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

18) A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

19) In chronology: A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls.

regulative:

1) Regulating; tending to regulate.

2) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation.

3) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.

regulus:

1) In ornithology: An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet.

2) The typical genus of Regulinæ; the kinglets.

3) In alchemy and early chemistry, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see metal); especially, metallic antimony (regulus antimonii): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.

4) A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; a Leonis.

5) In geometry, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.

6) In metallurgy: The metallic mass which sinks to the bottom of a furnace or crucible, separating itself from the slag by gravity.

7) An intermediate product obtained in smelting ores, especially those of copper, lead, silver, and nickel, and consisting chiefly of metallic sulphids.

8) One set of generators of a quadric surface; the system of straights that meet three non-incident straights.

9) A configuration of lines which satisfy three conditions, and therefore depend on only one parameter.

reification:

1) Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a tiling.

reify:

1) To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

relate:

1) Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also relatum.

2) To bring back; restore.

3) To bring into relation; refer.

4) To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

5) To tell; recite; narrate: as, to relate the story of Priam.

6) To ally by connection or blood.

7) Synonyms To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe. See account, n.

8) To have reference or respect; have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

9) To make reference; take account.

10) To have relation or connection.

related:

1) Recited; narrated.

2) Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity: as, a person related in the first or second degree.

3) Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely related.

4) In music:

5) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection.

6) Of chords and tonalities, same as relative.

7) Same as relate.

relation:

1) To relate; bring into relation.

2) The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.

3) That which is related or told; an account; narrative: formerly applied to historical narrations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit Relations.

4) A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something else: as, the relation of a citizen to the state; the relation of demand and supply.

5) Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

6) Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

7) Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship.

8) A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

9) In mathematics:

10) A ratio; proportion.

11) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.

12) In music, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural.

13) In law:

14) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have relation back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by relation back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable.

15) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.

16) In architecture, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.

17) Same as composite relation .

18) Same as aggregate relation .

19) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness, self-depreciation, self-help, etc.

20) Synonyms Narration, Recital, etc. See account.

21) Attitude, connection.

22) Affiliation.5 and Relation, Relative, Connection, When applying to family affiliations, relation is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense relative is much better; relative is used of a person, but not of a state; connection is used with equal propriety of either person or state. Relation and relative refer to kinship by blood; connection is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.

23) Kindred, kin.

relational:

1) Having relation or kindred.

2) Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to notional: as, a relational part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are relational parts of speech.

relationist:

1) A relative; a relation.

2) An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

relative:

1) Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

2) Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

3) In grammar, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he who runs may read; he lay on the spot where he fell.

4) Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, father, better, west, etc., are relative terms.

5) In music, having a close melodic or harmonic relation.

6) Same as specific gravity (which see. under gravity).

7) Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.

8) A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

9) In grammar, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I., 3.

10) In logic, a relative term.

11) Synonyms Connection, etc. See relation.

relativeness:

1) The state of being relative or having relation.

relativity:

1) The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative.

2) Specifically Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.

3) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations.

4) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition.

5) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

relatum:

1) Same as relate.

relief-perspective:

1) The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature.

remember:

1) To bring again to the memory; recall to mind; recollect.

2) To hear or keep in mind; have in memory; be capable of recalling when required; preserve unforgotten: as, to remember one's lessons; to remember all the circumstances.

3) To be continually thoughtful of; have present to the attention; attend to; bear in mind: opposed to forget.

4) To mention.

5) To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to remind one's self (to be reminded).

6) To keep in mind with gratitude, favor, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion.

7) To take notice of and give money or other present to: said of one who has done some actual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.

8) Synonyms Remember, Recollect. Remember implies that a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. Recollect means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present to the mind. Remembrance is the store-house, recollection the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He remembers everything he hears, and can recollect any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot remember a thing when we mean we cannot recollect it. See memory.

9) To hold something in remembrance; exercise the faculty of memory.

10) To return to the memory; come to mind: used impersonally.

remembrance:

1) The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory.

2) The power or faculty of remembering; memory; also, the limit of time over which the memory extends.

3) The state of being remembered; the state of being held honorably in memory.

4) That which is remembered; a recollection.

5) That which serves to bring to or keep in mind.

6) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record; mention.

7) A monument; a memorial.

8) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keep-sake.

9) The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

10) Admonition; reminder.

11) =Syn. 1, 2, and Recollection, Reminiscence, etc. See memory.

reminiscence:

1) In biology, the retention by a modern organism, during its development, of traces of the effect of past ancestral history.

2) The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

3) That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge; as, the reminiscences of a quinquagenarian.

4) In music, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment.

reminiscent:

1) Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

2) One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential:

1) Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

remote:

1) Specifically in mycology, separated by a space, as the gills of certain fungi which do not extend quite to the stem.

2) Distant in place; not near; far removed: as, a remote country; a remote people.

3) Distant or far away, in any sense.

4) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

5) Alien; foreign; not agreeing: as, a proposition remote from reason.

6) Separated; abstracted.

7) Distant in consanguinity or affinity: as, a remote kinsman.

8) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation: as, a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the law of evidence, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference.

9) In music, having but slight relation. See relation, 8.

10) In zoology and botany, distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.

11) In logic:

12) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter.

13) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

remotely:

1) In a remote manner.

remoteness:

1) The state of being remote, in any sense.

2) In the law of conveyancing, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See perpetuity.

remotive:

1) Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.

rendezvous:

1) To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

2) To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

3) A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

4) Ameeting; a coming together; an associating.

5) An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time.

6) A sign or occasion that draws men together.

7) A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

renown:

1) To make famous.

2) To behave or pose as a renowner; swagger; boast: with indefinite it.

3) The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

4) Report; rumor; éclat.

5) A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

6) Haughtiness.

7) Synonyms Fame, Honor, etc. (see glory, n.), repute, note, distinction, name.

renowner:

1) One who gives renown or spreads fame.

2) A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

repeat:

1) To do, make, or perform again.

2) To say again; iterate.

3) To say over; recite; rehearse.

4) To seek again.

5) In Scots law, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.

6) Synonyms To relate. See recapitulate.

7) To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time.

8) In faro, to win or lose with a card in one deal in exactly the same way that it won or lost in the previous deal.

9) To regurgitate; be belched up: said of the taste of a food or drug which has been taken into the stomach but is not speedily digested or passed on into the intestine.

10) The act of repeating; repetition.

11) That which is repeated; specifically, in music, a passage performed a second time.

12) In musical notation, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed.

repetend:

1) In arithmetic, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate.

2) Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song.

replication:

1) An answer; a reply.

2) In law, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

3) Return or repercussion of sound.

4) In logic, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.

5) Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

6) A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.

7) In music, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

represent:

1) Representation.

2) To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind.

3) To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

4) To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

5) To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically.

6) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action.

7) To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

8) To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

9) Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

10) To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as: as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

11) To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of: as, a genus represented by few species; a species represented by many individuals; especially, in zoögeog., to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna: as, llamas represent camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are represented in America by the Icteridæ. See mimotype.

12) To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

13) Synonyms To show, express.

14) 3 and To delineate, depict, draw.

representability:

1) The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representable:

1) Capable of being represented.

representamen:

1) In metaphysics, representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind.

representation:

1) The act of presenting again.

2) The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

3) The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited.

4) A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false representations.

5) An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

6) In psychology, the word chiefly used to translate the German Vorstellung, used in that language to translate the English word idea. See idea, 2 and 3.

7) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness.

8) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

9) In law: The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator.

10) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See representative, n., 3.

11) Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary representation.

12) A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

13) Synonyms Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

representational:

1) Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

representationism:

1) The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.

representationist:

1) One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

representative:

1) Representing, portraying, or typifying.

2) Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

3) Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a representative government.

4) In biology: Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the representative genus of a family.

5) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the representative theory.

6) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is representative of the camel in America.

7) In psychology and logic, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

8) where fa is a function of limited variation between A and another limit, B, exceeding b, while φ (a, n) is such a function of α and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b, and whatever value be given to n; and is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of φ (a, n) from A to b, where b is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a representative integral, because it is equal to the function f A multiplied by a constant.

9) One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

10) An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the representative of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

11) In law: One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities.

12) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking.

reproduction:

1) In forestry: The process by which a forest is renewed, whether natural or artificial.

2) Seedlings or saplings from sprouts or from self-sown seed.

3) The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

4) The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

5) Specifically The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the reproduction of plants or animals.

6) That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

7) In psychology, the act of repeating in conseiousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

reproductive:

1) Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the reproductive organs of an animal.

2) See function.

3) In zool., those organsor parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see person, 8, and hectocotylus); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see neuter, worker).

reproductiveness:

1) The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

reproductivity:

1) In mathematics, a number, a, connected with a function, χu, such that χ(γu) = γχu.

reptation:

1) The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does.

2) In mathematics, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other.

repugnance:

1) Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

2) Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

3) Contradictory opposition; in logic, disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

4) Synonyms Hatred, Dislike, etc. (see antipathy), backwardness, disinclination. See list under aversion.

repullulate:

1) To sprout or bud again.

repulsion:

1) In biology, conspicuous unlikeness in the color or markings of allied species which inhabit the same locality.

2) The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in physics, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the repulsion between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

3) The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

resentment:

1) The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

2) The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil.

3) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure; anger.

4) Synonyms Vexation, Indignation (see anger), irritation, rankling, grudge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictiveness.

residual:

1) Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.

2) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.

3) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called dielectric after-working.

4) A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.

5) The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by 2PI.

6) A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.

7) In mathematics, the difference between a variate and the mean of the set or series.

residuate:

1) In mathematics, to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of 2PI into the integral round one or more poles.

residuation:

1) In mathematics, the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by 2PI; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.

residue:

1) That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

2) In law:

3) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.

4) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.

5) In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as residual, 2.

6) Synonyms Rest, etc. See remainder.

resilience:

1) The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

2) In machinery See the quotation.

resistance:

1) In naval architecture, the reaction which a vessel opposes to an extraneous force by which it is dragged or driven through the water, and particularly to motion forward in the direction of the length of the vessel.

2) Resistance to the flow of current which occurs at the surface between conductors in contact, as in the coherer, or between the liquid and the terminal of an electrolyticcell, or between the heated gas in the electric are and the carbon.

3) The resistance offered by a dielectric to the passage of an electric current; the ohmic resistance of an insulating substance.

4) The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism.

5) The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, resistance to shearing.

6) In electricity, that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat.

7) Synonyms Hindrance, antagonism, check. See appose.

resolution:

1) The act, operation, or process of resolving.

2) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having dilferent directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

3) The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

4) The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose: as, a resolution to reform our lives; a resolution, to undertake an expedition.

5) The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great resolution.

6) A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

7) A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See by-law, 2, ordinance, 7, regulation, 2.

8) Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice.

9) The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

10) In music:

11) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See preparation and percussion.

12) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.

13) In medicine, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.

14) In mathematics, same as solution.

15) In ancient prosody:

16) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed.

17) Synonyms Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.

18) Determination, etc. (see decision), perseverance, tenacity, Inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

19) In optics: The separation by means of an optical instrument, such as a telescope or spectroscope, of close-lying bodies such as the components of a double star or of a multiple line in the spectrum.

20) The rendition by means of a microscope of the minute details of structure of a substance.

resolutive:

1) Having the power to dissolve or relax.

2) In medicine, same as diseutient.

resolve:

1) In optics, to make distinguishable, by means of an optical instrument, the details of structure of a body, or to separate by such means close-lying bodies, such as the stars in a cluster.

2) The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution.

3) An answer.

4) That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

5) Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

6) The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

7) To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

8) To melt; dissolve.

9) To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

10) Specifically In medicine, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.

11) To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

12) To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to resolve questions of casuistry; to resolve doubts; to resolve a riddle.

13) In mathematics, to solve; answer (a question).

14) In algebra, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.

15) In mech., to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.

16) To transform by or as by dissolution.

17) To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

18) To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

19) To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

20) To determine on; intend; purpose.

21) To make ready in mind; prepare.

22) To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

23) In music, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

24) To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

25) To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

26) To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he resolved on amendment of life.

27) To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

28) In music, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.

resolvend:

1) In arithmetic, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

resolvent:

1) Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.

2) That which has the power of causing solution.

3) In medicine, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.

4) In algebra, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if x, x′ , x″, x‴ are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form xx′ + x″ x‴.

respective:

1) Observing or noting with attention: regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences.

2) Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

3) Worthy of respect; respectable.

4) Rendering respect; respectful.

5) Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

6) Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

respond:

1) In biology, to react under a stimulus in such a way as to prepare for or escape from an event of which, in course of nature, the stimulus is the sign, signal, or constant antecedent; answer back to a stimulus by an action that commends itself to the human observer as prudent and judicious. See response, 3.

2) An answer; a response.

3) In liturgics: A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection.

4) A response.

5) In architecture, a half-pillar, pilaster. or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

6) To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

7) To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

8) To correspond; suit.

9) To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to respond in damages.

10) To answer to; correspond to.

11) To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to respond the judgment of the court.

respondent:

1) Answering; responding.

2) Conformable; corresponding.

3) One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents.

4) Specifically One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.

5) In mathematics, a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to argument, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered.

6) A defendant in a lawsuit, now specifically in a divorce case.

responsibility:

1) The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

2) That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy responsibilities.

3) Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

restraint:

1) The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

2) The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

3) Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

4) That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition.

5) Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

6) In dynamics, an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a restraint.

7) Synonyms and Constraint, Coercion, etc. (see force, n), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.

restrict:

1) To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

2) To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a restricted sense of a word.

3) Synonyms Repress, etc. (see restrain), hedge in.

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restriction:

1) The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without restriction.

2) That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose restrictions on trade.

3) Reservation; reserve.

4) In logic:

5) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle.

6) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.

restrictive:

1) Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic.

2) Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a restrictive particle or clause.

3) Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

4) Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

5) Also restringent.

6) A styptic or astringent.

restringend:

1) A proposition destined to be restricted.

restringent:

1) Same as restrictive.

2) An astringent or styptic.

result:

1) To leap back; rebound; leap again.

2) To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

3) To have an issue; terminate: followed by in.

4) To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council.

5) The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience.

6) Consequence; conclusion: outcome; issue; effect: that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the result of reasoning; the result of reflection; the result of a consultation; the result of a certain procedure or effect.

7) The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the result of an ecclesiastical council.

8) In mathematics, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.

9) Synonyms Consequence, etc. (see effect), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation, see resultant.

resultant:

1) Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a resultant motion produced by two forces. See diagram under force, 8.

2) That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome.

3) Synonyms Result, Resultant. A result may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of resultant in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

resultate:

1) A result.

resuscitation:

1) The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

2) Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation.

resuscitative:

1) Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

retard:

1) Retardation.

2) To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

3) To defer; postpone; put off.

4) Synonyms To detain, delay.

5) To be delayed or later than usual.

retention:

1) The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

2) The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

3) Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

4) The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with memory.

5) Hence That which retains impressions, as a tablet.

6) In medicine:

7) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the retention of food or medicine by the stomach; retention of urine.

8) Hence— A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.

9) The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

10) In Scots law, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.

11) Synonyms Reservation, preservation. See keep.

retentive:

1) Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

2) Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body retentive of heat or of magnetism; the retentive force of the stomach.

3) Specifically, in psychology, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

4) That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

reticle:

1) Same as reticule, 2.

reticule:

1) A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

2) An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other.

3) Same as reticulum, 1.

4) [capitalized] In astronomy, same as reticulum, 6.

reticulum: None

revelation:

1) The act of revealing.

2) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

3) That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in theology, that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

4) More specifically Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. ,

5) In metaphysics, immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.

revenant:

1) One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in mod. spiritualism, an apparition; a materialization.

2) In mathematics, a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.

reverie:

1) A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing.

2) A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

3) The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

4) In music, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

revery:

1) See reverie.

reversible:

1) Capable of being reversed.

2) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

3) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, reversible cloth. Also reversable.

4) A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric.

revie:

1) To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

2) To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

3) To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

revolution:

1) The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a rotation.

2) The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation.

3) A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the revolutions of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

4) Hence A recurrent period or moment in time.

5) A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

6) Specifically A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes.

7) The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

8) The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

9) The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.

10) Synonyms See insurrection.

11) In astrology, the annual return of the sun to the place he occupied at one's birth, from which, according as he may be aspected, an augury is derived regarding the complexion of the ensuing year of life.

rhamphoid:

1) Beak-shaped.

rheostatics:

1) The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rhinaethesia: None

rhinaesthesis: None

rhinaesthetics: None

rhizic:

1) Pertaining to the root of an equation.

rhombicosidodecahedron:

1) A solid having sixty-two faces—twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron.

rhomboid:

1) In anthropology, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has a rhomboid form.

2) Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see II., 1); rhomboidal.

3) In geometry, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram.

4) In crystallography, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.

5) In anatomy, a rhomboideus.

rhomboides:

1) A rhomboid.

2) [capitalized] [NL.] An old genus of fishes.

3) [capitalized] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

rhomb-solid:

1) A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

rhombus:

1) Same as rhomb.

2) [capitalized] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole.

3) [NL.] In ichthyology: [capitalized] A genus of Stromateidæ, generally united with Stromateus.

4) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as Pleuronectcs rhombus), and later [capitalized] a generic name of the same (as Rhombus maximus), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera.

rhumb:

1) A vertical circle of the celestial sphere.

2) A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15' in azimuth.

3) The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

rumb:

1) See rhumb.

rhumb-line:

1) The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point.

right:

1) To set straight or upright; restore to the normal or proper position.

2) To set right; adjust or correct, as something out of the proper order or state; make right.

3) To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vindicate: often used reflexively.

4) To direct; address.

5) To resume an upright or vertical position: as, the ship righted.

6) Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughout: as, a right line.

7) In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.

8) Acting in accordance with the highest moral standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free from guilt or blame.

9) Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

10) Hence Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

11) True; actual; real; genuine.

12) Precise; exact; very. Compare right, adv., 5.

13) In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.

14) Recognizing or stating truth; correct in judgment or opinion.

15) Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-performed; correct: as, the sum is not right; the drawing is not right.

16) In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

17) Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important: chief; front: as, the right side of a piece of cloth.

18) Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the right arm; the right cheek: opposed to left.

19) Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: as, a right angle; a right cone; right ascension.

20) Synonyms and Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.

21) Correct, meet, appropriate.

22) Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to wrong.

23) That which is right, or conforms to rule.

24) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

25) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

26) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

27) A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

28) In law, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (Kent); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. ; ;

29) That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

30) A fee required; a charge.

31) The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the right of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc: opposed to the reverse.

32) The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

33) Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

34) [capitalized] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

35) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by of. Also in right.

36) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

37) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase faire raison a.]

38) To have good reason or cause.

39) Hence— To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd a good right to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I had a right to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]

40) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly: now rarely used except with the verbs put and set: as, to put a room to rights (see above).

41) Synonyms and Equity, Law, etc. See justice.

42) Prerogative.

43) In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

44) In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

45) In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

46) According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

47) Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just: as, right here; right now; to speak right out.

48) In a great degree; very: used specifically in certain titles: as, right reverend; right honorable.

49) Toward the right hand; to the right; dextrad.

right-handed:

1) Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. See dexterous.

2) Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a right-handed rotation; specifically, in conchology, dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under purpura).

3) In botany, of twining plants or circumnutating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch.

4) Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope.

5) Executed by the right hand.

6) On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

rigid:

1) Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or easily molded; resisting any change of form when acted upon by force; hard.

2) Not easily driven back or thrust out of place; unyielding; firm.

3) Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexible; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorously framed or executed: as, a rigid sentence; rigid criticism.

4) Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or observance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact or exacting: as, a rigid disciplinarian; a rigid Calvinist.

5) Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

6) Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

7) In dynamics: Absolutely incapable of being strained.

8) Resisting stresses.

9) Synonyms and Severe, Rigorous, etc. (see austere), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigidity:

1) The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in mech., resistance to change of form.

2) Strictness; severity; harshness: as, rigidity of principles or of censure.

3) Synonyms Inflexibility. See austere, rigor.

ring-dial:

1) A kind of portable sundial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring.

ring-vortex:

1) Same as vortex-ring.

rise:

1) In base-ball, a peculiar delivery of the ball which makes it rise so that the tendency of the batsman is to strike under it.

2) The difference in diameter, or taper, between two points in a log.

3) To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird rises in the air; a fog rises from the river; the mercury rises in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer rises).

4) Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to rise from a chair; to rise after a fall.

5) Hence— To bring a sitting or a session to an end: as, the house rose at midnight.

6) To get up from bed.

7) To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower rises to the height of 60 feet.

8) To swell upward.

9) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

10) To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface rises gradually or abruptly.

11) To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

12) To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise.

13) To become audible.

14) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

15) To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like.

16) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.

17) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.

18) To increase in amount: as, his expenses rose greatly.

19) To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to rise against the government.

20) To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a rising man.

21) To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

22) To come by chance; turn up; occur.

23) To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with again.

24) Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

25) In mining, to excavate upward: the opposite of sink.

26) To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

27) Milit., to be promoted; go up in rank.

28) Synonyms Arise, Rise. See arise.

29) To ascend; mount; climb.

30) In angling, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

31) Nautical, to cause, by approaching, to rise into view above the horizon. Compare raise, 11.

32) The act of rising; ascent: as, the rise of vapor in the air; the rise of water in a river; the rise of mercury in a barometer.

33) Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the rise of a hill or a road.

34) Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a rise of land.

35) Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the rise of a stream in a mountain.

36) Appearance above the horizon: as, the rise of the sun or a star.

37) Increase; advance: said of price: as, a rise in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

38) Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

39) Increase of sound; swell.

40) Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

41) In sporting, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.

42) In architecture, the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See arch, 2.

43) In music: Increase of sound or force in a tone.

44) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.

45) In coal-mining, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked “to the rise” when it is followed upward on its inclination.

46) In mining, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called rising.

47) In carpentry, the height of a step in a flight of stairs.

48) The action of a fame-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

49) A branch of a tree; a twig.

50) A small bush.

rising:

1) The act of one who or that which rises.

2) Specifically— The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler “poetical risings and settings,” are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

3) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

4) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a rising.

5) That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen.

6) In mining, same as rise, 14.

7) A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

8) That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See salt-rising.

9) In bread-making, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.

10) A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to “boil” in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

11) A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.

12) Nautical, the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwarts.

13) Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a rising town; a rising man.

14) Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life: as, the rising generation.

15) Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with of: as, rising three years old; rising of a thousand men were killed; the colt is rising of two this grass [U. S.]

16) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse rising fourteen hands

17) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt rising two years old [Eng.].

riverish:

1) Rivery.

road:

1) The tour or route of a theatrical company. See on the road.

2) A road over which logs are dragged, having heavy transverse skids, partially sunk in the ground, usually at intervals of about five feet.

3) To furnish with a road or with roads.

4) To follow the trail of by scent; track or pursue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

5) To jostle (one) off the road by riding against him.

6) A ride; journey; expedition.

7) A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See raid.

8) A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See street.

9) Hence Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

10) A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called roadstead.

11) The regulations embodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels meeting or passing each other.

12) Synonyms Street, Passage, etc. (see way), lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road-measurer:

1) An odometer.

roan:

1) Same as rowan.

2) A clump of whins.

3) Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed: said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called strawberry-roan or red-roan.

4) An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

5) A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

6) A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

Robervallian: None

Robur Caroli: None

rod:

1) A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass rod.

2) Specifically— An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement.

3) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, black-rod, green-rod, etc. See black-rod.

4) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway.

5) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

6) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called guides to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material of which they are composed, as bamboo rod, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are specially designed: as, salmon-rod, trout-rod, bass-rod, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are the fly-rod, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; the trolling-rod, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and the bait-rod, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See fly-rod, and cut under reel.

7) An instrument for measuring.

8) In mech., any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them.

9) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank: also and more generally called connecting-rod. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under steam-engine.

10) A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called pole and perch.) A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.

11) A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race.

12) In anatomy, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called cones, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the layer of rods and cones, essential to the function of vision. See cut under retina.

13) In entomology, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhabdom. See rhabdomere.

14) A fishing-rod made in sections of split bamboo strips.

15) The central cone or peg in a gustatory cup on an insect's epipharynx.

16) Any gorgonian with long, cylindrical branches.

17) To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

18) To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

19) A Middle English form of rode, preterit of ride.

20) A Middle English form of road.

rodman:

1) A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

role: None

roll:

1) In bookbinding, to decorate, as the edges or the sides of the cover of a bound book, with a wheel-shaped tool which constantly repeats the design on its rim.

2) A miners' term for a fold exhibited in underground workings.

3) A domelike structure in a stratum; especially a mass of barren matter of this form occurring in a coal-seam.

4) The cross-bar of a logging-sled into which the tongue is set.

5) To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel rolls on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane.

6) To run or travel on wheels.

7) To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

8) To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship rolls (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

9) To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river.

10) To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

11) To tumble or fall over and over.

12) To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

13) To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

14) To trill: said of certain singing birds.

15) To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that rolls well.

16) To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare roil.

17) To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

18) To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to roll a cask or a ball.

19) To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

20) To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to roll a piece of cloth; to roll a sheet of paper; to roll parchment; to roll tobacco.

21) To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

22) To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to roll a field; to roll pie-crust.

23) To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

24) To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

25) To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

26) In printing, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers.

27) To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in.

28) In drum-playing, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.

29) Synonyms Swing, etc. See rock, transitive verb

30) A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a roll of wool; a roll of paper.

31) Specifically— A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-roll; a class-roll; a court-roll.

32) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See roller, 2.

33) In cookery, something rolled up: as, a veal roll; a jelly roll. Specifically— A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French roll. Same as roly-poly, 2.

34) A cylindrical twist of tobacco

35) In carding, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or sliver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the sliver is extended into a continuous roving.

36) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

37) A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

38) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling-mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates, or sheets. See rolling-mill

39) In engraving, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press

40) In metallurgy, one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which ores are crushed.

41) In paper-making, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See calender, 1, and pulp-engine.

42) In high milling, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See high milling, under milling.

43) In calico-printing, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine.

44) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine.

45) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-aprons of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc.

46) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called feed-rolls.

47) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing.

48) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the “metal” on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness.

49) In building: A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof.

50) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented.

51) The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotatory movement: as, the roll of a ball; the roll of a ship.

52) A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the roll of thunder. Also rolling.

53) Specifically— The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

54) A trill: applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

55) In organ-playing, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.

56) Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

57) A swell or undulation of surface: as, the roll of the prairie.

58) A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

59) In mining, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine.

60) In Scots law, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being conducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.

61) Synonyms Catalogue, etc. See list.

rolling:

1) Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

2) Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a rolling fire of musketry.

3) Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

4) Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

5) In tea manufacture, in China and elsewhere, the operation of pressing the withered leaf, by an arduous manipulation (in modernized practice by machinery). The object is to burst the cells to promote oxidation (in black tea: see under tea) and to render the extractive matter subject to infusion. The curling or twisting of the leaf results incidentally.

6) A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.

7) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book.

8) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.

9) A method of taking trout.

10) Same as roll, 5.

11) A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making.

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Roman: None

rood:

1) A rod. See rod, 1.

2) A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen.

3) A name of various measures.

4) A square pole, or 30¼ square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42¼, 44, 49, or 64 square yards.

5) A cubic measure for masons' work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards.

6) Same as Holy-cross day (which see, under day).

root:

1) A dialectal form of rot.

2) To work hard for the success of some person or thing: as, to root for one's party (at an election); specifically, in base-ball, etc., to exert oneself for the success of one's side, usually by uproarious applause intended partly to disconcert the other side.

3) To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

4) To be firmly fixed; be established.

5) To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth: as, a tree roots itself; a deeply rooted tree.

6) To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably: used chiefly in the past participle.

7) In botany, a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment.

8) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

9) That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs.

10) Hence— The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

11) The origin or cause of anything; source.

12) The basis of anything; ground; support.

13) In philology, an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable: thus, true may be regarded as the root of un-tru-th-ful-ness.

14) The first ancestor; an early progenitor.

15) In mathematics: The root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. Power and root are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the second power, or square, and the quantity itself the square root, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the third power, or cube, and the quantity is the cube root or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is √ (a modification of r for radix, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the index of the root. Thus, √16 indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and √4 the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as √ (a + 3ab + 3ab + b) = a + b. See power, index, involution, evolution. The root of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, 2 + √2 is a root of the equation x—5x + 6x—2 = 0; for the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be 2—√2.

16) In music: With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position.

17) In chronology, the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins.

18) In astrology, the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the root of nativity, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zahel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their roots of nativity (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impedited in the root of nativity (see Almansor, Prop. 35: “Cum in radice nativitatis impedietur luna,” etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

19) In hydraulic engineering, the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank.

20) In horticulture, a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

21) Gross amount; sum total.

22) In English history, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.

23) To become fixed; become established.

24) (See also bloodroot, bowman's-root, cancer-root, colic-root, musk-root, orris-root, rattlesnake-root, and snakeroot.)

25) In mech., the part of a gear-tooth where it joins the rim of the wheel; the base of a tooth.

26) The sweet-flag.

27) To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

28) To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate: generally with up, out, or away.

29) To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

30) To push with the snout.

31) A form of rut.

roral:

1) Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

rose:

1) To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

2) To perfume as with roses.

3) A shrub of the genus Rosa, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity.

4) One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.

5) A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

6) Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

7) A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of rose. See II.

8) In heraldry, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be barbed. (See barb, n., 8.)

9) In arch, and art: A rose-window

10) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.

11) A rosette, as of lace.

12) In zoology, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by caruncles about the eyes or beak. Compare rose-comb, under comb, 3.

13) A perforated nozle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

14) An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.

15) The disease erysipelas: so named, popularly, from its color.

16) In English history, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See Wars of the Roses, below.

17) A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or rose of the compass; the barometric rose, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

18) In musical instruments like flutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.

19) A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut.

20) A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.

21) A rose-mallow, Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis. See shoeblack-plant.

22) Same as sage-rose.

23) Specifically, the French rose.

24) In botany, the order Rosaceæ.

25) A St.-John's-wort, Hypericum calycinum. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant-names. [Prov. Eng.]

26) Same as althæa, 2. [U. S.]

27) Specifically, Rosa alba, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.

28) See Rœmeria.

29) R. sulphurea, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.

30) Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color.

31) An obsolete or dialectal form of roose.

32) Preterit of rise.

33) In geometry, certain transcendental curves having, in polar coördinates, equations of the form ρ = α cos b θ.

roseaker:

1) Blue vitriol.

rose-pink:

1) A chromatic crimson-pink color.

2) A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

3) The American centaury, Sabbatia angularis.

4) Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, “rose-pink piety,”

rose-red:

1) Red as a red rose.

2) A luminous and chromatic crimson.

rosette:

1) In electricity: A cluster of glow-lamps or of sockets arranged for the mounting of such lamps.

2) An electrical fixture used when a branch is to be taken from the main wires. It consists, usually, of a porcelain base, which is fastened to a ceiling or other support, and a porcelain cover through a hole in which the branch wires run. Removing the cover disconnects the branch wires from the mains.

3) Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

4) Specifically— In architecture, an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffers in ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also cut under patera.

5) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of colored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

6) Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose.

7) Same as roset.

8) In zoology and anatomy, a natural formation of parts resembling a rose. See rose, 9.

9) A curve whose polar equation is r = a + sin mθ, which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.

10) Nautical, a form of knot.

11) In metallurgy, a disk or plate formed by throwing water on melted metal. See rosette-copper, and compare quenching, 2.

Rosminianism: None

rotary:

1) Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation: as, rotary animalcules; rotary motion.

2) Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating.

3) In metal-working, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support.

4) In wood-working: A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of hames for harness, of fellies for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving-machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See bur, 4 , and router. Compare also shaper and shaping-machine.

5) A valve which makes complete and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.

6) In electricity, a rotary converter.

rotate:

1) In botany, wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a rotate corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube.

2) In zoology, wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in entomology, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.

3) To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.

4) To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in anatomy, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

5) To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.

6) To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to rotate a cylinder by hand; to rotate the head or the eyes.

7) To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to rotate certain men in the tenure of an office.

rotation:

1) In forestry, the period represented by the age of a forest, or a part of a forest, at the time when it is cut, or intended to be cut.

2) The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets.

3) A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable cells, as in Chara and Vallisneria. See below.

4) Serial or recurrent order; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

rotational:

1) Pertaining to or consisting in rotation: of the nature of rotation: as, rotational velocity.

2) In hydrodynamics: Having vortex motion.

3) Having rotation in the sense of curl.

rotation-area:

1) Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation.

rotative:

1) Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

2) Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

rotatory:

1) Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to reciprocatory.

2) Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, rotatory assemblies.

3) In zoology, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.

4) In anatomy, causing rotation: as, a rotatory muscle.

5) In zoology, a rotatorian or rotifer.

rotl:

1) An Arabian pound of twelve ounces.

rotor:

1) A quantity having magnitude, direction, and position.

2) In electricity, the revolving element of an electric machine.

3) The revolving part of a steam-turbine. It consists of the shaft and the disks carrying the buckets on which the steam pressure acts.

rottolo:

1) A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

roulette:

1) An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished.

2) A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.

3) In geometry, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.

4) A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 38 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero.

5) To mark with dotted lines with a roulette.

6) To perforate with a roulette or similar instrument, as in preparing blank checks, for ease and convenience in removal from a stub, or sheets of printed postage-stamps for the separation of the stamps, the one from the other, when needed.

round:

1) To speak low; whisper; speak secretly; take counsel.

2) To address or speak to in a whisper; utter in a whisper.

3) On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of. See round about, below.

4) With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; around: as, to go round in a circle; to turn round and go the other way.

5) In or within a circuit; round about.

6) To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

7) In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches round.

8) In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go round; to pass round among the company.

9) In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

10) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever all-round writer or actor; a good horse for all-round work.

11) All around; in every direction.

12) [About, prep.] On every side of; all round.

13) On every side of; surrounding; encircling: as, the people stood round him; to put a rope round a post.

14) Circuitously about: as, a ramble round the park; to sail round Cape Horn; a journey round the world.

15) A whisper or whispering; discourse; song.

16) To give roundness or rotundity to; make circular, spherical, cylindrical, conical, convex, or curved; form with a round or curved outline: as, to round the edges of anything; the rounded corners of a piano or of a book.

17) To fill out roundly or symmetrically; complete or perfect in form or substance.

18) To fill out the circle or term of; bring to completion; finish off.

19) To encircle; encompass; surround.

20) To go, pass, or get round; make a course round the limit or terminus of: as, the ship rounded Cape Horn; to round the corner of a street.

21) To finish completely; bring into a completed or perfected state.

22) To fill out symmetrically or completely: as, to round out a speech with apt illustrations.

23) In grazing regions, to drive or bring together in close order: as, to round up a scattered herd of cattle.

24) Nautical, to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-block, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

25) To scold or reprove roundly; bring to account.

26) To grow or become round; acquire curvature, plumpness, roundness, or rounded bigness.

27) To go round about; make a circuit; go the rounds, as a guard.

28) To turn around or about; make a turn.

29) To become full or finished; develop into a completed or perfected type: as, the girl rounds into the woman.

30) To bend or turn downward, as a whale; make ready to dive, as a whale, by curving its small. Also round out.

31) In tanning, to trim (a hide) after it has been cleansed and limed, separating the heavier part or butt from the thinner belly and shoulder portions and cutting away ragged scraps from round the more valuable parts.

32) In phonology, to utter with the lips in the contracted (and more or less projecting) position characteristic of o, u, and similar vowels.

33) In phonology, uttered with contraction of the lips such as to render the opening between them more or less ‘round’; uttered with the lip-position characteristic of o, u, and similar vowels; rounded.

34) plural In military: The act of visiting the sentries of a guard. The officer of the day is required to make his rounds between midnight and reveille.

35) A party consisting of the officer of the day and an armed escort making the rounds. Also called grand rounds.

36) In ship-building, the arching or camber of a deck-beam considered quantitatively; usually followed by up.

37) In geodesy and in topographical surveying, a series of horizontal angles between lines to distant stations or points to be observed, measured with a theodolite, and comprising the entire horizon around the observing station. For the purpose of securing greater accuracy in the observed values of the several angles, they are not individually observed directly, but the angular directions of the lines to the several observed points are observed in a progressive series closing the horizon and forming a round of angles.

38) Roundly; vigorously; loudly.

39) Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

40) Having circular sections: as, round columns; round chambers. See round bodies, below.—

41) Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

42) Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

43) Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a round trot.

44) Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, “good round sum,”

45) Not descending to unworthy and vexatious stickling over small details.

46) Not prevaricating; candid; open.

47) Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a round oath.

48) Severe; harsh.

49) Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a round journey.

50) Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in cadence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

51) Written, as a number, with one or more “round figures,” or ciphers, at the end. See round number, below.

52) In anatomy and zoology: Circular; annular.

53) Cylindric; terete.

54) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.

55) In architecture, round-arched or-vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

56) A corruption of the word rondo, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.

57) In seal-engraving, a tool with a round bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.

58) Synonyms See roundness.

59) That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a round of beef.

60) Specifically— A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

61) In architecture, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

62) In art, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from relief: used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

63) A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons.

64) A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a round of travel or of visits; a round of duties or pleasures; the story went the rounds of the papers.

65) A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's round; the rounds of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a round of inspection by a military officer or guard.

66) A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the rounds of the planets; the whole round of science.

67) A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, rounds of applause; a round at cards; a round of golf (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

68) Specifically— In pugilism, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A round may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

69) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

70) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

71) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the round.

72) In vocal music, a short rhythmical canon at the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a catch simply in not being necessarily humorous. Rounds have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous “Sumer is i-cumen in,” which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called rondo, rota.

73) Same as round dance (which see, under I.).

74) Same as roundel.

75) Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty rounds.

76) In the manège, a volt, or circular tread.

77) A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

rove:

1) In mech., to turn; make round: said particularly of turning stone: as, to rove a millstone.

2) A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

3) A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.

4) To draw through an eye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes. as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.

5) To draw out into thread; ravel out.

6) The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

7) An obsolete form of roof.

8) Preterit and past participle of reeve.

9) To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

10) To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark. See roving mark, below.

11) To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

12) To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]

13) Synonyms Roam, Wander, etc. See ramble, v.

14) To wander over; roam about.

15) . To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See rover, 5.

16) To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another.

17) A unit of weight, the arroba, formerly used in England.

row:

1) An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

2) An obsolete or dialectal form of rough.

3) A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a ra˙nk; a file: as, a row of houses or of trees; rows of benches or of figures; the people stood in rows; to plant corn in rows.

4) . A line of writing.

5) . A streak, as of blood. Compare rowy.

6) A hedge.

7) A continuous course or extent; a long passage.

8) A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.

9) In organ-building, same as bank, 7, or keyboard.

10) A Scotch form of roll.

11) To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to row a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior).

12) To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily.

13) To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

14) A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl. hubbub. or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

15) Synonyms Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

16) To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars.

17) To transport by rowing: as, to row one across a stream.

18) To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

19) To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat rows easily.

20) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a dry row. [Colloq. in both uses.]

21) To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

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royal:

1) Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; regal; as, the royal family; a royal prince; royal domains; a royal palace.

2) Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon regal authority, aid, or patronage: as, a royal parliament or government; the royal army or navy; royal purveyors.

3) Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like: used either literally or figuratively: as, royal state or magnificence; he proved a royal friend; a right royal welcome.

4) Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like: used as a specific qualification, as in royal quarto or royal octavo in printing, a royal antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.

5) The bay-laurel, Laurus nobilis.

6) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.

7) [caps.] Another name for the constellation Robur Caroli.

8) Synonyms Royal, Regal, Kingly. Regal is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent: as, regal state or pomp; regal power. Royal notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person: as, his royal highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the royal family; the royal presence; the royal robes; a royal salute. It does not, like regal, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a royal residence may not be regal in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as regal, though it is not royal. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was regal, but not royal. Hence, in figurative use, royal is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or as worthy of a king: as, a royal disposition, royal virtues, a royal entertainment, etc.; regal, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like: as, a regal bearing, regal munificence, regal commands, etc. Kingly seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like royal, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a kingly bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like regal, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.

9) Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

10) . A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

11) . A gold coin formerly current in England: same as ryal.

12) Nautical, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.

13) One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See antler, 3.

14) A stag which has the antler royal.

15) In artillery, a small mortar.

16) That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved.

17) A writing-paper of the size 19 X 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 X 25 inches.

18) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word royal occurs: as, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; the Royal Scots Fusiliers, etc.

ruby:

1) In 1887, M. Frémy, with the aid of his preparateur, M. Verneuil, undertook new experiments on the crystallization of alumina, and had the satisfaction of obtaining very beautiful artificial rubies. Now M. Verneuil, today professor at the Museum, has discovered the method of producing the ruby artificially by melting a mixture of alumina and oxide of chrome at a constant temperature of several thousands of degrees, and in layers superposed from the outside to the inside, in order to prevent the production of cracks in the crystalline mass. This eminent chemist has succeeded in creating a magnificent ruby, weighing about 2,500 grams, and having a commercial value of about 3,000 francs. …

2) The deepest red topaz which owes its color to heating, to the right degree, of the yellow Brazilian topaz. Further heating turns it pink, and still continued heating renders it colorless. See topaz.

3) To make red.

4) The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See corundum.)

5) A pure or somewhat crimson red color.

6) Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

7) In heraldry, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See blazon, n., 2.

8) In printing, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American agate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes.

9) In horology: Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—

10) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare jewel, n., 4.

11) In ornithology: The red bird of paradise, Paradisea rubra or sanguinea.

12) The ruby hummer, Clytolæma rubineus of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget.

13) Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

ruck:

1) A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.

2) The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few: specifically said of the defeated horses in a race.

3) Trash; rubbish; nonsense.

4) A small heifer.

5) To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold.

6) The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did rucke

7) A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.

8) To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

9) A rut in a road.

10) To wrinkle; crease; pucker: usually with up: as, to ruck up cloth; to ruck up a silk skirt.

11) To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by up.

12) To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff rucks easily.

13) To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by up.

14) Same as rick.

15) A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5¾ cubic yards of bark.

16) A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

17) In printing, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

18) To gather together into heaps.

19) Same as roc.

ruddy:

1) Of a red color; reddish; inclining to red; rosy: as, a ruddy blaze; ruddy clouds; ruddy gold; ruddy cheeks.

2) Glowing; cheery; bright.

3) Synonyms Ruddy, Rubicund, Rosy. Ruddy indicates a fresh and healthy red upon the human skin, or, by extension, upon skies, etc. Rubicund indicates an unnatural red in the face or some part of it, as the cheeks or the nose; it is especially associated with high living or intemperance in drink. Rosy generally indicates a charming, blooming red: as, rosy cheeks; but it is occasionally used in a bad sense.

4) To make red or ruddy.

rudiment:

1) Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

2) An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

3) In biology: That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the rudiment of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the rudiment of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted

4) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige.

5) To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

Rudolphine: None

rufescence:

1) Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a reddish color.

rufescent:

1) Tending to be rufous; somewhat rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

rufous:

1) Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma: thus, a bay or chestnut horse is rufous; Venetian red is rufous. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technically called rufus, rufescens, etc.

rulable:

1) Capable of being ruled; governable.

2) Permissible according to rule; allowable.

rule:

1) An instrument with an edge approximately straight, subserving purposes of measurement.

2) A formula to which conduct must be conformed; a minor law, canon, or regulation, especially a regulation which a person imposes upon himself: as, the rules of whist.

3) Specifically— In monasteries or other religious societies, the code of laws required to be observed by the society and its individual members: as, the rule of St. Benedict, the rule of St. Basil, etc.

4) In law: A statement of a principle of law propounded as controlling or entitled to control conduct; the principle thus stated: as, the rule against perpetuities (see perpetuity, 3). In this sense some rules are statutory or constitutional—that is, created by or embodied in statutes or a constitution; some are common-law rules, as many of the rules of evidence; and some are equitable—that is, introduced by the courts of equity. More specifically, regulations (generally, if not always, promulgated in writing) prescribed by a court or judges for the conduct of litigation, being either general rules, applicable to whole classes of cases (commonly called rules of court), or particular rules, or orders in particular causes: as, a rule for a new trial, a rule nisi, etc.

5) plural In American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the conduct of its proceedings, corresponding to the standing orders of the British House of Commons.

6) In grammar, an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words. Thus, it is a rule in English that s or es added to a noun in the singular number forms the plural of that noun; but man forms its plural men, and so is an exception to the rule.

7) A form of words embodying a method for attaining a desired result; also, the method itself: as, the rules of art; especially, in arithmetic, the description of a process for solving a problem or performing a calculation; also, the method itself.

8) The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general rule, success the exception.

9) In law: Jail limits. See rules of a prison, below.

10) The time and place appointed in a court, or in the office of its clerk, for entering rules or orders such as do not require to be granted by the court in term time. Hence the phrase at rules, at the session so appointed.

11) Conformity to rule; regularity; propriety: as, to be out of rule.

12) The possession and exertion of guiding and controlling power; government; sway; dominion; supreme command or authority.

13) In printing, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type-high, used for the printing of continuous lines. (See composing.)

14) In plastering, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

15) In musical notation, same as line, 2 .

16) See def. 8.

17) Synonyms Precept, etc. (see principle), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.

18) Direction, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

19) To revel; be unruly. Halliwell (under reul).

20) Revel; revelry.

21) plural In ship-building, a book of one of the marine registration societies containing a systematic scheme of scantlings and rules for the construction of all types and sizes of vessels. The most important of these are Lloyd's rules (which see). Rules involving somewhat different systems are published by other societies, as the British Corporation rules, Bureau Veritas rules (French), Record of American and Foreign Shipping rules (United States), German Lloyd rules, etc.

22) A carpenter's folding foot-rule, made in sections so arranged that it can be quickly adjusted for use as a yardstick (three feet) or as a four-foot rule or five-foot rule. Sometimes called a two-four rule, according to arrangement of sections. Rules of this type are sometimes called zigzag rules.

23) ax + by + cz + … + lw = m

24) a′ x + b′ y + c′ z + … + l′ w = m′

25) in the bipartite case in the analytical theory of multipartite denumeration, or the enumeration of the partitions of multipartite numbers in combinatory analysis.

26) To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.

27) To settle as by a rule; in law, to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide: thus, a court is said to rule a point.

28) To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

29) To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that to be ruled by is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

30) To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

31) To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to rule a blank book. See ruled paper, under paper.

32) To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to rule lines on paper.

33) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.

34) Synonyms and Control, Regulate, etc. See govern.

35) To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

36) To prevail; decide.

37) In law: To decide.

38) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.

39) In com., to stand or maintain a level.

rule:

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14) In plastering, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

15) In musical notation, same as line, 2 .

16) See def. 8.

17) Synonyms Precept, etc. (see principle), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.

18) Direction, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

19) To revel; be unruly. Halliwell (under reul).

20) Revel; revelry.

21) plural In ship-building, a book of one of the marine registration societies containing a systematic scheme of scantlings and rules for the construction of all types and sizes of vessels. The most important of these are Lloyd's rules (which see). Rules involving somewhat different systems are published by other societies, as the British Corporation rules, Bureau Veritas rules (French), Record of American and Foreign Shipping rules (United States), German Lloyd rules, etc.

22) A carpenter's folding foot-rule, made in sections so arranged that it can be quickly adjusted for use as a yardstick (three feet) or as a four-foot rule or five-foot rule. Sometimes called a two-four rule, according to arrangement of sections. Rules of this type are sometimes called zigzag rules.

23) ax + by + cz + … + lw = m

24) a′ x + b′ y + c′ z + … + l′ w = m′

25) in the bipartite case in the analytical theory of multipartite denumeration, or the enumeration of the partitions of multipartite numbers in combinatory analysis.

26) To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.

27) To settle as by a rule; in law, to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide: thus, a court is said to rule a point.

28) To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

29) To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that to be ruled by is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

30) To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

31) To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to rule a blank book. See ruled paper, under paper.

32) To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to rule lines on paper.

33) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.

34) Synonyms and Control, Regulate, etc. See govern.

35) To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

36) To prevail; decide.

37) In law: To decide.

38) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.

39) In com., to stand or maintain a level.

rule-driller:

1) A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

ruler:

1) One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

2) A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See rule, and parallel ruler, under parallel.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a scale. See scale.

3) In engraving, a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See ruling-machine.

4) In line-engraving, a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward.

rumfustian:

1) A hot drink made of eggs, beer, gin, sherry, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, etc.

ruminate:

1) To chew the cud, as a ruminant; practise rumination.

2) To muse; meditate; think again and again; ponder: as, to ruminate on misfortunes.

3) To chew again.

4) To turn over in the mind; muse on; meditate over and over.

5) In botany, appearing as if chewed: noting a structure of the endosperm (albumen) of a seed which gives a mottled appearance to its section, and which results from the infolding of a dark inner layer of the seed-coat into the lighter-colored matter of the endosperm, as in the nutmeg.

rumination:

1) The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud.

2) The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

rumper:

1) One who was favorable to, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament. See rump, 2.

run:

1) In golf, the movement of a ball along the ground after it alights.

2) In card-playing, same as sequence. In cribbage, a run of three is a sequence of three cards.

3) In the manufacture of starch, a long plane or table on which the starch deposits from suspension in water.

4) In founding, a run out; a leak of metal from a mold.

5) In billiards or pool, continuous scoring by one player when more than one shot in an inning is allowed.

6) In organ-building, same as running, 6.

7) To form a paste when rained upon: said of some soils.

8) In varnish-making, to fuse (a resin, such as copal) in an open pot until frothing ceases, in order to render (it) soluble in linseed-oil and turpentine.

9) Liquefied; melted: as, run butter. See butter.

10) Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, run brandy; a run cargo.

11) Having migrated or made a run, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare run-fish.

12) See runn.

13) To move swiftly by using the legs; go on the legs more rapidly than in walking; hence, of animals without legs, to move swiftly by an energetic use of the machinery of locomotion: as, a running whale.

14) Specifically— Of the horse, to move with the gait distinctively called a run. See run, n., 1.

15) To take part in a race: as, to run for the stakes, or for a place: said of horses or athletes.

16) To take part in a hunt or chase: as, to run with the hounds.

17) To make haste; hasten; hurry, often with suddenness or violence; rush.

18) To flee; retreat hurriedly or secretly; steal away; abscond; desert: often followed by away or off.

19) To move, especially over a definite course: said of inanimate things, and with the most varied applications; be propelled or borne along; travel; pursue a course; specifically, of a ship, to sail before the wind.

20) To perform a regular passage from place to place; ply: as, the boats run daily; a train runs every hour.

21) To flow.

22) To spread on a surface; spread and blend together: as, colors run in washing.

23) To give passage to or discharge a fluid or a flowing substance, as tears, pus, the sand of an hour-glass, etc.

24) Specifically— In founding, said of a mold when the molten metal works out through the parting or through some interstice, crevice, or break: as, the mold runs.

25) In organ-building, said of the air in a wind-chest when it leaks into a channel.

26) To become fluid; fuse; melt.

27) To extend from point to point; spread by growth, or expansion, or development of any kind: as, the flames ran through the grass.

28) To creep or trail; spread by runners; overrun; twine or climb in any manner: said of plants: as, the vine ran up the porch.

29) To go through normal or allotted movements; be in action, motion, or operation; operate; work: as, the machines run night and day; the hotel is running again.

30) To strive for any end; especially, to enter a contest for office or honors; specifically, to stand as a candidate for election: as, three candidates are running for the presidency.

31) To go on; go by; pass or glide by; elapse.

32) To pass; proceed; advance; take a certain course or direction.

33) Hence— To tend or incline; have a proclivity or general tendency; be favorable: as, his inclinations run to public life: followed by in, into, to, or toward.

34) To pass in thought or notice; go cursorily, as in a hasty inspection, review, or summary: as, to run from one topic to another; to run through a list or a bill: generally followed by through or over.

35) To continue to think or speak of something; dwell in thought or words; harp: as, his mind or his talk runs continually on his troubles: followed by on or upon.

36) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with into: as, colors that run into one another.

37) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.

38) To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street runs east and west.

39) To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument runs as follows.

40) In law: To have legal authority or effect; be in force.

41) To pass in connection with or as an incident to.

42) To be current; circulate publicly.

43) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.

44) To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to run; the account ran on for a year.

45) To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

46) To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.

47) In music, to perform a run or similar figure.

48) In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip: as, a thread runs in knitting when a stitch is dropped.

49) To press with numerous and urgent demands: as, to run upon a bank.

50) To keep on the move; go about continually or uneasily; be restless, as a rutting animal; be in rut.

51) Same as to run across.

52) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

53) To abscond or elope with.

54) To carry too far; lead beyond bounds; transport.

55) To outstrip; surpass; excel.

56) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate; fall off: as, his health has run down.

57) In the refining of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from melting down, when the refinery is charged with unmelted pig, scrap, etc.

58) Nautical, to sail close to: as, to run in with the land.

59) Specifically, in printing, to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph

60) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.]

61) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease runs out at Michaelmas.

62) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon run out.

63) To become poor by extravagance.

64) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.]

65) To expatiate; run on.

66) In printing, to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy.

67) [Over, prep.] To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recount cursorily.

68) To ride or drive over: as, to run over a child.

69) In mining, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable.

70) To keep in a pod or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck.

71) Hence— To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste.

72) [Up. prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures.

73) To cause to run.

74) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.: as, to run one's head against a wall; to run a train off the track; to run a thread through a piece of cloth; to run a dagger iuto one's arm.

75) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine: extended in the United States to the directiou and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person: as, to run a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is running the State.

76) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit.

77) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to run lead or silver.

78) Hence— To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to run bullets.

79) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

80) To extend; stretch; especially, in surveying, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as. to run parallel lines; to run a line of levels from one point to another; to run a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

81) To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to run a trip or voyage; to run an errand.

82) To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

83) To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

84) To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to run the rapids; to run a blockade.

85) Hence To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

86) To be exposed to; incur: as, to run a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

87) To venture; hazard; risk.

88) To pierce; stab: as, to run a person through with a rapier.

89) To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to run a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to run stockings.

90) To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and running him.

91) To fish in: as, to run a stream.

92) Nautical, to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision.

93) To overthrow; overwhelm.

94) To depreciate; disparage; abuse.

95) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was run down by overwork.

96) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.]

97) To take into cnstody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

98) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to run in cattle.

99) Theat., to move or roll off, as scenes from the Stage.

100) In printing, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will run off ten thousand every hour; to run off an edition.

101) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he ran off the list or the figures from memory.

102) Theat., to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

103) In machinery, to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.

104) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to run a thief out of town or camp; run him out. [Slang, U. S.]

105) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser, cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object.

106) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.

107) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily.

108) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to run up a block of buildings.

109) To execute by hanging: as, they dragged the wretch to a tree and ran him up. [Western U. S.]

110) The act of running.

111) Specifically— A leaping or springing gait, of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or all the feet off the ground at the same time during the stride.

112) In bipedal locomotion, as of man, a gait in which each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it.

113) A race: as, the horses were matched for a run at Newmarket.

114) A chase; a hunt: as, a run with the hounds. Milit., the highest degree of quickness in the marching step: on the same principle as the double-quick, but with more speed.

115) A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also, the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a run to Paris; the engineer had a good run from the west.

116) The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill. etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

117) A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

118) Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the run of events.

119) Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a run of ill luck; the run of a play or a fashion.

120) A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

121) A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

122) Nautical: The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to entrance.

123) A trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The run conducts the water overboard.

124) A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See rine.

125) In base-ball, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See baseball.

126) In cricket, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See cricket.

127) Power of running; strength for running.

128) The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

129) That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare runway.

130) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

131) The play-house of a bower-bird. See cut under bower-bird.

132) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows.

133) Theat., an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

134) A pair of millstones.

135) In music, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a run is properly sung to a single syllable.

136) In mining: The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor.

137) The direction of a vein.

138) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

139) Character; peculiarities; lie.

140) The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

141) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish.

142) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of anadromous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water.

143) A straight net, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner pound; a leader. See cut under pound-net.

144) In physics, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-scale, divisions of a level, etc.

rundlet:

1) A small barrel; a unit of capacity, equal, according to statutes of 1439 and 1483, to 18 1/2 gallons, but in modern times usually reckoned at 18 gallons.

runlet:

1) A little rivulet or stream; a runnel.

2) See rundlet.

rupture:

1) In mech.: The splitting or tearing of a boiler or tank from internal pressure or stress, as distinguished from an explosion in which it flies into pieces.

2) A breakage or tearing apart by tensile stress in excess of the resisting capacity of the piece.

3) To tear apart; open along a line or at one point, without destroying the whole structure: said of boilers or tanks, as distinguished from explode.

4) The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a rupture of the skin; the rupture of a vessel or fiber.

5) In pathology, hernia, especially abdominal hernia.

6) A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

7) Synonyms Breach, etc. See fracture.

8) To break; burst; part by violence: as, to rupture a blood-vessel.

9) To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

10) To cause a break or severance of: as, to rupture friendly relations.

11) To suffer a break or rupture; break.

12) In botany, specifically, to dehisce irregularly; dehisce in a ruptile manner.

russet:

1) Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish.

2) Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

3) Made of russet leather.

4) A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

5) Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

6) plural Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

7) In leather manufacturing, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

8) A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor.

9) To give a russet hue to; change into russet.

rust-colored:

1) Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

rusticate:

1) To dwell or reside in the country.

2) To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See rustication.

3) In masonry, to form into rustic work.

rustication:

1) The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

2) In architecture, that species of masonry called rustic work (which see, under rustic).

S: None

sack:

1) Originally, one of the strong light-colored wines brought to England from the south, as from Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those which were dry and rough.

2) The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the sack of Magdeburg.

3) The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.

4) To plunder or pillage after storming and taking: as, to sack a house or a town.

5) To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to sack grain or salt.

6) To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

7) To heap or pile as by sackfuls.

8) To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to sack a lover.

9) A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See sackcloth.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

10) A unit of dry measure.

11) Sackcloth; sacking.

12) [Also spelled sacque.] A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth, century.

13) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.

14) [Also spelled sacque.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin sack; a sack-coat.

15) In anatomy and zoology, a sac or saccule.

sagacious:

1) Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with of.

2) Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a sagacious mind.

3) Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

4) Synonyms and Sage, Knowing, etc. (see astute); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

sagacity:

1) The state or character of being sagacious, in any sense; sagaciousness.

2) Synonyms Perspicacity, etc. (see judgment), insight, motherwit. See astute and discernment.

sage:

1) A plant of the genus Salvia, especially S. officinalis, the common garden sage.

2) A name of certain plants of other genera. See the phrases below.

3) In California, Trichostema lanatum, a labiate plant.

4) See Kochia.

5) In southern California, another whitish plant of the same order, Audibertia polystachya, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called greasewood.

6) In Jamaica, species of Lantana.

7) At the Cape of Good Hope, a large composite shrub, Tarchonanthus camphoratus, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called African fleabane.

8) Wise; judicious; prudent.

9) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

10) Learned; profound; having great science.

11) Synonyms Sagacious, Knowing, etc. (see astute), judicious. See list under sagacious.

12) Oracular, venerable.

13) A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

sage-green: None

sagene:

1) A fishing-net; a net.

2) The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also sajene.

sagitta: None

Sagittarius:

1) A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation → shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.

2) In heraldry, the representation of a centaur carrying a bow and arrow.

3) [NL. (Vosmaer, 1769).] The typical genus of Sagittariidæ: so called, it is said, from the arrowy crest; the secretary-birds.

sagittary:

1) Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

2) [capitalized] The constellation Sagittarius.

3) A centaur; specifically [capitalized], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

4) In zoology, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

Sagmarius: None

sallow:

1) To tinge with a sallow or yellowish color.

2) Having a yellowish color; of a brownish-yellow and unhealthy-looking color: said of the skin or complexion.

3) A willow, especially Salix caprea, the great sallow or goat- or hedge-willow.

4) An osier; a willow wand.

5) An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths; a sallow-moth. Thus, Cirrœdia xerampelina is the center-barred sallow.

salmon-color:

1) A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink.

salmon-pink:

1) A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

same:

1) Together.

2) Identical numerically; one in substance; not other; always preceded by the definite article or other definitive word (this or that).

3) Of one nature or general character; of one kind, degree, or amount: as, we see in men everywhere the same passions and the same vices; two flames that are the same in temperature; two bodies of the same dimensions; boxes that occupy the same space.

4) Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted: often used for the sake of emphasis or to indicate contempt or vexation.

5) However; nevertheless; still; yet: used to introduce a reservation, explanation, or fact not in conflict but in contrast with what has been said.

sameness:

1) The being the same; oneness; the negation of otherness; identity: as, the sameness of an unchangeable being.

2) Essential resemblance; oneness of nature: as, a sameness of manner.

3) Want of variety; tedious monotony: as, the sameness of objects in a landscape.

4) Synonyms and Sameness, Identity. Sameness may be internal or external; identity is internal or essential: as, sameness of personal appearance; the identity of Saladin with Ilderim and Adonbec. One book may be the same as another, but cannot be identical with it. Saladin and Ilderim and Adonbec were the same man.

sample:

1) Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern; an example; an instance.

2) A part of anything taken at random out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen: as, a sample of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, etc.

3) Synonyms Specimen, Sample. See specimen.

4) To place side by side with something else closely similar, for the purpose of comparison or illustration.

5) To match; imitate; follow the pattern or method of.

6) To select, or take at random, a sample or specimen of; hence, to try or test by examining or using a specimen or sample: as, to sample sugar or grain; to sample wine.

sanction:

1) The act of making sacred; the act of rendering authoritative as law; the act of decreeing or ratifying; the act of making binding, as by an oath.

2) A decree; an ordinance; a law: as, the pragmatic sanction.

3) The conferring of authority upon an opinion, practice, or sentiment; confirmation or support derived from public approval, from exalted testimony, or from the countenance of a person or body commanding respect.

4) A provision of a law which enforces obedience by the enactment of rewards or penalties, called respectively remuneratory and punitive sanctions; hence, in utilitarian ethics, the knowledge of the pleasurable or painful consequences of an act, as making it moral or immoral.

5) Synonyms and Authorization, countenance, support, warrant.

6) To give authoritative permission or approval to: ratify; confirm; invest with validity or authority.

7) To give countenance or support to; approve.

8) Synonyms Allow, Permit, etc. See allow.

sansculottide:

1) One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days resulting from the division of the year by the French revolutionists of 1789 into twelve months of thirty days each. They were added at the end of the month Fructidor.

sapharensian:

1) Of or pertaining to the Spanish era, dates expressed in which are to be reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 38 from them. This era was prevalent in Spain from the fifth to the twelfth century.

sapience:

1) The character of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom; common prudence: often used ironically.

2) The reasonable soul; the intellective faculty; that which distinguishes men from brutes; reason.

3) The sense of taste, or intelligence compared to taste.

4) The apocryphal Book of Wisdom.

sapient:

1) Wise; sage; discerning: now generally used ironically.

sapphire:

1) A precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, and nearly as valuable when of fine quality: a variety of the mineral corundum.

2) The color of the sapphire; blue.

3) In heraldry, a tincture, the color blue, in blazoning by means of precious stones. Compare blazon, n., 2.

4) In ornithology, a sapphirewing.

5) Resembling sapphire; of a deep brilliant blue.

sapphirine:

1) A blue variety of spinel.

2) A pale-blue or greenish mineral occurring in disseminated grains with mica and anthophyllite in Greenland: it is a highly basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

3) Made of sapphire.

4) Having the qualities of sapphire, especially the color. Compare sapphire, a.

sappy:

1) Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

2) Not firm; weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed.

3) Softened by putrefaction.

saros: None

sarplar:

1) Sacking or packing-cloth; coarse pack-sheet made of hemp.

2) A large sack or bale of wool, containing 80 tods, each of 2 stone.

sarpler: None

sasse:

1) A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice.

satelite: None

satisfaction:

1) The act of satisfying, or of fully supplying or gratifying wants or wishes; full compliance with demands; fulfilment of conditions.

2) In theology, the doctrine of satisfaction is the doctrine that the sufferings and death of Christ satisfied the requirements of God's justice, and thus prepared the way for the forgiveness of sins. The word does not occur in this sense in the Scriptures.

3) Extinguishment of an obligation or claim by payment, or by surrender or concession of something accepted as equivalent to payment; quittance.

4) Compensation; reparation; atonement.

5) The state of being satisfied; a gratified or contented feeling or state of mind; tranquillity resulting from gratified desire; content; gratification.

6) Means or opportunity of repairing a supposed wrong done to one's honor, as by duel, or, in place of it, by apology and reparation; the acceptance by the aggressor of a challenge to single combat with the aggrieved person, or the hostile meeting which ensues.

7) Eccles., part of the sacrament of penance. See penance.

8) Synonyms Atonement, Expiation, etc. See propitiation.

9) 2 and Recompense, amends, remuneration, requital, payment.

10) Contentment, etc. (see contentment); pleasure, enjoyment.

satisfy:

1) To supply or gratify completely; fulfil the wishes or desires of; content: as, to satisfy hunger or thirst; to satisfy one's curiosity or one's expectations.

2) To comply with; discharge fully; liquidate; pay; hence, to requite; remunerate; recompense: as, to satisfy the claims of a creditor; to satisfy one for service rendered.

3) To make reparation or amends for; atone for; expiate: as, to satisfy a wrong.

4) To assure or free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; also, to set at rest, as a doubt: as, to satisfy one's self by inquiry.

5) To fulfil the conditions of; answer: as, an algebraical equation is said to be satisfied when, after the substitution of particular expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.

6) To give satisfaction or contentment: as, earthly good never satisfies.

7) To make requital, reparation, or amends; atone.

Saturn:

1) An ancient Italic deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization.

2) The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star.

3) In alchemy and old chemistry, lead.

4) In heraldry, a tincture, the color black, when blazoning is done by means of the heavenly bodies. See blazon, n., 2.

5) The thickness of the ring is considerably less than a hundred miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10’ to the earth's orbit. When Saturn appears in the hind legs of Leo or the water of Aquarius, we see the rings edgewise, and they pass out of sight, remaining invisible as long as the sun shines upon the side away from us, for the ring only shows by the reflected light of the sun. They are best seen when the planet is in Taurus and Scorpio. As soon as Saturn was examined with a telescope (by Galileo), it was seen to present an extraordinary appearance; but this was first recognized and proved to be a ring by Huygens in 1659. In 1674 J. D. Cassini saw the separation between rings A and B, which is hence called the Cassinian division. (It has also been erroneously called Ball's division.) The dusky ring was discovered in 1850 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by G. P. Bond. The ring was first assumed to be solid. Laplace showed that, upon that assumption, it must be upheld by the attractions of the satellites. B. Peirce in 1851 demonstrated the ring to be fluid—that is, to consist of vast numbers of particles, or small bodies, free to move relatively to one another. This had been suggested by Roberval in the seventeenth century. See cut on preceding page.

Saturnian:

1) In entomology, pertaining or related to the Saturniidæ.

2) A saturnian moth; a member of the Saturniidæ.

3) Pertaining to the god Saturn, or to his reign, alleged to be “the golden age”; hence, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

4) Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

5) Dăbū nt mălū m Mĕtḗllī [or Mĕtḗllī] || Nǣv îō pŏētǣ

6) as an iambic line consisting of two members (cola) separated by a cesura. Such a verse was compared by Macaulay (Introd. to “Lays of Ancient Rome”) to the nursery rime

7) Thĕ quēen | wăs īn | hĕr pār | lour || ēatĭng | brēad ănd | hōnĕy.

8) Others (and this is now the prevalent opinion) regard the Saturnian verse as purely accentual:

9) Dábunt málum Metélli [or Métellí] || Náeviō poétæ.

Saturnicentric: None

Saturnine: None

saucy:

1) Saucily.

2) Full of sauce or impertinence; flippantly bold or impudent in speech or conduct; impertinent; characterized by offensive lightness or disrespect in addressing, treating, or speaking of superiors or elders; impudent; pert.

3) Characterized by or expressive of pertness or impudence.

4) Presuming; overbearing.

5) Wanton; prurient; impure.

6) Synonyms and See impudence.

saum:

1) An Austrian unit of weight, formerly used in England for quicksilver.

save:

1) The herb sage or salvia.

2) To preserve from danger, injury, loss, destruction, or evil of any kind; wrest or keep from impending danger; rescue: as, to save a house from burning, or a man from drowning; to save a family from ruin.

3) To deliver from the power and penal consequences of sin; rescue from sin and spiritual death.

4) To deliver; defend.

5) To spare: as, to save one's self much trouble and expense.

6) To use or preserve with frugal care; keep fresh or good, as for future use; husband: as, to save one's clothes; to save one's strength for a final effort.

7) To avoid, curtail, or lessen; especially, to lessen waste in or of; economize: as, to save time, expense, or labor.

8) To lay by, little by little, and as the result of frugal care; lay up; hoard: as, he has saved quite a good sum out of his scanty earnings.

9) To take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing or losing; be in time for; catch: as, to save the tide.

10) To prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity of; obviate: as, a stitch in time saves nine.

11) Synonyms and To redeem.

12) To protect.

13) To be economical; keep from spending; spare.

14) To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to save well.

15) Except; not including; leaving out of account; unless.

scale:

1) A bowl; a cup.

2) The bowl or dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself, or the whole instrument: as, to turn the scale: generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

3) plural [capitalized] The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.

4) An incrustation on the inside of a boiler or other vessel in which water is evaporated which contains in solution salts which are precipitated by heat. These salts are usually present in solution as compounds rich in carbonic acid, such as the acid carbonates of lime and magnesia, or as sulphates or silicates. The carbonates lose one atom of CO2 on boiling and become insoluble protocarbonates, and the sulphates are less soluble in hot water than in cold. Such scale causes local overheating and injury to the metal of the vessel, retards the transfer of heat to the water to be evaporated, and clogs up waterways.

5) To cover with a crust or deposit: as, this water scales the boiler or the kettle.

6) To become crusted with a deposit from the feed-water: said of a boiler or other evaporating-vessel.

7) To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps; in general, to clamber up.

8) To draw, project, or make according to scale; represent in true proportions.

9) In lumbering, to measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber).

10) To cut down or decrease proportionally in every part; decrease or reduce according to a fixed scale or proportion: sometimes with down: as, to scale wages; to scale a debt or an appropriation.

11) To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; lead up by steps or stairs.

12) Weight: an abbreviation of scale weight.

13) A form of scales in which the usual knife-edge fulcrums are replaced by flat bands, the loads twisting these bands through a small angle, quite within their elastic limit of stress. Such fulcrums are frictionless, or the molecular distortion is not variable with applied load.

14) A ladder; a flight of steps; anything by means of which one may ascend.

15) A series of marks laid down at determinate distances along a line, for purposes of measurement and computation; also, the rule upon which one or more such series are laid down.

16) In music: A definite and standard series of tones within some large limiting interval, like an octave, selected for artistic purposes.

17) Any particular scale based upon a given key-note: as, the scale of G or of F.

18) Of a voice or an instrument, same as compass, 5.

19) In an organ-pipe, the ratio between its width and its length: a broad scale producing full, sonorous tones, as in the open diapason; and a narrow scale, thin, string-like tones, as in the dulciana.

20) Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

21) A system of proportion by which definite magnitudes represent definite magnitudes, in a sculpture, picture, map, and the like; also. a system of proportion for taxation or other purpose.

22) A system of numeration or numerical notation.

23) Any graded system of terms, shades, tints, sounds, etc., by reference to which the degree, intensity, or quality of a phenomenon or sense-perception may be estimated.

24) The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade or scalade.

25) To weigh in or as in scales; measure; compare; estimate.

26) To weigh; have a weight of: as, the fish scaled seven pounds.

27) To make of the proper or exact weight: as, a scaled pottle of wine.

28) To deprive of scales, as a fish.

29) To peel; husk; shell: as, to scale almonds.

30) To pare down or off; shave or reduce, as a surface.

31) In metallurgy, to get rid of the scale or film of oxid formed on the surface of (a metal), as of iron plates, in order to obtain a clean surface for tinning.

32) To clean (the inside of a cannon) by firing off a small quantity of powder.

33) To cause to separate; disperse; scatter: as, to scale a crowd.

34) To spill: as, to scale salt; to scale water.

35) To spread, as manure or some loose substance.

36) To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; become reduced by the separation or loss of surface scales or flakes.

37) To separate; break up; disperse; scatter.

38) A husk, shell, pod, or other thin covering of a seed or fruit, as of the bean.

39) ln botany, a small rudimentary or thin scarious body, usually a metamorphosed leaf, scale-like in form and often in arrangement, constituting the covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees in cold climates, the involucre of the Compositæ, the bracts of the catkin, the imbricated and thickened leaves which constitute the bulb, and the like. Also applied in the Coniferæ to the leaves or bracts of the cone, and to the chaff on the stems of ferns. See also cuts under imbricate and rosin-plant.

40) In zoology, an epidermal or exoskeletal structure that is thin, flat, hard or dry, and of some definite extent; a piece of cuticle that is squamous, scaly, or horny, and does not constitute a hair, a feather, or a horn, hoof, nail, or claw; a squama; a scute; a scutellum.

41) Something like or likened to a scale; something desquamated or exfoliated; a flake; a shell; a scab.

42) Specifically— A thin plate of bone; a scale-like or shell-like bone: as, the human lacrymal bone is a mere scale; the squamosal is a thin scale of bone.

43) A part of the periostracum, or epidermal covering of the shell of a mollusk.

44) One of the broad flat structures, or hemielytra, which cover some annelids, as the scalebacks, with a kind of defensive armor.

45) In entomology: One of the minute structures which constitute the covering of the wings of lepidopterous insects, as the furriness of a butterfly or moth. These are modified hairs which when well developed are thin, fiat plates, pointed at the end where they are attached to the surface and generally divided into a number of long teeth at the other end; they are set in rows overlapping each other slightly, like tiles or shingles on a roof. These scales are ornamented with microscopic lines, and are of various and often very bright colors. By covering the transparent membrane of the wings they form the beautiful patterns much admired in these insects. See cut in next column, and cut under Lepidoptera. One of the plates, somewhat similar to those on a butterfly's wing, covering the bodies of most Thysanura (Lepismatidæ, Poduridæ). One of the little flakes which, scattered singly or close together, so as to cover the whole surface in a uniform manner, ornament the bodies and wing-covers of many beetles, especially species of Curculionidæ. These scales are frequently mingled with hairs; they are often metallic and very beautifully colored. One of the rndimentary wings of some insects, as fleas, or some similar process or formation on the thorax: as, the covering scale, the operculum or tegula of various insects. See tegula. The shield covering the body of most female scale-insects (Coccidæ), and subsequently, when the insect dies and shrivels up, serving to protect the eggs and young which are concealed beneath it. (See accompanying cut.) It is formed either by an exudation from the body of the female, or by her cast-off larva-skins cemented together. Hence— A coccid; a scale-insect: as, the barnacle scale, Ceroplastes cirripediformis, common in Florida. See cuts under coccus, cochineal, and scale-insect. A vertical dilatation of the petiole of the abdomen, found in some ants. Also called nodus or node.

46) One of the large hard scabs which form in some diseases of the human skin.

47) One of the metal plates which form the sides of the frame of a pocket-knife, and to which the outer part, of ivory or other material, is riveted.

48) The crust of oxid formed on the surface of a metal heated with exposure to the air: used chiefly with reference to iron, as in the terms mill-scale, hammer-scale, etc.

49) In graphics, the ratio of the lines of the drawing to those of the object. Thus, if six inches on the drawing represent one foot on the object the scale is one half, variously indicated: as, Scale ½ Scale 1:2; Scale 6 in. = 1 ft.; Scale 6″ = 1′ .

50) VALUES OF BAUMÉ DEGREES

51) All the numbers but three in the table for heavy liquids contain errors of 1, 2, 3, or 5 units in the third decimal place, but since the table has been adopted by the chief users of this hydrometer it is given as so used; but the correct figures are added within brackets. Instruments, however, are likely to be graduated according to the correct figures.

seale: None

scalene:

1) In mathematics, having three sides unequal: noting a triangle so constructed.

2) In anatomy: Obliquely situated and unequal-sided, as a muscle: specifically said of the scaleni. See scalenus.

3) Pertaining to a scalene muscle.

4) A scalene triangle.

5) One of the scalene muscles. See scalenus.

scalenon:

1) Scalene.

scalenum:

1) A scalene triangle.

scalet: None

scenographer:

1) One who practises scenography.

scenographic:

1) Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

scenographically:

1) In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

scenography:

1) The representing of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, and from a point of view not on a principal axis.

Sceptrum Brandenburgicu m: None

Sceptrum et Manus Justiciae: None

schediasm:

1) Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

schema:

1) A diagram, or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretense to the correct representation of them in other respects; in the Kantian philosophy, a product of the imagination intermediate between an image and a concept. being intuitive, and so capable of being observed, like the former, and general or quasi-general, like the latter.

2) Scheme; plan; outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram.

3) In logic, a figure of syllogism.

4) In ancient Grammar and rhetoric, a figure; a peculiar construction or mode of expression.

5) In the Gr. Ch., the monastic habit: distinguished as little and great.

schematic:

1) Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a schema, in any sense; typical; made or done according to some fundamental plan: used in biology in much the same sense as archetypal.

schematism:

1) In astrology, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2) Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline.

3) A system of schemata; a method of employing schemata.

4) In logic, the division of syllogism into figures.

scheme:

1) A connected and orderly arrangement, as of related precepts or coördinate theories; a regularly formulated plan; system.

2) A linear representation showing the relative position, form, etc., of the parts or elements of a thing or system; a diagram; a sketch or outline.

3) In astrology, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure of the heavens.

4) A statement or plan in tabular form; an official and formal plan: as, a scheme of division (see phrase below); a scheme of postal distribution or of mail service.

5) A plan to be executed; a project or design; purpose.

6) A specific organization for the attainment of some distinct object: as, the seven schemes of the Church of Scotland (for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the conversion of the Jews, home missions, etc.; these are under the charge of a joint committee).

7) A figure of speech.

8) = Syn.5. Design, Project, etc. See plan.

9) To plan; contrive; plot; project; design.

10) To form plans; contrive; plan; plot.

11) In printing, the written or printed summary of the proper quantity of types for each character: in Great Britain a ‘scheme’ of type is called a ‘bill’ of type.

schemist:

1) A schemer; a projector; one who is habitually given to scheming or planning.

2) An astrologer or fortune-teller; one who draws up schemes. See scheme, n., 3.

schene:

1) An ancient Egyptian measure of length (in Egyptian called atur), originally (according to St. Jerome) the distance which a relay of men attached to a rope would drag a boat up the Nile.

scholar:

1) One who receives instruction in a school; one who learns from a teacher; one who is under tuition; a pupil; a student; a disciple.

2) In English universities, formerly, any student; now, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum; the holder of a scholarship.

3) One who learns anything: as, an apt scholar in the school of deceit.

4) A learned man; one having great knowledge of literature or philology; an erudite person; specifically, a man or woman of letters.

scholarch:

1) The head of a school, especially of an Athenian school of philosophy.

scholarship:

1) The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition.

2) Education; instruction; teaching.

3) Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a college, university, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student, sometimes to a university graduate, usually after competition or examination, to support him or to assist him in the prosecution of his studies.

4) = Syn.1. Learning, Erudition, etc. See literature.

scholastic:

1) Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar: as, a scholastic manner; scholastic phrases.

2) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with schooling or education; educational: as, a scholastic institution; a scholastic appointment.

3) Pertaining to or characteristic of scholasticism or the schoolmen; according to the methods of the Christian Aristotelians of the middle ages. See scholasticism.

4) Coldly intellectual and unemotional; characterized by excessive intellectual subtlety or by punctilious and dogmatic distinctions; formal; pedantic: said especially of the discussion of religious truth.

5) A student or studious person; a scholar.

6) A schoolman; a Christian Aristotelian; one of those who taught in European schools from the eleventh century to the Reformation, who reposed ultimately upon authority for every philosophical proposition, and who wrote chiefly in the form of disputations, discussing the questions with an almost syllogistic stiffness: opposed to Biblicist.

7) One who deals with religious questions in the spirit of the medieval scholastics.

8) A member of the third grade in the organization of the Jesuits.

scholasticism:

1) The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, and similar teaching in Roman Catholic institutions in modern times, characterized by acknowledgment of the authority of the church, by being largely, if not wholly, based upon the authority of the church fathers, of Aristotle, and of Arabian commentators, and by its stiff and formal method of discussion.

scholium:

1) A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to a Latin or Greek author by an early grammarian.

school:

1) A place where instruction is given in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-house; a school-room.

2) The body of pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers: as, to have a large school.

3) A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school-work.

4) In the middle ages, a lecture-room, especially in a university or college; hence, the body of masters and students in a university; a university or college; in the plural, the schools, the scholastics generally.

5) A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors take place.

6) The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; those who exhibit in practice the same general methods, principles, tastes, or intellectual bent; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc.; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic school; the painters of the Italian school; the musicians of the German school; economists of the laisser-faire school.

7) A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; a specific method or cast of thought; a particular system of training with special reference to conduct and manners: as, a gentleman of the old school; specifically, the manifestation or the results of the coöperation of a school (in sense 6): as, paintings of the Italian Renaissance school.

8) Any place or means of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

9) In music, a book or treatise designed to teach some particular branch of the art: as, A.'s violin school.

10) Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, a school custom.

11) Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic: as, school philosophy (scholasticism).

12) To educate, instruct, or train in or as in school; teach.

13) To teach, train, or discipline with the thoroughness and strictness of a school; discipline thoroughly; bring under control.

14) To discipline or take to task; reprove; chide and admonish.

15) A medical sect, followers of Stahl, so called because of the doctrine that all vital phenomena proceed from the action of an internal force. See animism, 2.

16) A school maintained in a community by taxes levied for the purpose.

17) To form or go in a school, as fish; run together; shoal.

18) To go or move in a body; troop.

19) A large number of fish, or porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together; a company.

school-name:

1) An abstract term; an abstraction; a word used by schoolmen only.

schuit:

1) A short, clumsy Dutch vessel used in rivers.

schwartzian:

1) Of or pertaining to the mathematician

2) That differential function of a variable y which is denoted by the expression 2y′ y‴—3y″, where the accents denote differentiations. It is the first function which attracted attention as a reciprocant.

schwelle:

1) A threshold or limen in the psychophysical sense; the greatest nerve-excitation of a given kind which fails to produce any sensation.

sciagraph:

1) To take a sciagraph or radiograph of. Also skiagraph.

2) A photograph taken with the X-rays. See ray. Also skiagraph.

3) The geometrical representation of a vertical section of a building, showing its interior structure or arrangement.

sciagraphic:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of sciagraphy; obtained by means of sciagraphy. Also skiagraphic.

2) Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

sciagraphical:

1) Same as sciagraphic.

sciagraphically:

1) In a sciagraphic manner.

sciagraphy:

1) Photography by means of the Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity. Also skiagraphy.

2) The act or art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.

3) In architecture, a geometrical profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.

4) In astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing. Also sciography.

sciametry:

1) Same as skiascopy.

2) The doctrine of eclipses, and the theory of the connection of their magnitudes with the semidiameters and parallaxes to the sun and moon.

sciatheric:

1) Of or pertaining to a sun-dial. Also called sciotheric.

2) The art of dialing.

scibile:

1) Something capable of being known; an object of cognition.

science:

1) Knowledge;comprehension or understanding of facts or principles.

2) Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coördinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development.

3) Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coördinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge: as, the science of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental science; physical science; in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc.

4) Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill.

5) Trade; occupation.

6) Synonyms and Art, Science. See art.

7) A so-called system of healing, which aims at a cnre of all physical ailments by educating the mind of the patient in certain directions. The mind is supposed to be trained to exclnde every idea of the existence of any real discomfort, on the ground that all such discomfort is the result of abnormal mental conditions; the mind being properly trained to ignore the body, no discomfort exists, since the mind does not admit it. The system has many variations, but in general is, evidently, a form of mind-cure or faith-cure.

sciential:

1) Of or pertaining to science or knowledge; producing or productive of knowledge.

2) Skilful; knowing; characterized by accurate knowledge based on observation and inference.

scientific:

1) Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as, scientific investigation.

2) Of or pertaining to, treating of, or used in science: as, scientific works; scientific instruments; scientific nomenclature.

3) Versed in science; guided by the principles of science, and not by empiricism or mere quackery; hence, learned; skilful: as, a scientific physician.

4) According to the rules or principles of science; hence, systematic; accurate; nice: as, a scientific arrangement of fossils.

scientifically:

1) In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

scientist:

1) A person versed in or devoted to science; a man of science; a savant.

scientistic:

1) Making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

scintillant:

1) Emitting little sparks or flashes of light; scintillating; sparkling; twinkling.

2) In heraldry, sparkling; having sparks as if of fire issuing from it: noting any bearing so represented.

scintillation:

1) The act of scintillating, or emitting sparks or spark-like flashes of light; the act of sparkling.

2) A flash; a spark.

3) Specifically, the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars.

sciography:

1) Same as sciagraphy.

scioptic:

1) Of or pertaining to the camera obscura, or the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room. Also scioptric.

sciotheism:

1) The deification of ghosts or the shades of departed ancestors; ancestral worship.

score:

1) To make scores or cuts in or upon; mark with incisions, notches, or grooves; furrow; slash; specifically, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards.

2) To incise; engrave.

3) To stripe; braid.

4) To mark or record by a cut or score; in general, to mark; note; record.

5) To set down, enter, or charge as a debt or debtor: sometimes with up.

6) To succeed in making or winning and having entered to one's account or credit, as points, hits, runs, etc., in certain games; make a score of: as, he scored twenty runs; to score another victory.

7) In music:

8) To write out in score; transcribe.

9) Same as orchestrate: as, the movement is scored for brass and strings only.

10) To arrange for a different instrument.

11) Milit., to produce erosion of (the bore of a gun) by the explosion of large charges.

12) To keep the score or reckoning; act as scorer.

13) To make points or runs in a game; succeed in having points or runs entered to one's credit or account; also, to be a winner or have the advantage: as, in the first inning he failed to score; A struggled hard, but B scored.

14) To run up a score; be or become a purchaser on credit.

15) In archery, a record of all the shots of an archer; a record of all the shots of all the archers in a shooting-match; the sum of all the units won by an archer in a round. See round, 7 .

16) A Middle English form of scour.

17) A notch; a crack; a fissure; a cleft.

18) Especially, a notch or cut made on a tally in keeping count of something: formerly a usual mode of reckoning; also, the tally or stick itself; hence, any mark used in reckoning or keeping count.

19) A reckoning or account kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, as the reckoning for unpaid potations marked with chalk on the tap-room door of a public house; hence, a reckoning or account in general: as, to keep the score.

20) The marks, or the sum of the marks, placed to one's debit; amount due; debt.

21) The aggregate of points made by contestants in certain games or matches: as, he makes a good score at cricket or base-ball; the score stood 5 to 1.

22) The detailed record or register of the various points or items of play made by players in a game or by competitors in a match.

23) Account; reason; ground; motive.

24) A line drawn; a long superficial scratch or mark.

25) Specifically, the line at which a marksman stands in target-shooting, or which forms the “scratch” or startingpoint in a race.

26) In music, a written or printed draft or copy of a composition on a set of two or more staffs braced and barred together.

27) The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally, or a separate series of marks; twenty.

28) In old archery, twenty yards: thus, a mark of twelve score meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.

29) Twenty pounds weight: as, a score of meal. [Ireland and West of Eng.]

30) Nautical: The groove cut in the side and bottom of a block or deadeye for the strapping to fit in.

31) A notch or groove made in a piece of timber or metal to allow another piece to be neatly fitted into it.

32) In lumbering, to chip off the side of a log to a line, preparatory to facing it by hewing.

33) Specifically, in archery, to keep a record of all the shots of one or several archers; make an entry on such a record. By the present method of scoring, hits in the gold, red, blue, black, and white are scored 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1 respectively. See target, 2.

34) In horse-racing, to try for a start.

35) To part or tend to part along the elements of the surface: said of castings which split from unequal contraction on cooling of the various parts.

36) In geology, to erode in striæ or grooves: said of glaciers. See rock-scoring.

Scorpio:

1) In zoology, a Linnean genus of arachnidans, equivalent to the modern order Scorpionida, used with various restrictions, now the type of the limited family Scorpionidæ. See scorpion.

2) A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏.

Scotism: None

Scotist: None

Scotistic: None

scrape:

1) To scratch; draw sharply across something; “strike,” as a match.

2) To remove the scrape, or concreted turpentine, from the faces of turpentined trees.

3) In golf, to drag the club slowly along the ground in the act of putting.

4) A small dredge which removes material by scraping the top; a scraper.

5) A plow or cultivator shovel consisting of a straight horizontal blade of steel, in use placed obliquely on the stock; a scraper.

6) The act or noise of scraping or rubbing, as with something that roughens or removes a surface; hence, the effect of scraping, rubbing, or scratching: as, a noisy scrape on a floor; the scrape of a pen.

7) A scraping or drawing back of the foot in making obeisance.

8) An embarrassing position, usually due to imprudence and thoughtlessness.

9) The concreted turpentine obtained by scraping it out from incisions in the trunks of Pinus australis.

10) A shave.

11) To shave or abrade the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, especially a broad instrument, or with something hard; scratch, rasp, or shave, as a surface, by the action of a sharp or rough instrument; grate harshly over.

12) To make clean or smooth by scratching, rasping, or planing with something sharp or hard.

13) To remove or take off by or as by scratching or rubbing; erase: with out, off, or the like.

14) To collect by careful effort; gather by small earnings or savings: with together or up, or the like: as, to scrape enough money together to buy a new watch.

15) Synonyms Scrape, Scratch, Chafe, Abrade, Erode. Scraping is done with a comparatively broad surface: as, to scrape the ground with a hoe; scratching is done with that which is somewhat sharp: as, to scratch the ground with a rake; chafing and abrading are done by pressure or friction: as, a chafed heel. Erode is chiefly a geological term, meaning to wear away by degrees as though by gnawing or biting out small amounts. Scraping generally removes or wears the surface; scratching makes lines upon the surface; chafing produces heat and finally soreness; abrading wears away the surface; eroding may cut deep holes. Only chafe may be freely figurative.

16) To scratch, or grub in the ground, as fowls.

17) To rub lightly or gratingly: as, the branches scraped against the windows.

18) To draw back the foot in making obeisance: as, to bow and scrape.

19) To play with a bow on a stringed instrument: a more or less derogatory use.

20) To save; economize; hoard penuriously.

21) Same as scrap.

screw:

1) A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint.

2) A vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

3) In golf, to impart a side spin to a ball.

4) In English billiards, the draw shot. The movement actually is a screw, but so, in the opposite direction, is the follow shot, though it is not so named. When pocket-openings were larger it was by means of the screw, mainly, that long ‘spot-ball’ runs were made in England and America.

5) A mechanical loader for handling and lowering bales of cotton into the cargo-space of vessels.

6) A screw placed against the edge of a disk and fitting into helical teeth formed on that edge, so that when the screw is turned a very fine angular motion of the disk results. It also acts as a clamp to prevent angular motion except when the screw is turned. It is used for index plates in gear-cutters to divide the circle into aliquot parts and on the graduated limbs and verniers of astronomical, surveying, and other instruments.

7) The hole in which a screw (in sense 2) turns.

8) A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it, usually turning in a hollow cylinder, in which a spiral channel is cut corresponding to the ridge.

9) A spiral shell; a screw-shell.

10) A screw propeller.

11) [Short for screw steamer.] A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw propeller.

12) A small parcel of tobacco done up in paper with twisted ends, and usually sold for a penny.

13) A turn of a screw.

14) A twist or turn to one side: as, to give a billiard-ball a screw by striking it low down or on one side with a sharp, sudden blow.

15) Pressure: usually with the.

16) A professor or tutor who requires students to work hard, or who subjects them to strict examination.

17) Wages or salary.

18) In mathematics, a geometrical form resulting from the combination of an axis, or straight line given in position, with a pitch or linear magnitude.

19) To turn, move, tighten, fasten, press, or make firm by a screw, or by giving a turn to a screw: apply a screw to, for the purpose of turning, moving, tightening, fastening, or pressing: as, to screw up a bracket; to screw a lock on a door; to screw a press.

20) To turn or cause to turn, as if by the application of a screw; twist.

21) To force; especially, to force by the application of pressure similar to that exerted by the advancing action or motion of a screw; squeeze: sometimes with up or out: as, to screw up one's courage.

22) To press hard upon; oppress as by exactions or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

23) To twist; contort; distort; turn so as to distort.

24) To turn so as to serve for tightening, fastening, etc.: as, a nut that screws to the right or to the left.

25) To have or assume a spiral or twisting motion: as, the ball screwed to the left.

26) To move or advance by means of a screw propeller.

27) To require students to work hard, or subject them to strict examination.

scripturient:

1) Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship.

2) One who has a passion for writing.

scrolar:

1) Pertaining to a scroll.

scroll:

1) To write down in a scroll or roll of parchment or paper; commit to writing; inscribe.

2) To draft; write in rough outline. See scroll, n., 2.

3) To roll up or form into a scroll.

4) To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

5) To roll or curl up.

6) A roll of parchment or paper, or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

7) In a restricted sense, a draft or outline of what is afterward to be written out in full: also used attributively: as, a scroll minute.

8) An ornament of a spiral form; an ornament or appendage resembling a partly unrolled sheet Of paper.

9) In furniture and woodwork, a carved volute or spiral, especially such an ornament forming the arm of a sofa, rocking-chair, or the like.

10) The ribbon-like label proceeding from the mouths of speakers in old tapestries and illustrations.

11) In heraldry, the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed. Also escroll.

12) In hydraulics, a spiral or converging ajutage or waterway placed around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel to equalize the rate of flow of water at all points around the circumference, by means of the progressive decrease in the capacity of the waterway.

13) In geometry, a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.

14) The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet.

15) In anatomy, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.

scruple:

1) To have scruples; be reluctant as regards action or decision; hesitate about doing a thing; doubt; especially, to have conscientious doubts.

2) Synonyms Scruple, Hesitate, Waver. We waver through irresolution, and hesitate through fear, if only the fear of making a mistake. Scruple has tended more and more to limitation to a reluctance produced by doubt as to the right or the propriety of the thing proposed.

3) To have scruples about; doubt; hesitate with regard to; question; especially, to have conscientious doubts concerning: chiefly with an infinitive as object (now the only common use).

4) Perplexity, trouble, or uneasiness of conscience; hesitation or reluctance in acting, arising from inability to satisfy conscience, or from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt; backwardness in deciding or acting.

5) A unit of weight, the third part of a dram, being ounce in apothecaries' weight, where alone it is now used by English-speaking people: this is 20 grains (= 1.296 grams).

6) A small fraction.

7) Eighteen seconds of time.

8) One twelfth of an inch; a line.

9) One tenth of a geometrical inch.

10) A digit; the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter.

11) Hence, figuratively

12) A small part; a little of anything, chiefly in negative phrases: sometimes confused with scruple.

Scutum Sobiescianum: None

sea-green:

1) Having a luminous bluish-green color, suggesting that sometimes seen in sea-water.

2) A rich bluish green of high luminosity.

3) Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-level: None

seam :

1) To cover with grease; grease.

2) Tallow; grease; lard.

3) To join with a seam; unite by sewing.

4) In knitting, to make an apparent seam in with a certain stitch: as, to seam a stocking.

5) To mark with a seam, fissure, or furrow; scar: as, a face seamed with wounds.

6) To crack; become fissured or cracked.

7) In knitting, to work in a particular manner so as to produce a seam.

8) A horse-load; a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain or malt.

9) Same as slit-band.

10) A joint used in sheet-metal work where two plates are joined by turning over the edge of the plate and hooking this turned edge into the similarly flexed edge of the next.

11) The line formed by joining two edges; especially, the joining line formed by sewing or stitching together two different pieces of cloth, leather, or the like, or two edges of the same piece; a line of union.

12) A piece of plain sewing; that on which sewing is being or is to be done; sewing.

13) A line of separation, as between two strata, or two planks or the like when fastened together; also, the fissure or gap formed by the imperfect union of two bodies laid or fastened together: as, to calk the seams of a ship.

14) A fissure; a cleft; a groove.

15) The ridge in a casting which marks the place where two parts of the mold have been in contact, as in a plaster east or a molded piece of earthenware.

16) A cicatrix or scar.

17) A bed or stratum: so used especially in speaking of coal: as, a seam of coal (a bed or continuous layer of coal).

18) plural See the quotation.

19) In anatomy, a suture; a raphe.

20) In sail-making, a seam run in the middle of a cloth longitudinally, by overlaying a fold of the canvas on itself, so as to give the appearance of a regular seam as between two separate cloths. This is done for appearance in yacht-sails, and to make the sail stand flatter.

seat: None

seat of the soul: None

secant:

1) Specifically, noting a stream which cuts across folded strata.

2) Cutting; dividing into two parts.

3) A line which cuts a figure in any way.

4) Specifically, in trigonometry, a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an are (whose secant it is said to be) to the tangent from the other extremity of the same are; or the ratio of this line to the radius; the reciprocal of the cosine.

secern:

1) To separate.

2) To distinguish.

3) In physiology, to secrete.

second:

1) To follow up; supplement.

2) To support; aid; forward; promote; back, or back up; specifically, to assist in a duel.

3) In music, to sing second to.

4) In legislative and deliberative bodies, public meetings, etc., formally to express approval and support of (a motion, amendment, or proposal), as a preliminary to further discussion or to formal adoption.

5) In the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown.

6) Next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, etc.: an ordinal numeral: as, the second day of the month; the second volume of a book; the second auditor of the treasury; the second table of the law.

7) Secondary; not primary; subordinate; in music, lower in pitch, or rendering a part lower in pitch: as, second fiddle; second soprano.

8) Other; another: as, a second Daniel; his second self.

9) Favorable; helpful; aiding or disposed to aid.

10) In mathematics, noting a function derived from the performance of the same operation twice in succession: thus, the second difference is the difference of the difference; so second differentials, derivatives, differential coefficients, etc.

11) In the two-handed sword, or spadone, a pair of hooks or projections slightly curved toward the point. forged with the blade itself, and separating the heel from the sharpened part of the blade. See spadone.

12) In rapiers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the outer defense beyond the Cross-guard, formed of a ring surrounding the blade, a cross, pair of shells, or the like.

13) The one next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, or importance; that one of any two considered relatively which follows or comes immediately after the other.

14) In music:

15) A tone on the next or second diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next tone in a diatonic series.

16) The interval between any tone and a tone on the next degree above or below.

17) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described.

18) In a scale, the second tone from the bottom: solmizated re.

19) A second voice or instrument—that is, one whose part is subordinate to or lower than another of the same kind; specifically, a second violin or second soprano; popularly, an alto.

20) Same as secondo.

21) pl, That which is of second grade or quality; hence, any inferior or baser matter.

22) Specifically

23) A coarse kind of fiour, or the bread made from it.

24) Acetic acid made from acetate of lime.

25) In base-ball, same as second base. See baseball.

26) Another; another person; an inferior.

27) One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends a principal in a duel or a pugilistic encounter, to advise or aid him, and see that all proceedings between the combatants are fair, and in accordance with the rules laid down for the duel or the prizering.

28) Aid; help; assistance.

29) The sixtieth part of a minute.

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secondary:

1) In geology, applied to those rock-making minerals which are the products of the alteration or decay of the minerals, original or primary, in the rock. Thus quartz, feldspar, and mica are primary in granite, whereas kaolin, arising from the decay of the feldspar, is secondary.

2) In electricity: Pertaining to those parts of a transformer, or induction-coil, in which the induced currents occur, as distinguished from the corresponding parts of the primary or inducing circuit; as the secondary coils, windings, turns, or terminals of a transformer.

3) Pertaining to the induced current or electromotive force in a transformer or induction-coil.

4) plural The symptoms occurring in the second stage of syphilis.

5) One of the smaller tubercles on the surface of the test in the Echinoidea or sea-urchins. The secondaries are intermediate in size between the primaries and the miliaries.

6) In English law, the second officer of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; also, an officer of the Corporation of London who hears inquiries to assess damages in cases where the defendant does not appear.

7) In an alternating-current transformer or other apparatus having several circuits in inductive relation to each other, that coil or circuit which receives power by induction from the primary coil.

8) Of asecond class or group; second, not merely as so counted, but in its own nature; appropriately reckoned as second; fulfilling a function similar to that which is primary, but less important: opposed to primary or principal.

9) Subordinate; inferior.

10) In ornithology:

11) Of the second order, rank, row, or series, between the primary and the tertiary, as remiges or flight-feathers. See cuts under covert, n., 6, and bird.

12) Pertaining to the secondaries: as, the secondary coverts.

13) In mineralogy, subsequent in origin; produced by chemical change or by mechanical or other means after the original mineral was formed: said of cleavage, twinning, etc.: as, the secondary twinning sometimes developed in pyroxene and other species by pressure.

14) [capitalized] In paleon., same as Mesozoic

15) In modern philos., since Galileo (who in 1623 calls the qualities known as primary “primi accidenti”) and Boyle (who in 1666 uses the term “secondary qualities, if I may so call them,” in precisely the modern signification), affections of bodies; affective, patible, sensible qualities; imputed qualities; qualities of bodies relative to the organs of sense, as color, taste, smell, etc.: opposed to those characters (called primary qualities, though properly speaking they are not qualities at all) which we cannot imagine bodies as wanting. Sometimes called secondary properties.

16) A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position; specifically, a cathedral dignitary of the second rank, such as a minor canon, precentor, singing clerk, etc. The application of the title varies in different cathedrals.

17) A thing which is of second or secondary position or importance, or is dependent on a primary: said of circles, planets, etc.

18) Specifically

19) A secondary remex or flight-feather; one of the large quills of a bird's wing which are seated on the forearm, and intervene between the primaries and the tertiaries. They vary in number from six (in humming-birds) to forty or more (in albatrosses). See cuts under bird and covert.

20) In entomology, one of the posterior or hind wings of an insect, especially of a butterfly or moth. See cut under Cirrophanus.

21) [capitalized] In geology, that part of the series of fossi-liferous formations which lies between the Primary or Paleozoic and the Tertiary or Cænozoic.

22) In meteorology, a subsidiary cyclonic circulation, generally on the border of a primary cyclone, accompanied by rain, thunder-storms, and squalls: indicated on a weather-map by the bulging of an isobar toward the region of higher pressure.

second-hand:

1) A hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch.

2) Received from another or a previous owner or user.

3) Not new; having been used or worn: as, a second-hand book; second-hand clothes.

4) Dealing in second-hand goods: as, a secondhand bookseller.

5) Matter derived from previous users.

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second-mark:

1) The character″, used in mathematics as the mark for a second of arc, in architecture as the mark for inches, and as the sign for a second of time. The last use is unusual and objectionable.

seconds-pendulum:

1) A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. See pendulum.

secretiveness:

1) The character of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in phrenology, that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual toward secrecy or concealment. It is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones. See cut under phrenology.

sect:

1) A system or body of doctrines or opinions held by a number of persons and constituting the distinctive doctrines of a school, as propounded originally by the founder or founders of the school and (usually) developed or modified by later adherents; also and usually, the body of persons holding such doctrines or opinions; a school of philosophy or of philosophers: as, the sect of Epicurus; the sect of the Epicureans.

2) A party or body of persons who unite in holding certain special doctrines or opinions concerning religion, which distinguish them from others holding the same general religious belief; a distinct part of the general body of persons claiming the same religious name or origin; especially, such a party of innovators, differing in their beliefs from those who support the older or orthodox views; a party or faction in a religious body; a separate ecclesiastical organization; an ecclesiastical denomination: as, the sects of the Jewish religion (which were not separately organized); the sects of the Christian church (usually separately organized); Mohammedan sects; Buddhist sects.

3) A religion.

4) In a general sense, a number of persons holding the same opinions or practising the same customs, or having common associations or interests; a party; following; company; faction.

5) Kind; sex: originally merely a particular use of sect in sense 4, but now regarded as a form of sex, and as such avoided as incorrect.

6) Apparel; likeness.

7) A part cut off; a cutting; scion.

8) [lowercase or cap.] An abbreviation of section.

9) In geometry: A part cut out on a straight line; a limited straight line or rod; the part or piece of a straight line between two definite points (end-points of the sect); a portion of a given straight line, of definite length.

10) A piece of a range bounded by two points.

11) Two points, A and B, upon a straight adjective

12) In mathematics, of sects; operating with sects.

sectant:

1) A portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

section:

1) To make a section of; divide into sections, as a ship; cut or reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope.

2) In petrography, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see rock), a subdivision of any of the taxonomic divisions from class to subgrad. It is used wherever it is considered necessary to introduce a further subdivision.

3) In geology, a group of several related stages, usually of the same kind of sedimentary rock; a series or formation.

4) In function-theory, a line in the plane of the variable of a function upon crossing which the function abruptly changes its value.

5) To cut sections; divide into sections.

6) The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting: as, the section of one plane by another.

7) A part cut or separated, or regarded as separated, from the rest; a division; a portion.

8) One of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; the thirty-sixth part of a township.

9) A certain proportion of a battalion or company told off for military movements and evolutions.

10) In mech., any part of a machine that can be readily detached from the other parts, as one of the knives of a mower.

11) A division in a sleeping-car, including two seats facing each other, and designed to be made into two sleeping-berths. A double section takes in four seats, two on each side of the car.

12) In bookbinding, the leaves of an intended book that are folded together to make one gathering and to prepare them for sewing.

13) In printing, that part of a printed sheet of book-work which has to be cut off from the full sheet and separately folded and sewed. On paper of ordinary thickness, the section is usually of eight leaves or sixteen pages; on thick paper, the section is often of four leaves or eight pages.

14) The curve of intersection of two surfaces.

15) A representation of an object as it would appear if cut by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a biological structure, or a succession of strata.

16) A thin slice of an organic or inorganic substance cut off, as for microscopic examination.

17) In zoology, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or taxonomic rank; a division, series, or group of animals: used, like group, differently by different authors.

18) In botany, a group of species subordinate to a genus: nearly the same as subgenus (which see).

19) In fortification, the outline of a cut made at any angle to the principal lines other than a right angle.

20) The sign §, used either as a mark of reference to a foot-note, or , prefixed to consecutive numerals, to indicate divisions of subdivisions of a book.

21) = Syn.2. Division, Piece, etc. See part, n.

sector:

1) In geometry:

2) A plane figure inclosed between the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve and two radii to its extremities from the center. Thus, in the figure, CDB is a sector of a circle.

3) A solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.

4) A mathematical rule consisting of two flat pieces connected by a stiff rule-joint so that the broad sides move in their own planes, and bearing various scales, especially double scales which are scales of trigonometric functions, etc., duplicated on the two pieces and radiating from the center of the joint.

5) An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the center of a graduated arc. It was formerly used for measuring differences of declination. See zenith-sector.

6) In mech., a toothed gear of which the face is an arc of a circle, intended for reciprocating action. See cut under operating-table.

7) In entomology, one of the veins of the wing of some insects, as the ephemerids; a branch of the cubitus.

8) A cutting implement or device.

sectorial:

1) In anatomy and zoology, adapted for cutting, as a tooth; carnassial: specifically said of a specialized molar or premolar, as the flesh-tooth of a carnivore: not said of incisors.

2) In mathematics, of or relating to a sector.

3) A sectorial tooth; a flesh-tooth; a scissor-tooth.

secunda-primary: None

secundum:

1) A Latin preposition, meaning ‘according to,’ ‘by rule or practice of’: used in some phrases which occur in English books.

2) Artificially; not naturally.

3) Artistically; skilfully; scientifically; professionally: used especially as a direction to an apothecary for compounding a prescription.

see:

1) l. A seat of power or dignity; a throne.

2) The seat of a bishop, whether an ordinary bishop, or a bishop of higher rank (metropolitan, etc., patriarch, pope); the local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority, or of a diocese and other subordinate dioceses; the city or locality from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; hence, episcopal rank, authority, and jurisdiction as exercised from a permanent local center.

3) To perceive by the eye; become aware of (an object) by means of light-waves emitted by it or reflected from it to the organs of sight; behold: as, to see a man coming; no man can see God.

4) To examine with the eyes; view; behold; observe; inspect: as, to see the games; to see the sights of a town.

5) To perceive mentally; discern; form a conception or idea of; distinguish; understand;comprehend: as, to see the point of an argument; to see a joke.

6) To keep in sight; take care of; watch over; protect.

7) To bring about as a result; superintend the execution or the performance of a thing so as to effect (a specified result); make sure: with an object-clause with that specifying the result.

8) To wait upon; attend; escort: with an objective predicate: as, to see a friend off to Europe; to see a lady home.

9) To call on; visit; have an interview with.

10) To meet and speak with; receive: as, I cannot see any one to-day.

11) To consult for a particular purpose; sometimes, euphemistically, to consult as a lobbyist for the purpose of influencing by a bribe or the like. See the quotation under lobbyist.

12) To find out; learn by observation or experience.

13) To feel; suffer; experience; know by personal experience. See seen, p. a.

14) In poker and other gambling games, to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: as, to see a bet.

15) To outdo, as in drinking; beat.

16) = Syn. 1-3. See, Perceive, Observe, Notice, Behold, Witness. The first five express either the physical sight or the result of reflection; witness expresses sight only. See is the general word; it represents often an involuntary act; to perceive implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to observe implies the purpose of inspecting minutely and taking note of facts connected with the object. Notice applies to the involuntary discovery of some object by the sight, or of some fact by the mind; it has also the meaning of observe: as, to notice the operation of a steamengine. To behold is to look at a thing for some time, to see plainly, or to see that which is interesting, remarkable, or otherwise worth seeing. To witness is to see a thing done or happening: as, to witness a surgical operation; hence, legally, to witness a signature is to certify that one saw it made.

17) To have the power of perceiving by the eye; have the power of sight; perceive or discern objects or their apparent qualities by the organs of sight.

18) To perceive mentally; apprehend; discern; understand: often with into or through.

19) To look: with after, for, on, up, or upon.

20) To examine or inquire; consider.

21) To meet; see one another.

22) To attend to or care or arrange for; look after; take care of.

23) See is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying ‘lo!’ ‘look!’ ‘behold!’

24) An obsolete spelling of sea.

25) What one has to see.

seer:

1) See sere.

2) In Bombay, a dry measure equal to 1.41 liters; in Ceylon, a liquid measure equal to 1.14 liters.

3) One who sees.

4) A prophet; a person who foresees or foretells future events.

5) Specifically, one supposed to be gifted with second sight.

6) = Syn.2. Soothsayer, etc. See prophet.

7) An East Indian weight, of varying value in different places, but officially determined in the Presidency of Bengal to be equal to 80 tolas, or about 2½ pounds troy.

8) An obsolete spelling of sear.

see-saw: None

segment:

1) An element of a machine, such as a toothed wheel, cam, or pulley, the active surface of which is not a full surface of revolution, but only a segment or part of such surface.

2) To divide or become divided or split up into segments.

3) To separate or divide into segments: as, a segmented cell.

4) A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, the segments of a calyx; the segments of an orange; the segments of a leaf.

5) In geometry, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane.

6) In heraldry, a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object, as a coronet or wreath: usually a piece less than half of the circle.

segregate:

1) To separate or detach from the others, or from the rest; cut off or separate from the main body; separate.

2) Specifically

3) In zoology, to set apart or dissociate (the members of a group): as, species segregated under another genus; faunal regions of the sea segregated from those of the land in zoögeography.

4) In geology, to separate out from the mass of a rock, as in the case of certain accumulations, pockets, or nodules of metalliferous ore, or of mineral matter in general, which appear from the phenomena which they present to have been gradually separated out or segregated from the adjacent rock by molecular action.

5) To separate or go apart; specifically, in crystallography, to separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

6) To separate into dominants, recessives, and hybrids, in conformity to a numerical law: said of the descendants of Mendelian hybrids.

7) Apart from others; separated; set apart; separate; select.

8) In zoology, simple or solitary; not aggregate, compound, colonial, or social; specifically, pertaining to the Segregata.

9) In mathematics, one of an asyzygetic system of covariants of a given degorder, capable of expressing in their linear functions with numerical coefficients all other covariants of the same degorder.

seleniscope:

1) An instrument for observing the moon.

selenitic:

1) Of or pertaining to the moon.

2) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing selenite: as, selenitic waters.

selenocentric:

1) Having relation to the center of the moon, or to the moon as a center; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

selenograph:

1) A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon, or of part of it.

selenographer:

1) A student of selenography; one who occupies himself with the study of the moon, and especially with its physiography.

selenographic:

1) Of or pertaining to selenography.

selenographical:

1) Same as selenographic.

selenographist:

1) Same as selenographer.

selenography:

1) The scientific study of the moon: chiefly used with reference to study of the moon's physical condition, and especially the form and disposition of the elevations and depressions by which its surface is characterized.

selenological:

1) Of or relating to selenology, or the scientific study of the moon, and especially of its physiography; selenographic.

selenalogist: None

selenology:

1) Same as selenography.

self:

1) Same; identical; very same; very.

2) Own; personal.

3) Single; simple; plain; unmixed with any other: particularly noting colors: as, self-colored.

4) A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or to denote a reflexive use.

5) A person in his relations to that very same person. Self differs from ego as being always relative to a particular individual, and as referring to that person in all his relations to himself and not merely as given in consciousness.

6) A thing or class of things, or an attribute or other abstraction, considered as precisely distinguished from all others: as, the separation of church and state is urged in the interest of religion's self.

7) Personal interest and benefit; one's own private advantage.

8) In horticulture, a flower with its natural plain color; a self-colored flower, as distinguished from one which has become “rectified” or variegated. Compare self-colored.

self-abasement:

1) Abasement or humiliation proceeding from guilt, shame, or consciousness of unworthiness.

2) Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

self-activity:

1) An inherent or intrinsic power of acting or moving.

self-adjusting:

1) Designed or contrived to adjust itself; requiring no external adjustment in the performance of a specific operation or series of operations: as, a self-adjusting screw.

self-asserting:

1) Given to asserting one's opinions, rights, or claims; putting one's self forward in a confident or presumptuous manner.

self-assertion:

1) The act of asserting one's own opinions, rights, or claims; a putting one's self forward in an over-confident or presumptuous way.

self-assertiveness:

1) The quality or character of asserting confidently or obtrusively one's opinions or claims; self-assertion.

self-command:

1) That equanimity which enables one in any situation to be reasonable and prudent, and to do what the circumstances require; self-control.

self-complacency:

1) The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own opinions or conduct.

self-complacent:

1) Pleased with one's self; self-satisfied.

self-conceit:

1) An overweening opinion of one's self; vanity.

2) Synonyms Pride, Vanity, etc. See egotism.

self-confidence:

1) Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own observation, opinions, or powers, without other aid.

self-confident:

1) Confident of one's own strength or qualifications; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the capability of one's own powers, without other aid.

self-conjugate:

1) Conjugate to itself.

self-conscious:

1) Aware of one's self; having self-consciousness.

2) Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one appears to others.

self-consciousness:

1) In philosophy, the act or state of being aware of one's self.

2) An instinctive idea of a self, or element of cognition, subject to correction or amplification, and thus distinguished from objective reality.

3) An acquired knowledge of a self as a center of motives.

4) A state of being self-conscious; the feeling of being under the observation of others.

5) Synonyms Pride, Egotism, Vanity, etc. See egotism.

self-consistency:

1) The quality or state of being self-consistent.

self-consistent:

1) Consistent or not at variance with one's self or with itself.

self-contradiction:

1) The act or fact of contradicting one's self: as, the self-contradiction of a witness.

2) A statement, proposition, or the like which is contradictory in itself, or of which the terms are mutually contradictory: as, the self-contradictions of a doctrine or an argument.

self-correspondence:

1) A system of correspondence by which the points of a manifold correspond to one another.

self-corresponding:

1) Corresponding to itself: thus, in a one-to-one continuous correspondence of the points of a surface to one another, there are always two or more self-corresponding points which correspond to themselves.

self-creation:

1) The act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, without other cause.

self-denial:

1) The act of denying one's own wishes, or refusing to satisfy one's own desires, especially from a moral, religious, or altruistic motive; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

2) Synonyms Self-denial, Self-sacrifice, Austerity, Asceticism, self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness. The italicized words agree in representing the voluntary refusal or surrender of personal comfort or desires. Self-denial is to be presumed wise, necessary, or benevolent, unless indication is given to the contrary, it may be the denial of selfishness; it may be not only the refusal to take what one might have, but the voluntary surrender of what one has; it may be an act, a habit, or a principle. Self-sacrifice goes beyond self-denial in necessarily including the idea of surrender, as of comfort, inclination, time, health, while being also presumably in the line of a real duty. The definition of austerity is implied in that of austere in the comparison under austere; it stands just at the edge of that frame of mind which regards self-denial as good for its own sake; it pushes simplicity of living and the refusal of pleasure beyond what is deemed necessary or helpful to right living by the great mass of those who are equally earnest with the austere in trying to live rightly. Asceticism goes beyond austerity, being more manifestly excessive and more clearly delighting in self-mortification as a good in itself; it also generally includes somewhat of the disposition to retire from the world. See austere.

self-dependence:

1) Reliance on one's self, with a feeling of independence of others.

self-determination:

1) Determination by one's self or itself; determination by one's own will or powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

self-determined:

1) Particularized or determined by its own act alone: thus, the will, according to the sectaries of free-will, is self-determined.

self-determining:

1) Capable of self-determination.

self-end:

1) An end or good for one's self alone.

self-enjoyment:

1) Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem:

1) Esteem or good opinion of one's self; especially, an estimate of one's self that is too high.

self-estimation:

1) Self-esteem.

self-evidence:

1) The quality of being self-evident.

self-evident:

1) Evident in itself without proof or reasoning; producing clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

self-evidently:

1) By means of self-evidence: without extraneous proof or reasoning.

self-existence:

1) The property or fact of being self-existent.

self-existent:

1) Existing by one's or its own virtue alone, independently of any other cause.

self-focusing:

1) Brought into focus, as an eyepiece, by simply being pushed in as far as it will go.

self-help:

1) Working for one's self without assistance from others.

self-importance:

1) The feeling or the manner of one who too much obtrudes his sense of his own importance; egotism; pomposity.

self-indulgence:

1) The habit of undue gratification of one's own passions, desires, or tastes, with little or no thought of the cost to others.

self-interest:

1) Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self, without regard to altruistic gratification.

2) Selfishness; pursuit of egotistical interests exclusively, without regard to conscience.

selfish:

1) Caring only for self; influenced solely or chiefly by motives of personal or private pleasure or advantage: as, a selfish person.

2) Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of one who cares solely or chiefly for his own personal or private pleasure, interest, or advantage; proceeding from love of self: as, selfish motives.

3) Synonyms Mean, illiberal, self-seeking.

self-knowing:

1) Knowing of one's self, or without communication from another.

2) Possessed of self-consciousness as an attribute of man.

self-knowledge:

1) The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

self-love:

1) That instinct by virtue of which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare.

2) Synonyms Selfishness, Self-love. See selfishness.

self-motion:

1) Motion or action due to inward power, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

self-moved:

1) Moved or brought into action by an inward power without external impulse.

self-murder:

1) The killing of one's self; suicide.

selfness:

1) Egotism; the usurpation of undue predominance by sentiments relating to one's self.

2) Personality.

self-opinion:

1) One's own opinion.

2) The tendency to form one's own opinion without considering that of others to be worth much consideration.

self-opinionated:

1) Holding to one's own views and opinions, with more or less contempt for those of others.

self-perception:

1) The faculty of immediate introspection, or perception of the soul by itself.

self-realization:

1) The making, by an exertion of the will, that actual which lies dormant or in posse within the depths of the soul.

self-respect:

1) Respect for one's self or for one's own character; a proper regard for and care of one's own person and character; the feeling that only very good actions are worthy of the standard which one has generally maintained, and up to which one has acted.

self-sacrifice:

1) Sacrifice of what commonly constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty or other high motive; the preference for altruistic over egotistical considerations.

2) Synonyms Austerity, Asceticism, etc. (see self-denial), self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness.

self-scorn:

1) A mood in which one entertains scorn for another mood or phase of one's self.

self-substantial:

1) Composed of one's own substance.

self-sufficiency:

1) The state or quality of being self-sufficient.

2) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

self-sufficient:

1) Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

2) Having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

selfthinking: None

self-will:

1) One's own will; obstinate or perverse insistence one one's own will or wishes; wilfulness; obstinacy.

sematology:

1) The science of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and resoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

semester:

1) A period or term of six months; specifically, one of the half-year courses in German and many other Continental universities, and hence in some colleges in the United States: as, the summer and winter semesters.

semicircle:

1) The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between a diameter and the half of a circumference; also, the half of the circumference itself.

2) Any body or arrangement of objects in the form of a half-circle.

3) An instrument for measuring angles; a species of theodolite with only half a graduated circle; a graphometer.

4) In meteorology, one half of the area covered by a cyclonic storm. In the northern hemisphere the dangerous semicircle for navigation is that on the right-hand side as one advances along the path of the center of a progressive storm: the manageable, or navigable, or safer semicircle is that on the left-hand side.

semiconjugate:

1) Conjugate and halved: thus, semiconjugate diameters are conjugate semi-diameters.

semiconscious:

1) Imperfectly conscious; not fully conscious.

semiconvergent:

1) Convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent: thus 1−½ + ⅓ − ¼ + … is a semiconvergent series.

semicritical:

1) Related to a differential equation and its criticoids as a seminvariant is related to an algebraic equation and its invariants.

semicubical:

1) Of the degree whose exponent is now used only in the expression semicubical parabola—that is, a parabola whose equation is . See parabola.

semidefinite:

1) Half definite.

semiduiurna: None

semi-infinite:

1) Bounded by an infinite plane: said of a medium whose only boundary is a plane surface.

2) Limited at one end and extending to infinity away from it.

semilogical:

1) Pertaining to the expression of ordinary or idiomatic language in strict logical form.

seminar:

1) Same as seminary. 5.

seminary:

1) Of or pertaining to seed or semen; seminal.

2) Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 3): said of a Roman Catholic priest.

3) Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 5): as, a seminary course.

4) A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery: now only in figurative use.

5) Figuratively The original place or original stock whence anything is brought.

6) A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which persons (especially the young) are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments; specifically, a school for the education of men for the priesthood or ministry.

7) A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, especially a foreign one; a seminarist.

8) In some universities and institutions, a group of advanced students pursuing some branch by real research, the writing of theses, etc.; also, the course of study engaged in by such students; a seminary course: imitated from German use. Also seminar.

seminvariant:

1) A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unaltered but for a constant factor when x + l is substituted for x, but not when y + l is substituted for y.

seminvariantive:

1) Having the character of a seminvariant.

semiological:

1) Relating to semiology, or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases. Also semiologic, semeiologic.

semeiological:

1) See semiological.

semi-ordinate:

1) In conic sections, half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic.

semiotic:

1) Relating to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

semeiotic: None

semiotics:

1) The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.

2) 2. Specifically, that branch of pathology which is concerned with the significance of all symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semiology.

semeiotics: None

semi-parabola: None

semiquintile:

1) In astrology, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

semireflex:

1) Involuntarily or irreflectively performed, yet not altogether beyond the influence of the will.

semi-regular:

1) Pertaining to or containing a quadrilateral which has four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles.

semisextile:

1) In astrology, an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

semisolid:

1) A surface composed of facets, like a geometrical solid, but not closing so as to inclose space.

2) Half-solid.

semisquare:

1) In astrology, an aspect of two planets when they are 45 degrees distant from each other.

semisubstitution:

1) A linear transformation of two variables in which one of them remains unaltered.

semi-tangent: None

semitychonic:

1) Approximating to the astronomical system of Tycho Brahe.

sempiternal:

1) Eternal; everlasting; endless; having no end.

senary:

1) Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

sensation:

1) The action, faculty, or immediate mental result of receiving a mental impression from any affection of the bodily organism; sensitive apprehension; corporeal feeling; any feeling; also, the elements of feeling or immediate consciousness and of consciousness of reaction in perception; the subjective element of perception.

2) A state of interest or of feeling; especially, a state of excited interest or feeling.

3) That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling: as, the greatest sensation of the day.

4) A hypothetical intensity of sensation which exists below the stimulus limen.

5) A sense-distance or sense-interval, traversed in the direction opposite to that which has been chosen as the positive Thus, if Sm and Sn are two points upon the scale of brightness qualities such that the distance Sm–Sn represents a just noticeable increase of brightness (positive), then the distance Sn–Sm may be considered negative in regard to Sm-Sn.

6) A sensation which lies to the right of the zero-point of the sensation-scale, that is, which belongs to the group of noticeable (as opposed to unnoticeable) sensations.

7) A sense-step or sense-distance regarded as traversed in the opposite direction to that taken as negative. Thus, if the sense-distance Sn-Sm be looked upon as negative, then the sense-distance Sm-Sn is positive.

8) Specifically, the sensations of dizziness furnished, in all probability, by the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

sensational:

1) Of or pertaining to sensation; relating to or implying sensation or perception through the senses.

2) Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient.

3) Intended, as a literary or artistic work, to excite intense emotion; appealing to the love of being moved, as a chief source of interest.

4) Of or pertaining to sensationalism; adhering to philosophical sensationalism.

sensationalism:

1) In philosophy, the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

2) Sensational writing or language; the presentation of matters or details of such a nature or in such a manner as to thrill the reader or to gratify vulgar curiosity: as, the sensationalism of the press.

sensationalist:

1) In metaphysics, a believer in or an upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism: sometimes used adjectively.

2) A sensational writer or speaker.

sense:

1) The capacity of being the subject of sensation and perception; the mode of consciousness by which an object is apprehended which acts upon the mind through the senses; the capacity of becoming conscious of objects as actually now and here; sense-perception; mental activity directly concerned in sensations.

2) A special faculty of sensation connected with a bodily organ; the mode of sensation awakened by the excitation of a peripheral nerve.

3) Feeling; immediate consciousness; sensation perceived as inward or subjective, or, at least, not decidedly as objective; also, vague consciousness or feeling.

4) A power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; a capacity of being affected by certain non-sensuous qualities of objects; a special kind of discernment; also, an exertion of such a power: as, the religious sense; the sense of duty; the sense of humor.

5) Mind generally; consciousness; especially, understanding; cognitive power.

6) Sound or clear mind.

7) Good judgment approaching sagacity; sound practical intelligence.

8) Acuteness of perception or apprehension; discernment.

9) Discriminative perception; appreciation; a state of mind the result of a mental judgment or valuation.

10) Meaning; import; signification; the conception that a word or sign is intended to convey.

11) The intention, thought, feeling, or meaning of a body of persons, as an assembly; judgment, opinion, determination, or will in reference to a debated question.

12) That which is wise, judicious, sound, sensible, or intelligent, and accords with sound reason: as, to talk sense.

13) In geometry, one of two directly opposite ways in which a construct may be generated, described, or thought.

14) The simplest type of concrete affective experience; a complex of a sensation (or a well-defined group of sensations) and an affective process: such a feeling as hunger, or drowsiness: opposed to emotion and sentiment.

15) Specifically, the sense whose organ is the semicircular canals and vestibule of the internal ear, the portion of the internal ear supplied by the vestibular branch of the acoustic nerve. For the most part, this organ appears to function refiexly, that is, is not an organ of sense; but it undoubtedly gives us the sensation of dizziness or giddiness, and some authors refer this sensation to the ampullæ of the canals, and ascribe to the vestibule a second sensation, that of pressure.

16) [= Dan. sandse, perceive, = Sw. sansa (refi.), recover oneself; from the noun.]

17) To perceive by the senses.

18) To give the sense of; expound.

19) To perceive; comprehend; understand; realize; take into the mind.

20) Same as incense.

sense-element:

1) An external sensation regarded as an element of a perception.

sense-impression:

1) A sensation due to the excitation of a peripheral organ of sense.

senseless:

1) Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible.

2) Inappreciative; lacking in appreciation; without perception.

3) Lacking understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

4) Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

sense-perception:

1) Perception by means of the senses; also, a perception of an object of sense.

sensibility:

1) The state or property of being sensible or capable of sensation; capability of sensation.

2) Mental receptivity or susceptibility in general.

3) Specifically, the capacity of exercising or being the subject of emotion or feeling in a restricted sense; capacity for the higher or more refined feelings.

4) In a still narrower sense, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; unusual delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness: in this sense used frequently in the plural.

5) The property, as in an instrument, of responding quickly to very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness (the better word in this use).

6) Sensation.

7) Feeling; appreciation; sense; realization.

8) Synonyms and Taste, Sensibility. See taste.

sensible:

1) Capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs.

2) Perceptible to the mind through observation and reflection; appreciable.

3) Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; endowed with sense or sense-organs; sensitive: as, the eye is sensible to light.

4) Appreciative; amenable (to); influenced or capable of being influenced (by).

5) Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; highly sensitive.

6) Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or by the intellect; aware; cognizant; persuaded: conscious: generally with of.

7) Capable of responding to very slight changes of condition; sensitive (in this sense the better word): as, a sensible thermometer or balance.

8) Possessing or characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious: as, a sensible man; a sensible proposal.

9) Synonyms and Sensible, Perceptibl. Literally, these words are of about the same meaning and strength, the difference depending chiefly upon the connection; for example, a sensible difference, a perceptible difference.

10) 3 and Be Sensible, Be Conscious, etc. See feel.

11) 3 and Sensible, Sensitive, Sentient. Sensible in its first meaning was passive, but is now quite as often active. As active, it is both physical and mental, and is unemphatic: as, to be sensible (that is, aware) of heat or cold, of neglect or injury. Sensitive means feeling acutely, either in body or in mind. A sensible man will school himself not to be too sensitive to criticism. Sentient is a physiologically descriptive word, indicating the possession or use of the sense of feeling: as, the fly is a sentient being.

12) 6. Observant, aware, conscious.

13) 8. Sensible, Judicious, discreet, sage, sagacious, sound. As compared with judicious, sensible means possessing common sense, having a sound and practical reason, while judicious means discreet in choosing what to do or advise; the one applying to the nnderstanding and judgment, the other to the judgment in its relation to the will. Sensible, Intelligent, Common-sense. As compared with intelligent, sensible means possessed of the power to see things in their true light, the light of a correct judgment, a large, sound, roundabout sense, while intelligent means possessed of a clear and quick understanding, so as to apprehend an idea promptly and see it in its true relations. The relation between cause and effect is here so close that intelligent often seems to mean essentially the same as well-informed. Where the sense implied in sensible is thought of as peculiarly general or level to the experience, conclusions, or notions of the mass of men, common-sense is, by a new usage, sometimes employed: as, he was a common-sense person: he took a common-sense view of the matter. All these words apply both to the person and to his opinions, words, writings, etc.

14) Sensation; sensibility.

15) That which produces sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance.

16) That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; a sensitive being.

17) In music, same as sensible note. See leading tone.

sensifacient:

1) Producing sensation; sensific.

sensific:

1) Producing, causing, or resulting in sensation.

sensificatory:

1) Sensifacient; sensific.

sensigenous:

1) Giving rise to sensation: sensific; originating a sensory impulse: noting the initial point of a series of molecular movements which are ultimately perceived as a sensation.

sensigerous:

1) Sensiferous.

sensile:

1) Capable of affecting the senses.

sension:

1) The becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation.

sensism:

1) In philosophy, same as sensualism, 2.

sensitive:

1) Of, pertaining to, or affecting the senses; depending on the senses.

2) Having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects: often extended, figuratively, to various inanimate objects.

3) Of keen sensibility; keenly susceptible of external influences or impressions; easily and acutely affected or moved by outward circumstances or impressions: as, a sensitive person, or a person of sensitive nature: figuratively extended to inanimate objects.

4) Specifically

5) In entomology, noting parts of the surface of the antennæ: which are peculiarly modified and, it is supposed, subservient to some special sense. These surfaces exhibit an immense number of microscopical pores, covered with a very delicate transparent membrane; they may be generally diffused over the joints or variously arranged in patches, the position of which has been used in the classification of certain families of Coleoptera.

6) Susceptible in a notable degree to hypnotism; easily hypnotized or mesmerized.

7) Noting a condition of feverish liability to fluctuation: said of markets, securities, or commodities.

8) So delicately adjusted as to respond quickly to very slight changes of condition: said of instruments, as a balance.

9) In chem. and photography, readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, iodized paper is sensitive to the action of light.

10) Sensible; wise; judicious.

11) Synonyms and Sentient, etc. See sensible.

12) Something that feels; a sensorium.

13) A sensitive person; specifically, one who is sensitive to mesmeric or hypnotic influences or experiments. See I., 3 .

14) the common sense in the Aristotelian use.

sentiveness: None

sensitivity:

1) The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness.

sensitory:

1) Same as sensorium, 1.

sensomotor:

1) Same as sensorimotor.

sensor:

1) Sensory.

sensorial:

1) Of or pertaining to the sensorium: as, sensorial power or effect; also, of or pertaining to sensation; sensory: opposed to motorial: as, a sensorial nerve.

sensorimotor:

1) Sensory and motor; pertaining both to sensation and to motion. Also sensomotor.

sensorium:

1) A supposed point in or part of the brain where sensation resides or becomes manifest; the so-called “seat of the soul”; hence, the undetermined part of the nervous system in which molecular activity of certain kinds and certain grades of intensity immediately causes sensation; loosely, the brain, or the brain and spinal cord; especially, the gray matter of these organs, or any nervous ganglion regarded as a center of sensation. Also sensory, sensitory.

2) In biology, the whole sensory apparatus of the body, or physical mechanism of sensation, including the skin and entire nervous system as well as the special sense-organs; all the parts, organs, and tissues of the body which are capable of receiving or transmitting impressions from without.

sensorivolitional: None

sensory:

1) Of or pertaining to the sensorium, in either sense.

2) Conveying sensation, as a nerve; pertaining to sensation; sensorial; giving rise to sensation; sentient; sensitive: as, a sensory surface of the body.

3) Same as sensorium, 1.

4) An organ or a faculty of sense.

sensual:

1) Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception; relating to the senses or sensation; sensible.

2) Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly.

3) Specifically, pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite: as, sensual pleasures.

4) Given to or characterized by the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; especially, voluptuous; lewd.

5) In philosophy, asserting sensation to be the only source of knowledge; pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine.

6) Synonyms Sensuous, Sensual, Carnal, Voluptuous. Sensuous has taken the not unfavorable meanings connected with the use of the senses, and sensual the unfavorable ones, implying degradation or grossness; hence we speak of sensuous perception or delight, and of sensual pleasures. Carnal, connected with the flesh, gratifying the animal nature, sometimes is the same as sensual, and sometimes, from its frequent use in the Bible, especially conveys the idea of the sinfulness of the act, character, etc. Voluptuous expresses the disposition to gratify the nicer tastes in the pleasures of sense, and to carry this gratification to softness or an elegant sensuality. A voluptuous beauty is such as to excite this disposition in him who sees it and to stimulate sexual desire.

sensualism:

1) A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality; especially, lewdness.

2) In philosophy, the doctrine that the only source of knowledge is sensation; sensationalism. Also sensism.

sensualist:

1) A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

2) One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensationalist. Also sensuist.

sensualistic:

1) Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.

2) 2. Sensual.

sensuism:

1) Same as sensualism, 2.

sensuist:

1) Same as sensualist, 2.

sensuous:

1) Of, pertaining to, derived from, or ministering to the senses; connected with sensible objects: as, sensuous pleasures.

2) Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

3) Synonyms Carnal, etc. See sensual.

sensuosity:

1) Sensuous character or quality.

sentence:

1) To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; condemn; doom to punishment.

2) To pronounce as judgment; express as a decision or determination; decree.

3) To express in a short, energetic, sententious manner.

4) Way of thinking; opinion; sentiment; judgment; decision.

5) A saying; a maxim; an axiom.

6) A verdict, judgment, decision, or decree; specifically, in law, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution.

7) In grammar, a form of words having grammatical completeness; a number of words constituting a whole, as the expression of a statement, inquiry, or command; a combination of subject and predicate.

8) Sense; meaning.

9) Substance; matter; contents.

10) In music, a complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases. The term is used somewhat variously as to length, but it always applies to a division that is complete and satisfactory in itself.

11) A brief response or antiphon sung by the choir in a church service.

sententiarian:

1) A commentator upon Peter Lombard (twelfth century), who brought all the doctrines of faith into a philosophical system in his four Books of Sentences, or opinions of the fathers.

sententiary:

1) Same as sententiarian.

sentience:

1) Sentient character or state; the faculty of sense; feeling; consciousness.

2) Specifically, in psychology, presentation regarded as immediate experience, without reference to its significance for thought.

sentient:

1) Capable of sensation or of sense-perception; having the power of feeling.

2) Characterized by the exercise of sense or sense-perception.

3) In physiology, noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation.

4) Synonyms Sensitive, etc. See sensible.

5) The mind as capable of feeling.

sentiment:

1) Feeling; sensation; sentience; life.

2) Higher feeling: emotion.

3) In psychology, an emotional judgment; also, the faculty for a special emotion.

4) Sensibility, or a tendency to make emotional judgments; tender susceptibility.

5) Exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, as in literature, art, or music; a literary or artistic expression of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy.

6) Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reflection: as, to express one's sentiments on a subject.

7) The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them: as, we may like the sentiment when we dislike the language. Hence A thought expressed in striking words; especially, a sentence expressive of some particularly important or agreeable thought, or of a wish or desire; in particular, a toast, often couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language.

8) plural In phrenology, the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed propensities. See phrenology.

9) Taste; quality.

10) = Syn. 2–4. Sentiment, Thought, Feeling. Sentiment has a peculiar place between thought and feeling, in which it also approaches the meaning of principle. It is more than that feeling which is sensation or emotion, by containing more of thought and by being more lofty, while it contains too much feeling to be merely thought, and it has large influence over the will: for example, the sentiment of patriotism; the sentiment of honor; the world is ruled by sentiment. The thought in a sentiment is often that of duty, and is penetrated and exalted by feeling.

sentimental:

1) Of or pertaining to sentimentalism.

2) Swayed, or apt to be swayed, by sentiment; of a tender and susceptible heart; mawkishly tender or susceptible: as, a sentimental person.

3) Containing or characterized by sentiment; appealing to the feelings rather than to reason: as, a sentimental song; sentimental works.

4) Synonyms Romantic, Sentimental (see romantic), hysterical, gushing, etc. (in style).

sentimentalism:

1) Tendency to be swayed by sentiment; affected sensibility or sentiment; mawkish susceptibility; specifically, the philosophy of Rousseau and others, which gave great weight to the impulses of a susceptible heart.

sentimentalist:

1) One who is guided by mere sentiment; a sentimental person; in a better sense, one who regards sentiment as more important than reason, or permits it to predominate over reason.

sentimentally:

1) In a sentimental manner; as regards sentiment; toward or in reference to sentiment: as, to be sentimentally inclined; to speak sentimentally.

separability:

1) The property of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion; divisibility.

separable:

1) Capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited: as, the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exist.

2) Separative.

separableness:

1) The character or property of being separable; separability.

separate:

1) To sever the connection or association of; disunite or disconnect in any way; sever.

2) To divide, place, or keep apart; cut off, as by an intervening space or body; occupy the space between: as, the Atlantic separates Europe from America.

3) Synonyms To disjoin, disconnect, detach, disengage, sunder, cleave, distinguish, isolate.

4) To dissociate.

5) To part; be or become disunited or disconnected; withdraw from one another.

6) To cleave; open; come apart.

7) Divided from the rest; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or associated.

8) Specifically, disunited from the body; incorporeal: as, the separate state of souls.

9) By its or one's self; apart from others; retired; secluded.

10) Distinct; unconnected.

11) Individual; particular.

12) An estate held by another in trust for a married woman.

13) Synonyms Distinct, etc. (see different), disunited, dissociated, detached. See the verb.

14) One who is or prefers to be separate; a separatist; a dissenter.

15) A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the eighteenth century, so called because of their organization into separate societies.

16) An article issued separately; a separate slip, article, or document; specifically, in bibliography, a copy of a printed article, essay, monograph, etc., published separately from the volume of which it forms a part, often retitled and repaged.

septangle:

1) In geometry, a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

septangular:

1) Having seven angles.

septenary:

1) Consisting of or relating to seven: as, a septenary number.

2) Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years: as, a septenary term; a septenary council.

3) The number seven; the heptad.

4) A group of seven things.

Septentrio: None

septentrion:

1) [capitalized] Same as Septentrio.

2) The north.

3) Northern; septentrional.

septilateral:

1) Having seven sides: as, a septilateral figure.

septillion:

1) In the British system of numeration, a million raised to the seventh power; a number expressed by unity followed by forty-two ciphers.

2) In the French numeration, generally taught in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand; a thousand sextillions.

3) The cardinal numeral obtained from a septillion: used like hundred.

septuagesimal:

1) [⟨ Septuagesima + -al.]

2) Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy (or between seventy and eighty) years.

sequacious:

1) Following; attendant; adhering; disposed to follow a leader.

2) Ductile; pliant; manageable.

3) Logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought.

sequacity:

1) A following, or disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

2) Ductility; pliableness.

sequence:

1) A following or coming after; connection of consequent to antecedent in order of time or of thought; succession.

2) order of succession or following in time or in logical arrangement; arrangement; order.

3) An instance of uniformity in successive following.

4) A series of things following in a certain order, as a set of cards (three or more) immediately following one after another in order of value, as king, queen, knave, etc.; specifically, in poker, a “straight.”

5) In music, a series of melodic or harmonic phrases or groups repeated three or more times at successive pitches upward or downward, usually without modulation or chromatic deviation from the key.

6) In liturgics, a hymn in rhythmical prose or in accentual meter sung in the Western Church after the gradual (whence the name) and before the gospel.

7) A musical setting of a liturgical prose or sequence.

8) In mathematics, an infinite set of numbers or objects arranged so that every one has a definite numbered position.

series:

1) A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to one another; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession: as, a series of kings; a series of calamitous events; definitions arranged in several distinct series.

2) In geology, a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic: as, the greensand series; the Wenlock series.

3) In chem., a number of elements or compounds which have certain common properties and relations, or which exhibit, when arranged in orderly succession, a constant difference from member to member.

4) In numismatics, a set of coins made at any one place or time, or issued by any one sovereign or government.

5) In philately, a set of similar postage- or revenue-stamps.

6) In mathematics, a progression; also, more usually, an algebraic expression appearing as a sum of a succession of terms subject to a regular law.

7) In systematic bot., according to Gray, the first group below kingdom and the next above class: equivalent to subkingdom or division (which see).

8) In zoology, a number of genera in a family, of families in an order, etc.; a section or division of a taxonomic group, containing two or more groups of a lower grade: loosely and variably used, like grade, group, cohort, phalanx, etc.

9) In ancient prosody, same as colon , 2.

10) In bibliography, a set of volumes, as of periodical publications or transactions of societies, separately numbered from another set of the same publication. Abbreviated ser.

11) where φ(μ) is defined by the equation

12) is equal to for values of φ between −π and +π; but for values between π and 2π, it is equal to ½(π − φ).

13) That the n th differential coefficient relatively to x should be equal to 2n! is the necessary and sufficient condition of n being prime.

14) A series which is convergent although if the signs of all the terms were the same (or their arguments considered as imaginaries were the same) it would be divergent.

15) In mathematics: A sequence of things such that the situation (before or after) of each can be told with respect to any other; a set.

16) In electricity, an arrangement of units of a group of cells, generators, or other electrical devices (such as condensers, resistance-coils, lamps, or the like), such that the positive terminal of the first is connected to the negative terminal of the second and so on. See series-connected.

17) A series not absolutely convergent.

18) In electricity See series-parallel circuit.

19) Same as absolutely convergent series.

servitor:

1) One who serves or attends; a subordinate; a follower; an adherent.

2) Specifically

3) A male domestic servant; a menial.

4) (b ) One who serves in the army; a soldier.

5) Formerly, at Oxford University, an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds, who was distinguished by peculiar dress, and whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. This class of scholars no longer exists, and practically has not existed for a century. The statement of Thackeray below is inexact, inasmuch as the Oxford servitors did not correspond to the Cambridge sizars, but to the subsizars.

6) (d ) One who professes duty or service: formerly used in phrases of civility.

sesqui: None

sesquialteral:

1) One and a half more; one half more.

sesquialterate:

1) Same as sesquialteral.

sesquiduple:

1) Of three and a half times.

sesquiduplicate:

1) Being in the ratio of 2½ to 1, or 5 to 2.

sesquinonal:

1) Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.

sesquioctaval:

1) Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.

sesquiplicate:

1) Noting the ratio of a cube to a square: as, the sesquiplicate proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

sesquiquadrate:

1) In astrology, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 135°, or a quadrant and a half.

sesquiquartal:

1) Being in the ratio of 5 to 4.

sesquiquintal:

1) Being in the ratio of 6 to 5.

sesquiquintile:

1) At a distance in the zodiac of about 108°.

sesquiseptimal:

1) Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.

sesquisextal:

1) Being in the ratio of 7 to 6.

set:

1) In cricket, likely to make a good score; able to play the bowling: said of a batsman.

2) Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a set range; set tubs; a set smirk.

3) Fixed; immovable.

4) Regular; in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a set discourse; of a battle, pitched.

5) Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate; as, a man. set in his opinions or way.

6) Established; prescribed; appointed: as, set forms of prayer.

7) Formed; built; made; noting the person; as, well set; thick-set. See set up, below.

8) Astounded; stunned.

9) Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

10) In foot-racing, the order (set!) given to the runners by the starter just before firing his pistol.

11) In dominoes, to put down the first stone; pose.

12) In printing, to exhaust (all the available type in a case or in a font).

13) To become attached to a support and, hence, likely to survive and to grow to maturity, as oyster spawn; strike, as spawn.

14) To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put: as, to set a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with up or down: as, to set up a statue or a flag-staff; to set down a burden.

15) To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

16) More specifically

17) To arrange; dispose; adjust; place; station; post.

18) To place or plant firmly: as, he set his foot upon his opponent's neck.

19) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain: as, to set a person over others; to set a man at the head of affairs.

20) To place before the mind: often with a direct and an indirect object.

21) To adjust, as an instrument: as, to set a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to set the feed of a sewing-machine; to set the focus of a microscope.

22) Specifically

23) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

24) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.

25) To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another: followed by an object with a predicate to it: as, to set at ease; to set in order; to set matters right. See also phrases below.

26) To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy: followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action: as, to set a faucet running; to set a man to work; to set one's self to improve matters.

27) To fix.

28) To make stiff, firm, or solid: as, to set milk with rennet.

29) To make fast or permanent, as a color: as, to set a blue with alum.

30) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination. as a specimen of natural history: technically said, especially in entomology, of transfixing an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a setting-needle is much used.

31) To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement.

32) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

33) To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount: as, to set a price on a house or a horse.

34) To put in order or trim for use; make ready: as, to set a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to set a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to set a trap; to set the table for dinner; to set a scene on the stage.

35) To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable: distinguished from sow: often with out: as, to set out strawberry-plants.

36) To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal: as, to set a diamond.

37) To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud: as, to set a miniature with diamonds; to set a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn set with statues and vases.

38) To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery: as, to set a bone or a leg.

39) To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had set her heart on going.

40) To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

41) To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

42) In music:

43) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

44) To pitch.

45) To hold; keep (see keep, v. t. and i., 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (store, much, etc., especially small value, mite, groat, haw, straw, tare, cress (kers), etc., lite, little, naught, short, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by by (sometimes of), in the sense of ‘about, concerning.’

46) To assume; suppose; posit.

47) To contrive; plan.

48) To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

49) To let to a tenant; lease.

50) To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare to set down , below.

51) To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to set a ruff with a poking-stick.

52) To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog sets a covey of partridges. See setter.

53) To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

54) See the quotation.

55) To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See setting-pole.

56) To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to set one home; to set one on one's way.

57) To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

58) In printing:

59) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose.

60) To put into type: as, to set a manuscript: sometimes with up.

61) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.

62) Nautical:

63) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to set the sails.

64) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to set the land.

65) In leather manufacturing, to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.

66) To become; suit.

67) [set, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted.

68) [set, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.

69) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to set one friend against another.

70) To reject.

71) To discard; annul: as, to set aside a verdict.

72) To serve up to, as food or drink.

73) See def. 18.

74) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

75) To ordain; fix; establish.

76) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may set his silence down to diffidence.

77) To count; consider; regard.

78) To lower.

79) To take to task; rebuke; snub.

80) To publish; issue.

81) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

82) To adorn; decorate.

83) To arrange; draw up; display.

84) To praise; recommend.

85) To act as foil to; display to advantage by contrast: as, a dark beauty sets off a fair one.

86) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

87) To mark off; separate, as by a mark or line: as, this clause is set off by a colon; one field was set off from another.

88) To explode; discharge: as, to set off fireworks.

89) To publish, as a proclamation.

90) To mark by boundaries; define.

91) To adorn; decorate; embellish.

92) To equip and send out.

93) To show; display; demonstrate; indicate.

94) To recite; state at large: as, to set out one's complaint.

95) In engineering, to locate.

96) To place, as a stone in masonry, so that it projects beyond the stone next adjoining, especially the stone or course next beneath; cause to jut out; corbel out.

97) To assign; transfer; convey.

98) In the army, to fit (a man) by drill for military movements and parade.

99) To begin, as a new enterprise, institution, or arrangement; put in operation; establish; found; institute: as, to set up a factory; to set up a school.

100) To provide adequately; supply; furnish; fit out; stock: as, I have enough capital to set me up in trade; she is set up in winter gowns.

101) To raise; promote; exalt.

102) To place in view; display: as, to set up a notice or a signal.

103) To utter loudly; raise, as a noise, or as the voice.

104) To advance; propose for reception or consideration: as, to set up a new doctrine.

105) To raise from misfortune or dejection; encourage; restore: as, this good fortune quite set him up.

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120) To engage in gambling; gamble.

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122) To begin a journey, march, or voyage; start: commonly with on or out (see phrases below).

123) To have motion in a certain direction; flow; tend: as, the tide sets to the north; the current sets westward.

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126) To face one's partner in dancing.

127) To acquire a set or bend; get out of shape; become bent; warp: said of an angler's rod.

128) To sit, as a broody hen: a wrong use, by confusion with sit.

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140) An upsetting tool used as a punch with a hammer to give saw-teeth the desired angle from the plane of the plate or a width greater than the plate where they cut the wood.

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142) A steel pin for driving finishing-nails into or below the surface of wood, or in places where the hammer-head cannot reach.

143) A form of spanner in which the holder for the nut or bolt-head is made by bending the shank around and back upon itself until the desired figure is formed by the bent stock.

144) A piece of hard wood placed on top of a pile to transmit the blows of the falling head when the pile proper has gone so far down that it cannot be struck directly.

145) The amount of compression which a spring takes under a load.

146) In mathematics, a sequence of things simply arranged; a series of terms; an aggregate of points; a manifold; an assemblage.

147) In physical, a change of molecular arrangement or structure, in general of the nature of a strain, which remains after the stress which produced it has been removed. A set which gradually diminishes and finally disappears is called a temporary set; one which does not is a permanent set.

148) In currying, an uneven place on the flesh side of a hide, caused by careless splitting.

149) A paying-block; also a curbstone.

150) if both are descending, and before any term of either there is always a term of the other

151) if one is ascending, the other descending, and the one wholly precedes the other, and there is at most one term which is between the two fundamental sets.

152) In mathematics, a set which is not closed. See extract under set, n., 27.

153) In coal-mining, the unfilled space between pack-walls.

154) if of three elements, m1, m2, m3, the m1 is of lower rank than m2, and m2 of lower rank than m3, then m1 also is of lower rank than m3.

155) A dialectal variant of sit, common in rustic use.

156) A Middle English contracted form of setteth, third person singular present indicative of set.

157) A young plant fit for setting out; a slip; shoot; as, sets of white-thorn or other shrub; onion sets.

158) A rudimentary fruit: used especially of apples, pears, peaches, etc.: as, the peaches set well, but the sets all dropped off. Compare set, v., i., 3.

159) The setting of the sun or other luminary; hence, the close, as of a day.

160) A venture; a wager; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

161) General movement; direction; drift; tendency: used both literally and figuratively.

162) Build; conformation; form; hence, bearing; carriage: said of the person.

163) A permanent change of shape caused by pressure or by being retained long in one position; a bend, warp, or kink; hence, figuratively, a mental or moral warp or bias of character.

164) A settled state.

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166) One of the plaits or flutings of a ruff; also, such plaited or fluted work.

167) In plastering, the last coat of plaster on walls prepared for papering.

168) Young oysters, planted or fit for planting: occasionally used improperly for spat or spawn; also, a bed or plant of young oysters. Compare strike, seed.

169) In mining:

170) A mine or number of mines (including the area necessary for their working) taken on lease: used with this meaning in Cornwall and Devon chiefly, but also to some extent in other coal-mining districts of England. Not used in the United States.

171) One of the frames of timber which support the roof and sides of a level: same as durns, durnz, or durnze (see durn); also, one of the horizontal members of the timbering by which a shaft is supported.

172) In some coal-mining districts of England, nearly the same as lift, 6 .

173) A measure of length along the face of a stall by which holers and drivers are paid: it is usually from 6 to 10 feet. Gresley. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] In all these senses commonly spelled sett.

174) The pattern or combination of colors of a tartan.

175) In theaters, a set scene. See set, participial adjective, and scene.

176) In type-founding, the type-founder's adjustment of space between types of the same font. Types with too much blank on one or both sides are wide-set; with too little space, close-set.

177) In whaling:

178) A stroke; a thrust: as, a set of the lance.

179) A chance or opportunity to strike with the lance: as, he got a good set, and missed.

180) In machinery:

181) A tool used to close the plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head.

182) An iron bar bent into two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron.

183) A hook-wrench having three sides equal and the fourth long, to serve as a lever. It is a form of key, spanner, or screw-wrench for turning bolts, etc.

184) In saddlery, the filling beneath the ground-seat of a saddle, which serves to bring the top seat to its shape.

185) A number of things which belong together and are intended to be used together.

186) Such a collection when of varied character and purpose, but intended to be used together and generally of similar or harmonizing design: as, a set of parlor furniture; a dinner-set; a toilet- set. Set was formerly used specifically of horses, to mean six, as distinguished from a pair or four-in-hand.

187) A number of things having some other relation to each other, as resemblance or natural affinity.

188) A number of persons customarily or officially associated: as, a set of bankers; a set of officers; or a number of persons drawn together by some affinity, as of taste, character, position, or pursuits; hence, a clique or coterie: as, he belonged to the fast set.

189) A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a set of features.

190) In music and dancing:

191) The five figures or movements of a quadrille or a country-dance.

192) The music adapted to a quadrille.

193) The number of couples required to execute a square dance.

194) One of a number of games or matches which together make up a series: as, A won the first set, B the second and third sets.

195) In ornithology, specifically, the number of eggs found in one nest at any time; especially, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation; a clutch.

196) A state or condition which precludes further progress.

197) A concerted scheme to defraud a player in gaming.

198) A determined stand in argument or in proceeding; a determined attack.

199) A form of the preterit and past participle of sit, now usually regarded, in the preterit, as an erroneous form of sat, or, in the past participle, as identical with set, past participle of set. See sit.

set:

1) In cricket, likely to make a good score; able to play the bowling: said of a batsman.

2) Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a set range; set tubs; a set smirk.

3) Fixed; immovable.

4) Regular; in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a set discourse; of a battle, pitched.

5) Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate; as, a man. set in his opinions or way.

6) Established; prescribed; appointed: as, set forms of prayer.

7) Formed; built; made; noting the person; as, well set; thick-set. See set up, below.

8) Astounded; stunned.

9) Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

10) In foot-racing, the order (set!) given to the runners by the starter just before firing his pistol.

11) In dominoes, to put down the first stone; pose.

12) In printing, to exhaust (all the available type in a case or in a font).

13) To become attached to a support and, hence, likely to survive and to grow to maturity, as oyster spawn; strike, as spawn.

14) To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put: as, to set a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with up or down: as, to set up a statue or a flag-staff; to set down a burden.

15) To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

16) More specifically

17) To arrange; dispose; adjust; place; station; post.

18) To place or plant firmly: as, he set his foot upon his opponent's neck.

19) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain: as, to set a person over others; to set a man at the head of affairs.

20) To place before the mind: often with a direct and an indirect object.

21) To adjust, as an instrument: as, to set a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to set the feed of a sewing-machine; to set the focus of a microscope.

22) Specifically

23) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

24) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.

25) To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another: followed by an object with a predicate to it: as, to set at ease; to set in order; to set matters right. See also phrases below.

26) To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy: followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action: as, to set a faucet running; to set a man to work; to set one's self to improve matters.

27) To fix.

28) To make stiff, firm, or solid: as, to set milk with rennet.

29) To make fast or permanent, as a color: as, to set a blue with alum.

30) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination. as a specimen of natural history: technically said, especially in entomology, of transfixing an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a setting-needle is much used.

31) To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement.

32) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

33) To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount: as, to set a price on a house or a horse.

34) To put in order or trim for use; make ready: as, to set a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to set a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to set a trap; to set the table for dinner; to set a scene on the stage.

35) To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable: distinguished from sow: often with out: as, to set out strawberry-plants.

36) To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal: as, to set a diamond.

37) To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud: as, to set a miniature with diamonds; to set a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn set with statues and vases.

38) To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery: as, to set a bone or a leg.

39) To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had set her heart on going.

40) To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

41) To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

42) In music:

43) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

44) To pitch.

45) To hold; keep (see keep, v. t. and i., 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (store, much, etc., especially small value, mite, groat, haw, straw, tare, cress (kers), etc., lite, little, naught, short, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by by (sometimes of), in the sense of ‘about, concerning.’

46) To assume; suppose; posit.

47) To contrive; plan.

48) To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

49) To let to a tenant; lease.

50) To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare to set down , below.

51) To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to set a ruff with a poking-stick.

52) To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog sets a covey of partridges. See setter.

53) To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

54) See the quotation.

55) To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See setting-pole.

56) To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to set one home; to set one on one's way.

57) To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

58) In printing:

59) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose.

60) To put into type: as, to set a manuscript: sometimes with up.

61) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.

62) Nautical:

63) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to set the sails.

64) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to set the land.

65) In leather manufacturing, to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.

66) To become; suit.

67) [set, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted.

68) [set, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.

69) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to set one friend against another.

70) To reject.

71) To discard; annul: as, to set aside a verdict.

72) To serve up to, as food or drink.

73) See def. 18.

74) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

75) To ordain; fix; establish.

76) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may set his silence down to diffidence.

77) To count; consider; regard.

78) To lower.

79) To take to task; rebuke; snub.

80) To publish; issue.

81) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

82) To adorn; decorate.

83) To arrange; draw up; display.

84) To praise; recommend.

85) To act as foil to; display to advantage by contrast: as, a dark beauty sets off a fair one.

86) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

87) To mark off; separate, as by a mark or line: as, this clause is set off by a colon; one field was set off from another.

88) To explode; discharge: as, to set off fireworks.

89) To publish, as a proclamation.

90) To mark by boundaries; define.

91) To adorn; decorate; embellish.

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setting:

1) The temporary station of a portable sawmill, yarding-engine, or other machine used in logging.

2) A wash of gum or other suitable material applied to the surface of a pencil or crayon drawing on paper in order to prevent the work of the artist from being rubbed off; a fixative.

3) The act of one who or that which sets, in any sense.

4) Specifically

5) The adjusting of a telescope to look at an object by means of a setting-circle or otherwise; also, the placing of a micrometer-wire so as to bisect an object.

6) In music, the act, process, or result of fitting or adapting to music, or providing a musical form for: as, a setting of the Psalms.

7) Theat., the mounting of a play or an opera for the stage; the equipment and arrangement of scenery, costumes, and properties; the miseen scène.

8) The adjusting of the teeth of a saw for cutting.

9) The hardening of plaster or cement; also, same as setting-coat.

10) The hardening process of eggs: a term used by fish-culturists.

11) The sinking of the sun or moon or of a star below the horizon.

12) The sport of hunting with a setter-dog. See the quotation under set, intransitive verb, 7.

13) Something set in or inserted.

14) That in which something, as a jewel, is set: as, a diamond in a gold setting; by extension, the ornamental surrounding of a jewel, seal, or the like: as, an antique setting; hence, figuratively, that which surrounds anything; environment.

15) In printing, same as offset, 9.

16) Same as location, 3.

17) Of the sunset; western; occidental.

seven:

1) One more than six; the sum of three and four: a cardinal numeral.

2) (b ) The constellation Ursa Major.

3) The Pleiades.

4) The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number.

5) The symbol representing this number, as 7, or VII, or vii.

6) plural In Eng. hymnology, a species of trochaic meter having seven syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza. Sevens double (7s, D.) has eight lines, and other varieties are marked by the number of lines, as 7s, 6l, or 7s, 3l.

7) A playing-card with seven spots or pips on it.

8) To set in confusion.

seven-fold: None

seven-point:

1) Related to seven points: as, the seven-point circle. See circle.

seventeen:

1) One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, being the sum of seven and ten: a cardinal numeral.

2) The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.

3) A symbol representing this number, as 17, or XVII, or xvii.

seventeenth:

1) One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class: an ordinal numeral: as, the seventeenth, day of the month.

2) Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

3) The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.

4) The quotient of unity divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.

5) In music, the melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a third; or an organ-stop giving tones at such an interval from the normal pitch of the digitals; a tierce.

seventh:

1) Last in order of a series of seven; preceded by six of the same kind; next in order after that which is sixth: an ordinal numeral.

2) Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided: as, the seventh part.

3) One next in order after the sixth.

4) The quotient of unity divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.

5) In music:

6) A tone on the seventh degree above or below a given tone; the next tone to the octave.

7) The interval between any tone, and a tone on the seventh degree above or below it.

8) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined.

9) In a scale, the seventh tone from the bottom; the leading-tone: solmizated si, or, in the tonic sol-fa system, ti.

10) In early English law, a seventh of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

seventieth:

1) Next in order after the sixtyninth: an ordinal numeral.

2) Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

3) One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.

4) The quotient of unity divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

seventy:

1) Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

2) The number which is made up of seven times ten.

3) A symbol representing this number, as 70, or LXX, or lxx.

4) to the Jewish sanhedrim;

5) to the body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick;

6) to the body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint: so called from their number seventy-two (see Septuagint);

7) to certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, “to travel into all the world and preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances” (Mormon Catechism).

sexadecimal:

1) Sixteenth; relating to sixteen.

sexagecuple:

1) Proceeding by sixties: as, a sex-agecuple ratio.

sexagenal:

1) Same as sexagenary.

sexagenarian:

1) Sixty years old; sexagenary.

2) A person sixty years of age, or between sixty and seventy.

sexagenary:

1) Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; specifically, sixty years old; sexagenarian. Also sexagenal.

2) A sexagenarian.

3) A thing composed of sixty parts or containing sixty.

sexagene:

1) An arc or angle of 60°; a sixth of a circumference. See sexagesimal fractions, under sexagesimal.

sexagesimal:

1) Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.

2) A sexagesimal fraction. See I.

sexagesimally:

1) By sixties.

sexagesm:

1) A sixtieth part of any unit. See sexagene.

sexangle:

1) In geometry, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides; a hexagon.

sexangled:

1) Same as sexangular.

sexangular:

1) Having six angles; hexagonal.

sexangularly:

1) With six angles; hexagonally.

sexcentenary:

1) Relating to or consisting of six hundred, especially six hundred years; made up of or proceeding by groups of six hundred.

2) That which consists of or comprehends six hundred (commonly the space of six hundred years).

3) A six-hundredth anniversary.

sextactic:

1) Pertaining to a six-pointic contact.

sextans: None

sextant:

1) In mathematics, the sixth part of a circle. Hence An important instrument of navigation and surveying, for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon, the two images being brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon-glass, lettered b in the figure.

2) [capitalized] Same as Sextans, 2.

sextantal:

1) Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman coin called sextans; pertaining to the division of the as into six parts, or to a system based on such division.

sextarius:

1) A Roman measure of capacity, one sixth or a congius, equal to United States pints or imperial pint. Several of the later Eastern systems had sextarii derived from the Roman, and generally somewhat larger.

sextary:

1) A sextarius.

2) Same as sextry.

sexter:

1) A unit of capacity, apparently a small variety of the French setier.

sextern:

1) A set of six sheets: a unit of tale for paper.

Sextian: None

sextic:

1) Of the sixth degree; of the sixthorder.

2) A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; also, a curve of the sixth order

sextile:

1) In astrology, noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs.

2) The aspect of two planets, or of the sun and a planet, when they are at a distance of 60 degrees from each other.

sextillion:

1) According to English and original Italian numeration, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by unity with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French numeration, commonly taught in America, a thousand raised to the seventh power; a thousand quintillions.

sextine:

1) Sixteenth.

2) [Nashe seems to have considered that 1598 belonged to the fifteenth century—an erroneous nomenclature which has only of recent years passed into complete desuetude.]

sextinvariant:

1) An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients.

sextipartite:

1) Made into six parts; consisting of six parts; sexpartitc.

sextiply:

1) To multiply sixfold.

shame:

1) To be or feel ashamed.

2) To be ashamed of.

3) To make ashamed; cause to blush or to feel degraded, dishonored, or disgraced.

4) To cover with reproach or ignominy; disgrace.

5) To force or drive by shame.

6) To shun through shame.

7) To mock at; deride; treat with contumely or contempt.

8) Synonyms To mortify, humilinte, abash.

9) A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by a consciousness of having done something unworthy of one's own previous idea of one's excellence; also, a peculiar painful feeling or sense of being in a situation offensive to decency, or likely to bring contempt upon the person experiencing the feeling.

10) Tendency to feel distress at any breach of decorum or decency, especially at any unseemly exposure of one's person.

11) A thing or person to be ashamed of; that which brings or is a source or cause of contempt, ignominy, or reproach; a disgrace or dishonor.

12) Grossly injurious or ignominious treatment or acts; ignominy; disgrace; dishonor; derision; contempt; contumely.

13) The parts of the body which modesty requires to be covered.

14) Synonyms Mortification. Opprobrium, odium, obloquy, scandal.

shear:

1) Same as shears.

2) A shearing or clipping: used in stating the age of sheep: as, a sheep of one shear, a two-shear sheep (that is, a sheep one or two years old), in allusion to the yearly shearing.

3) A barbed fish-spear with several prongs.

4) A strain consisting of a compression in one direction with an elongation in the same ratio in a direction perpendicular to the first.

5) Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the shear of a boat.

6) In practical mech., a twofold doubling and welding.

7) An obsolete form of sheer.

8) In geology, the attenuation or actual rupture of a mass of rock by a compressive strain, especially by one applied transversely to the bedding or foliation. It results in dragging out the component minerals into thin bands and, it may be, in rupturing their former continuity.

9) To cut; specifically, to clip or cut with a. sharp instrument, as a knife, but especially with shears, scissors, or the like: as, to shear sheep; to shear cloth (that is, to clip the nap).

10) To clip off; remove by clipping: as, to shear a fleece.

11) To fleece; strip bare, especially by swindling or sharp practice.

12) To shave.

13) To cut down or reap with a sickle or knife: as, to shear grain.

14) To make or produce by cutting.

15) To produce a shear in. See shear, n., 3.

16) To cut; cut, penetrate, or divide something with a sweeping motion.

17) In mining, to make a vertical cut in the coal, or a cut at right angles to that made in “holing.” See hole, transitive verb, 3.

18) To receive a strain of the kind called a shear. See shear, n., 3.

shearer:

1) One who shears

2) A dyadic determining a simple shear.

sheet:

1) To furnish with sheets: as, a sheeted c ouch.

2) To fold in a sheet; shroud; cover with or as with a sheet.

3) To form into sheets; arrange in or as in sheets.

4) plural A commercial name for crude rubber in thin pieces formed by coagulating the latex on a large leaf. See rubber, 3.

5) In geology: A mass of eruptive rock of great length and breadth as compared with its thickness. Two principal varieties are recognized: surface flows, which are poured out on the surface of the earth, and intruded or intrusive sheets, which are forced between relatively horizontal strata

6) A deposit of any material, sedimentary or other, which has great areal extent and small thickness.

7) An old variant of shoot, used in sheet-anchor, and common in dialectal speech.

8) A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton spread over a bed, under the covers, next to the sleeper: as, to sleep between sheets.

9) In general, a broad, usually flat, and relatively thin piece of anything, either very flexible, as linen, paper, etc., or less flexible, or rigid, as lead, tin, iron, glass, etc. (a plate).

10) One of the separate pieces, of definite size, in which paper is made; the twenty-fourth part of a quire. In the printing-trade the sheet is more clearly defined by naming its size: as, a sheet of cap or a sheet of royal (see sizes of paper, under paper); in bookbinding the sheet is further defined by specifying its fold: as, a sheet of quarto or a sheet of duodecimo.

11) A newspaper: so called as being usually printed on a large piece of paper and folded.

12) plural Leaves and pages, as of a book or a pamphlet.

13) In mathematics, a separate portion of a surface, analogous to the branch of a curve; especially, one of the planes of a Riemann's surface.

14) [Sheet is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates: as, sheet-iron, sheet-glass, sheet-tin.]

15) A broad expanse or surface: as, a sheet of water, of ice, or of flame.

16) A sail.

17) Nautical, a rope or chain fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail to extend it and hold it extended, or to change its direction.

18) In anatomy and zoology, a layer; a lamina or lamella, as of any membranous tissue.

19) In mining, galena in thin and continuous masses. The ore itself is frequently called sheet-mineral.

ship-pound:

1) A unit of weight used in the Baltic and elsewhere. its values in several places are as follows:

shirt:

1) A garment, formerly the chief under-garment of both sexes.

2) The amnion, or some part of it.

3) In a blast-furnace, an interior lining.

4) To clothe with a shirt; hence, by extension, to clothe; cover.

shrink:

1) The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass.

2) A contraction.

3) A shrug.

4) A diminution; a falling away; shrinkage.

5) A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

6) To contract spontaneously; draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent property: as, woolen cloth shrinks in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line shrinks in a humid atmosphere.

7) To diminish; reduce.

8) To shrivel: become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

9) To draw back or retire, as from danger; recoil physically, as in fear, horror, or distrust; sometimes, simply, to go aside.

10) To decline or hesitate to act, as from fear; recoil morally or mentally, as in fear, horror, distrust, distaste, and the like.

11) To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; wince; flinch.

12) Synonyms See shrivel.

13) 4–6. To flinch, blench.

14) To cause to contract: as, to shrink flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

15) To make smaller; make appear smaller.

16) To withdraw: formerly with in.

shrub:

1) To prune down so that a shrubby form shall be preserved.

2) To reduce (a person) to poverty by winning his whole stock: a word used at play.

3) To clear land of small growth by cutting it off at the ground.

4) An obsolete form of scrub.

5) A drink or cordial prepared from the juice of fruit and various other ingredients.

6) A cordial or syrup consisting of the acid juice of some fruit, as the raspberry, cooked with sugar and vinegar, and diluted with water when used.

7) A woody plant with stems branched from or near the ground, and, in general, smaller than a tree; a bush, or woody vine.

8) Synonyms Bush, Herb, etc. See vegetable, n.

sibiconjugate:

1) Having parts conjugate to other parts; self-conjugate.

2) A value self-conjugate, or conjugate to itself.

side:

1) One of the two terminal surfaces, margins, or lines of an object or a space situated laterally to its front or rear aspect; a part lying on the right or the left hand of an observer, with reference to a definite point of view: as, the sides of a building (in contradistinction to its front and rear or back, or to its ends); the sides of a map or of a bed (distinguished from the top and bottom, or from the head and foot, respectively).

2) Specifically, with reference to an animal body:

3) Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane; the entirety of any lateral part or region: as, the right side; the left side.

4) The whole or a part of the body in front of or behind a vertical transverse plane: as, the front side; the hinder side; the dorsal side.

5) A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part: as, the front or back side of the arm.

6) A surface or extent of any body, or part of any body, that is external or internal, considered with reference to its opposite: as, the inner or outer side. See inside, outside.

7) Especially, that part of the trunk of an animal which lies or extends between the shoulder and the hip, and particularly the surface of such part; the lateral region or superficies of the chest and belly.

8) One of the two most extensive surfaces of anything, being neither top or bottom, nor end, nor edge or border.

9) One of the continuous surfaces of an object limited by terminal lines; one of two or more bounding or investing surfaces; a superficial limit or confine, either external or internal: as, the six sides of a cube (but in geometry the word is not thus used for face, but as synonymous with edge); the side of a hill or mountain (hill side, mountain -side); the upper and under sides of a plank; the right and wrong sides of a fabric or garment (see phrase below); the sides of a cavern or a tunnel.

10) One of the extended marginal parts or courses of a surface or a plane figure; one of any number of distinct terminal confines or lateral divisions of a surface contiguous to or conterminous with another surface: as, the opposite sides of a road or a river; the east and west sides of the ocean; all sides of a field.

11) Position or place with reference to an intermediate line or area; a space or stretch divided from another by the limit or course of something: preceded by on and followed by of, either expressed or (sometimes) understood: as, a region on both sides of a river; we shall not meet again this side the grave.

12) A part of space or a range of thought extending away from a central point; any part of a surrounding region or outlook; lateral view or direction; point of compass: as, there are obstacles on every side; to view a proposition from all sides.

13) An aspect or part of anything viewed as distinct from or contrasted with another or others; a separate phase; an opposed surface or view (as seen in the compounds inside and outside): as, the side of the moon seen from the earth; a character of many sides; to study all sides of a question; that side of the subject has been fully heard.

14) Part or position with reference to any line of division or separation; particular standing on a subject; point of view: as, to take the winning side in politics, or one's side of a dispute; there are faults on both sides.

15) A party or body separated from another in opinion, interest, or action; an opposing section or division; a set of antagonists: as, to choose sides for a game or contest of any kind; different sides in religion or politics.

16) A divisional line of descent; course of descent through a single ancestor: chiefly with reference to parentage: as, relatives on the paternal or the maternal side; to be well born on the mother's side.

17) Respect; regard.

18) In technical uses:

19) One of the halves of a slaughtered animal, divided through the spine: as, a side of beef or mutton.

20) Specifically, the thin part of the side of a hog's carcass; the flank of a hog: as, to live on side or side-meat.

21) One half of a tanned hide or skin divided on a medial longitudinal line through the neck and butt. Compare diagram of tanned skin under leather.

22) plural The white fur from the sides of the skin of a rabbit.

23) Of cloth, the right or dressed side.

24) In billiards, a bias or spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise: in American billiards called English.

25) In heraldry, a bearing consisting of a part of the field cut off palewise, either on the dexter or sinister part: it should not exceed one sixth of the field, and is usually smaller than that.

26) One surface of one fold of a paper; a page.

27) In geometry, a line bounding a superficial figure, whether the latter be considered by itself or be the face of a solid. Sense 3, above, common in ordinary language, is strictly excluded from mathematics, for the sake of definiteness.

28) In arithmetic and algebra, the root or base of a power.

29) In algebra, position in an equation either preceding or following the sign of equality.

30) A pretentious or supercilious manner; swagger.

31) Being at or on one side; lateral.

32) Being from or toward one side; oblique; indirect; collateral: as, a side view; a side blow; a side issue.

33) To cultivate alongside of, as a row of cotton.

34) Widely; wide; far.

35) To take part with, or the part of, another or others; place one's self on the same side in action or opinion, as against opposition or any adverse force; concur actively: commonly followed by with.

36) To take or choose sides; divide on one side and the other; separate in opposition.

37) In ship- and boat-building, to have a breadth of the amount stated, as a piece of timber: as, it sides 14 inches.

38) To be, stand, or move by the side of; have or take position beside; come alongside of.

39) To be on the same side with, physically or morally; be at or on the side of; hence, to countenance or support.

40) To stand on the same level with; be equal to in position or rank; keep abreast of; match; rival.

41) To place or range on a side; determine the side or party of.

42) To flatten off a side or sides of (timber) by hewing it with a side-ax or broadax, or by sawing.

43) To cut into sides; cut apart and trim the sides of, as a slaughtered animal; also, to carve for the table: as, to side a hog.

44) To push aside.

45) To place at one side; set aside.

46) Wide; large; long; far-reaching.

47) Far; distant.

48) In golf, the two players playing together in a best-ball match, a threesome, a foursome, or a four-ball match.

49) In geometry: One of the determining straights of a polygram.

sideral:

1) Relating to the constellations; sidereal.

2) Supposed to be produced by the influence of certain constellations; baleful.

sidereal:

1) Pertaining or relating to the constellations or fixed stars; consisting of or constituted by fixed stars: as, the sidereal regions; sidereal calculations; a sidereal group or system.

siderostatic:

1) Connected with a siderostat: applied to a telescope which is fixed in a permanent position, usually horizontal, and receives the rays from the object by reflection from the mirror of a siderostat.

siderotechny:

1) The metallurgy of iron.

sieve:

1) To cause the finer parts of to pass through or as if through a sieve; sift.

2) An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser parts of disintegrated matter, by shaking it so as to force the former through meshes too small for the latter to pass. Sieves are made in many forms for a great variety of uses. See hair-siere, scarce, screen, bolting-cloth, etc.

3) Something for other use shaped like or in some way resembling the common circular sieve.

4) A wide sheepskin-covered hoop used in some localities for holding wool.

5) In calico-printing, a cloth extending over a vat which contains the color.

6) Figuratively, a thing which lacks closeness of texture, or a person who lacks closeness of disposition; especially, a very frank or free-spoken person; one who lets out all that he knows.

sigma:

1) The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English S, s. (For its early forms, see under S.)

2) An S-shaped or sigmoid flesh-spicule of a sponge.

3) The curve of the letter S or any approximate curve.

4) In descriptive biol., one of the S-shaped ridges on the surface of certain molluscan shells, as those of gastropods and cephalopods.

5) In experimental psychology, the time-unit, of a second: abbreviated σ.

sign:

1) In geometry, the symbol .

2) Avisible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference; a distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

3) An arbitrary or conventional mark used as an abbreviation for a known meaning; a figure written technically instead of the word or words which it represents, according to prescription or usage: as, mathematical, astronomical, medical, botanical, or musical signs; occult signs; an artist's sign.

4) Something displayed to announce the presence of any one; a cognizance; a standard; a banner.

5) An inscribed board, plate, or space, or a symbolical representation or figure, serving for guidance or information, as on or before a place of business or of public resort, or along a road: as, a merchant's or shopman's sign; a tavern -sign; a swinging sign; a tin sign; a sign-board.

6) A symbolical representation; a symbol; hence, in absolute use, symbolical significance; allusive representation: with in.

7) A representative or indicative thing; a tangible, audible, or historical token, symbol, or memento; an exponent or indicator: as, words are the signs of thought; the ruin is a sign of past grandeur.

8) In general, anything which serves to manifest, stand for, or call up the idea of another thing to the mind of the person perceiving it; evidence of something past, present, or future; a symptom: as, to show signs of life; a sign of foul or fair weather; signs of war; signs of a contagious disease.

9) In Biblical use:

10) That by which a person or thing is known, especially as divinely distinguished (Luke ii. 12; Rom. iv. 11; 2 Cor. xii. 12).

11) Especially, an appearance or occurrence indicative of the divine presence or power, and authenticating a message or messenger (Acts ii. 22, vii. 36; 1 Cor. i. 22): a miraculous manifestation or warning; a portent; an omen.

12) A motion or gesture intended to express thought or convey an idea; a movement of the hand or some other part of the body having a natural or conventional significance: as, the instinctive, artificial, or alphabetical signs of the deaf and dumb; pantomimic signs; to manifest assent by a sign.

13) A spoken symbol; a signal-cry; a watchword: a use still seen in countersign.

14) One of the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic, and marked as to position by a constellation or group of stars, the name of which is represented by a symbolical figure or sign of ancient origin.

15) Figuratively, an individual stamp or quality distinguishing anything done or produced by a person. [Often hyphened.]

16) See equality.

17) See sign of the cross, under cross.

18) Synonyms Note, index, symbol, type, manifestation, signal.

19) 7 and Prognostic, Presage, etc. See omen.

20) To mark with a sign, either fixed or (as by a significant motion) passing; place a sign or distinguishing mark upon; mark; specifically, to sign with the cross. Compare sain.

21) To affix a signature to, as a writing of any kind, a design or painting, or the like, for verification, attestation, or assent; write one's name upon, or something intended to represent one's name, or (as by authorization or assumption) that of another person: as, to sign bills or receipts with the employer's name and the writer's initials; the plans were signed with a monogram.

22) To write as a signature: as, to sign one's own or another's name to a letter.

23) To affect by a binding signature; dispose of by written assignment or release: with away or off: as, to sign away one's rights; to sign off one's interest in a contract.

24) To procure the signature of, as to an agreement; engage by the signing of a contract; put under written obligation.

25) To communicate by a sign; make known by a significant motion; signal, as with the hand.

26) To give or show signs of; display in appearance or manner; betoken or distinguish by any indication.

27) To assign, as to a place or duty; direct; appoint; settle; fix.

28) To write one's signature; bind one's self by a signature; make a signed agreement or statement: with an adverbial adjunct: as, to sign off from drinking (that is, to sign the temperance pledge).

29) To serve as a sign; have significance; augur.

30) To mate a sign or signs; gesture or point significantly.

signaletic:

1) Of or pertaining to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

signature:

1) To mark out; distinguish.

2) A distinguishing sign, mark, or manifestation; an indicative appearance or characteristic, either physical or mental; a condition or quality significant of something: as, the signatures of a person's temperament seen in his face.

3) Specifically An external natural marking upon, or a symbolical appearance or characteristic of, a plant, mineral, or other object or substance, formerly supposed by the Paracelsians (and still by some ignorant persons) to indicate its special medicinal quality or appropriate use.

4) The name of a person, or something used as representing his name, affixed or appended to a writing or the like, either by himself or by deputy, as a verification, authentication, or assent (as to a petition or a pledge).

5) In Scots law, a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented.

6) A letter or figure placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section or gathering of a book.

7) Hence A sheet; especially, in bookbinders' use, a sheet after it has been folded and is ready to be gathered.

8) In musical notation, the signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key (tonality) and the rhythm of a piece.

9) In entomology, a mark resembling a letter; one of the marks of a signate surface.

significance:

1) That which, is signified; purport; covert sense; real or implied meaning; that which may be inferred in regard to any state of things from any circumstance: as, the significance of a metaphor, of a chance remark, of a look, of behavior.

2) Importance; move strictly, importance as significative of something interesting, but also, frequently, importance as affecting considerable interests: as, the great significance of many small things.

3) The character of being significant; force of meaning; distinct signification; expressiveness.

significancy:

1) Same as significance: chiefly in sense 3 of that word.

significant:

1) Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport; expressive; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a significant word or sound.

2) Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a significant gesture; a significant look.

3) Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences: opposed to insignificant: as, a significant event.

4) That which is significant; a meaning, sign, or indication.

significate:

1) In logic, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

signification:

1) The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner.

2) A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; sense: as, the signification of a word or a gesture; the significations of mathematical and other conventional signs.

3) Significance; occult meaning; a fact as inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the signification.

4) In French-Canadian law, the act of giving notice; notification.

5) Synonyms Meaning, etc. See significance.

significative:

1) Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

2) Significant; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

significatively:

1) In a significative manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

significator:

1) One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in astrology, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the significator of life); the apheta. See the quotation.

significatory:

1) Having signification or meaning; significant or significative.

2) That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

signifier:

1) One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

signify:

1) To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; betoken; mean.

2) To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See signature, 2.

3) To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that signifies little or nothing to us; it signifies much.

4) To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

5) To exhibit as a sign or representation; make as a similitude.

6) Synonyms To manifest, intimate, denote, imply, indicate.

7) To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

signless:

1) Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passive.

2) Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

sign-symbol:

1) A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

siling-dish:

1) Same as sile,2.

siliqua:

1) In botany, same as silique.

2) A Roman unit of weight, 1⁄1728 of a pound.

3) A weight of four grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.

4) In anatomy, a formation suggesting a husk or pod.

5) The lowest unit in the Roman coinage, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus. See solidus.

6) A coin of base silver of the Gothic and Lombard kings of Italy. Also silica.

sillometer:

1) An iustrument for determining the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line.

similar:

1) Having characteristics in common; like in form, appearance, size, qualities, relations, etc.; having a more or less marked resemblance to each other or one another; in some respects identical; bearing a resemblance, as to something implied or specified: as, the general features of the two landscapes are similar; the plans are similar.

2) Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout.

3) In geometry, of the same shape: said of two figures which have all their corresponding angles equal, whence it will follow, for ordinary Euclidean space, that all their corresponding lengths will be proportional, that their corresponding areas will be in the duplicate ratio of their lengths, and that their corresponding volumes will be in the triplicate ratio of their lengths.

4) In biology, alike in some respects; identical to some extent.

5) In music, in the same direction: said of the rising and falling of two voice-parts.

6) That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, etc.; in the plural, things resembling one another.

7) The homeopathic principle of administering drugs. See similia.

8) In the theory of aggregates, similarly arranged; coupled by a one-one relation.

similitude:

1) Likeness in constitution, qualities, or appearance; similarity; resemblance.

2) A comparison; a simile; a parable or allegory.

3) That which bears likeness or resemblance; an image; a counterpart or facsimile.

4) In geometry, the relation of similar figures to one another.

simple:

1) To make (the second or low-pressure cylinder of a compound engine) receive live steam direct from the boiler, instead of receiving its working fluid as exhaust from the first or high-pressure cylinder, as in normal series-working. This is done in starting, or occasionally with unusual overload on the engine, and the two cylinders work as two simple engines.

2) To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

3) In French boston, or in heart solo, the winning of five tricks with a partner.

4) In division loo, a pool which has been put up by the dealer alone. Pools which have been contributed to by players who have been looed are double pools.

5) Without parts, either absolutely, or of a special kind alone considered; elementary; uncompounded: as, a simple substance; a simple concept; a simple distortion.

6) Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified.

7) Without elaborate and rich ornamentation; not loaded with extrinsic details; plain; beautiful, if at all, in its essential parts and their relations.

8) Without sauce or condiment; without luxurious or unwholesome accompaniments: as, a simple diet; a simple repast.

9) Mere; pure; sheer; absolute.

10) Plain in dress, manner, or deportment; hence, making no pretense; unaffected; unassuming; unsophisticated; artless; sincere.

11) Of little value or importance; insignificant; trifling.

12) Without rank; lowly; humble; poor.

13) Deficient in the mental effects of experience and education; unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, silly; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

14) Proceeding from ignorance or folly; evidencing a lack of sense or knowledge.

15) Presenting no difficulties or obstacles; easily done, used, understood, or the like; adapted to man's natural powers of acting or thinking; plain; clear; easy: as, a simple task; a simple statement; a simple explanation.

16) In music: Single; not compound: as, a simple sound or tone.

17) Undeveloped; not complex: as, simple counterpoint, fugue, imitation, rhythm, time.

18) Not exceeding an octave; not compound: as, a simple interval, third, fifth, etc.

19) Unbroken by valves or crooks: as, a simple tube in a trumpet.

20) In botany, not formed by a union of similar parts or groups of parts: thus, a simple pistil is of one carpel; a simple leaf is of one blade; a simple stem or trunk is one not divided at the base. Compare simple umbel, below.

21) In z oöl. and anatomy: Plain; entire; not varied, complicated, or appendaged. See simple-faced.

22) Single: not compound, social, or colonial: as, the simple ascidians; the simple (not compound) eyes or ocelli of an insect.

23) Normal or usual; ordinary; not duplex: as, the simple teeth of ordinary rodents. See simple-toothed.

24) In entomology, more particularly— Formed of one lobe, joint, etc.: as, a simple maxilla; the simple capitulum or club of an antenna.

25) Not specially enlarged, dilated, robust, etc.: as, simple femora, not fitted for leaping or not like a grasshopper's.

26) Entire; not dentate, serrate, emarginate, etc.; having no special processes, etc.: as, a simple margin.

27) Not sheathed or vaginate: as, a simple aculeus or sting.

28) In chem., that has not been decomposed or separated into chemically distinct kinds of matter; elementary. See element, 3.

29) In mineralogy, homogeneous.

30) The object of a simple concept.

31) That which is not composed of different things, especially not of matter and form, but is either pure matter or pure form

32) That which is not composed of different kinds of matter, as an element.

33) Later. a dissyllabic or trisyllabic foot, with inclusion of the pyrrhic (): opposed to a compound foot in the sense of a foot compounded of these. See pyrrhic.

34) A monomial.

35) Synonyms Unmixed, elementary.

36) Unstudied, unvarnished, naïve, frank, open, straightforward.

37) Simple, Silly, Dull, shallow, stupid, preposterous, inept, trifling, frivolous. Of the italicized words, stilly is more active; the others are more passive. The simple person is not only ignorant or lacking in practical wisdom, but unconscious of his own deficiencies, so that he is peculiarly liable to be duped. That which in the simple is unconsciousness is in the silly an active self-satisfaction or conceit: the simple may be taught wisdom by hard experience; the silly have much to unlearn as well. Silliness is a form of folly. (See absurd.) He who is dull has no edge upon his mind; his mind works into a subject with the slowness with which a dull knife cuts into a piece of wood, but his mind can perhaps be gradually sharpened, so that the dull boy becomes the keen man.

38) That which is unmixed or uncompounded; a simple substance or constituent; an element.

39) A medicinal herb, or a medicine obtained from an herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy: commonly in the plural.

40) A person of low birth or estate: used chiefly in contrast with gentle: as, gentle and simple.

41) plural Foolish or silly behavior; foolishness: as, to have a fit of the simples.

42) A draw-loom.

43) A set of short dependent cords, with terminal bobs, attached to the tail of a part of the harness in a draw-loom, worked by the draw-boy.

44) Eccles., a simple feast.

simpliciter:

1) Simply; not relatively; not in a certain respect merely, but in the full sense of the word modified.

simplicity:

1) The state or property of being simple

2) Freedom from complexity or intricacy.

3) Freedom from difficulty of execution or understanding; easiness; especially, lack of abstruseness; clearness; also, an instance or illustration of simple clearness.

4) Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness, as of dress, style, or the like.

5) Artlessness of mind or conduct; unaffectedness; sincerity; absence of parade or pretense.

6) Ignorance arising from lack either of education or of intelligence; especially, lack of common sense; foolishness; childishness; also, an act of folly; a foolish mistake.

7) Synonyms See simple.

simulacrum:

1) That which is formed in the likeness of any object; an image.

2) A shadowy or unreal likeness of anything; a phantom; a vague, unreal representation.

3) A formal sign; a sign which represents a thing by resembling it, but does not indicate it, or stand for the actual presence of the thing.

simultaneity:

1) The state or fact of being simultaneous.

simultaneous:

1) Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysics, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

sin:

1) Same as since.

2) To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

3) To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend; followed by against before an object.

4) To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

5) Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation:

6) To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

7) Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism.)

8) A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a sin against good taste.

9) An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

10) Synonyms and Wrong, Iniquity, etc. See crime.

11) An abbreviation of sine, 2.

sine:

1) A gulf.

2) In trigonometry, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle.

3) the function expressed by the series These functions were invented by Wronski.

4) A Latin preposition, signifying ‘without.’ See sine die, sine qua non.

5) After that; afterward: same as since, 1.

6) Before now; ago: same as since, 3: as, lang syne, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase auld langsyne, old times (see langsyne).

7) After; since: same as since.

8) To strain.

9) To leave off milking a cow.

sine-integral:

1) The function

sinew:

1) A cord or tendon of the body. See tendon.

2) A nerve. Compare aponeurosis.

3) Hence Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

4) A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

5) That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

6) To furnish with sinews; strengthen as by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

7) To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

8) To knit or bind strongly; join firmly.

singeingly:

1) With heat sufficient to singe.

single:

1) In whist, the score made by the winners when the game is 5 points up and rubbers are played, if the losers of any game are 3 or 4 up: as, ‘single, double, and the rub.’

2) In the extraction of antimony from its native sulphid, the manufacturers' name for the first crude product from melting the ore with scrap-iron. It generally contains about 91.5 per cent. antimony, 7 per cent. iron, and 1 per cent. sulphur.

3) In golf, two players playing against each other.

4) In furniture, silverware, and the like, a separate piece not belonging to a set.

5) One strand of sliver, roving thread, or yarn.

6) plural A commercial name in England for thin sheet-steel or -iron used as a foundation for tin-plate, having a thickness ranging from 0.238 to 0.35 of an inch, or from No. 4 to No. 20 B. W. G.

7) Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a single word was said.

8) Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

9) Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, single life; the single state.

10) Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.

11) Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to common, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair etc.: as, a single dory (a boat manned by one person).

12) Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.

13) Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.

14) Normal; sound; healthy: often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.

15) Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.

16) Not strong or heavy; weak: noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to double or strong beverages.

17) Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.

18) In botany, solitary: said of a flower when there is only one on a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelops—that is, which are not double. See double, 6.

19) In anatomy and z oöl., not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc.

20) See cell, 8.

21) (b ) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute.

22) That which is single, in any sense of the word.

23) In falconry, a talon or claw.

24) The tail of an animal; properly, in hunting, the tail of the buck.

25) A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up.

26) To sail before the wind; make head.

27) To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

28) To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others: commonly followed by out.

29) To lead aside or apart from others.

30) Nautical, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one: as, to single the tacks and sheets.

31) To separate; go apart from others: said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd.

32) Same as single-foot.

singular:

1) Being a unit, or one only; single.

2) Separate or apart from others; alone.

3) Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

4) Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in logic, not general; being only in one place at one time.

5) In grammar, denoting or relating to one person or thing: as, the singular number: opposed to dual and plural. Abbreviated singular

6) Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

7) Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a singular phenomenon.

8) Hence Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

9) Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as, he was very singular in his behavior.

10) In mathematics, exceptional.

11) Synonyms and Unwonted, exceptional, unparalleled.

12) Strange, Odd, etc. See eccentric.

13) That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See singular, a.

14) In grammar, the singular number.

15) In hunting, a company or pack: said of boars.

16) In logic, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things.

singularity:

1) The state or character of being singular.

2) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, celibacy.

3) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc.

4) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, parallel, or peer.

5) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or note.

6) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

7) That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

8) In mathematics, an exceptional element or character of continuum.

9) Synonyms Uncommonness, oddness.

10) Idiosyncrasy. See eccentric.

sinical:

1) Of or pertaining to a sine.

sinister:

1) Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in heraldry, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator): the sinister part of the escutcheon is opposed to the dexter part (see dexter).

2) On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

3) Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results.

4) Unpleasant; disagreeable.

5) Malicious; evil; base; wrong.

sinusoid:

1) The curve of sines, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.

sinusoidal:

1) Of or pertaining to the sinusoid.

sinusoidally:

1) In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid.

Sirus: None

sixer:

1) In cricket, a hit which scores six runs.

2) Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.

sixpoint: None

sizar:

1) At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare servitor .

size:

1) To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

2) To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

3) To render plastic: said of clay.

4) A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See assize, n., 2.

5) A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

6) Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expense incurred.

7) A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

8) Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

9) Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude; now the usual sense.

10) One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, one third of an inch in length.

11) Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

12) plural A session of a court of justice; assizes. See assize, 6.

13) An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.

14) Synonyms Size, Magnitude, Bulk, Volume. Size is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse magnitude applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science: as, a star of the fourth magnitude. Bulk suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. Volume is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the magnitude of a calamity or of a fortune, the bulk of a bale of cotton or of an elephant, the volume of smoke or of an avalanche.

15) A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts

16) A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

17) A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.

18) In physiology, the buffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.

19) In brickmaking, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

20) To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

21) At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

22) To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.

23) To rate; rank.

24) To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure; hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

25) To separate or sort according to size.

26) At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with for. Compare battel.

27) To cut or trim to the size required.

28) Same as sice.

skeptic:

1) Same as skeptical.

2) One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question; a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

3) One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

4) An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece.

5) One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

6) Synonyms Unbeliever, Free-thinker, etc. See infidel.

sceptic:

1) etc. See skeptic, etc.

skeptical:

1) Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; imbued with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

2) Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a skeptical smile.

sceptical: None

skepticism:

1) The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

scepticism: None

skew:

1) An obsolete variant of sky.

2) In mathematics, a regulus.

3) A cup.

4) Aslant; aslope; obliquely; awry; askew.

5) Same as scow.

6) To turn aside; slip or fall away; escape.

7) To start aside; swerve; shy, as a horse.

8) To move or go obliquely; sidle.

9) To look obliquely; squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

10) To turn aside; give an oblique direction to; hence, to distort; put askew.

11) To shape or form in an oblique way.

12) To throw or hurl obliquely.

13) To throw violently. Compare shy.

14) A deviation or distortion; hence, an error; a mistake.

15) An oblique glance; a squint.

16) A piebald or skew-bald animal, especially a horse.

17) A skew wheel.

18) 5. In architecture, thn sloping top of a buttress where it slants off against a wall; a coping mounting on a slant, as that of a gable; a stone built into the base-angle of a gable, or other similar situation, to support a coping above. Compare skew-corbel, below.

19) Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side: as, a skew bridge.

20) Distorted; perverted; perverse.

21) In mathematics, having disturbed symmetry by certain elements being reversed on opposite sides; also, more widely, distorted.

22) A casting on the end of a truss to which a tensionrod may be attached. It may form a cap, or be shaped to fit the impost.

23) A carvers' chisel having the shank bent to allow the edge to reach a sunken surface.

skin:

1) In anat, and zoology, the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a shell, test, exoskeleton, etc.

2) The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned.

3) In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.

4) A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under bottle.

5) That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the skin of fruit or plants; the skin (putamen) of an egg.

6) Nautical:

7) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole.

8) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

9) A mean, stingy person; a skinflint.

10) A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin.

11) = Syn. 1, 2, and Skin, Hide, Pelt. Rind, Peel, Husk, Bull. Skin is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples, Hide applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. Pelt is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. Rind is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. Peel is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-peel; the peel of a banana. Husk is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A hull is generally smaller than a husk, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-hulls; raspberry-hulls.

12) In electricity, the outer layers of a conductor, which serve in the conduction of currents of high frequency.

13) To take off the top layer of, as of a race-track.

14) To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

15) To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

16) To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out.

17) To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle.

18) To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to skin an example in mathematics by copying the solution.

19) To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound skins over.

20) To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination.

21) To slip away; abscond; make off.

22) To range wide, as a dog in the field.

skip-kennel:

1) One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or foot-boy.

sky-blue:

1) Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

2) A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky.

3) Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

slantendicular:

1) Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect.

slidder:

1) To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he sliddered down as best he could.

2) Slippery.

slide:

1) An inclined plane up which hay is drawn by horse-power on to a rick by means of a net and a cable running over the top of the rick. The net, when emptied, is drawn back by a horse with a long rope. This method is practised on very large ranches.

2) A smooth and easy passage.

3) Flow; even course; fluency.

4) In music:

5) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also sliding-relish.

6) Same as portamento.

7) The transition of one articulate sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.

8) A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

9) An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or puss) in a mine, etc.

10) A land-slip; an avalanche.

11) In mining, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with flucan, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position.

12) That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place.

13) A slip or inadvertence.

14) Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) slides, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of cage-guides.

15) An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place.

16) A slide-valve.

17) To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to slide down hill.

18) Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

19) To slip or pass smoothly; glide on ward.

20) To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

21) In music, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.

22) To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with let: as, to let things slide.

23) To slip away: as, the ladder slid from under him.

24) Especially To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

25) To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; “slope”; “skip.”

26) To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See sliding, n., 4.

27) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods.

28) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out.

29) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc.

30) Same as sliding-rule.

31) Synonyms and

32) Slide, Slip, Glide. We slide or slip on a smooth surface: we slide by intention; we slip in spite of ourselves. In the Bible slide is used for slip. Slide generally refers to a longer movement: as, to slide down hill; to slip on the ice. We glide by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

33) To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

34) To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

35) To glide over or through.

slipping-peice: None

smash:

1) To press or make (the folded and sewed sections of a proposed book) of a uniform thickness.

2) A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great smash of glass and china.

3) Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to smash.

4) A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses.

5) A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a smash-up.

6) In lawn-tennis, an overhand volley played hard and fast to prevent, by the speed of the stroke, a return by the opponent.

7) To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

8) To render insolvent; bankrupt.

9) To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he smashed it against the wall.

10) In lawn-tennis, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

11) Synonyms Shatter, etc. See dash.

12) To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

13) To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision.

14) To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt: generally with up.

15) To dash violently: as, the locomotives smashed into each other.

16) To utter base coin.

solsticion:

1) A solstitial point.

solstitial:

1) Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a solstitial point.

2) Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

soluble:

1) Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.

2) Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

3) Relaxed; loose; open.

solvability:

1) Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the solvability of an equation.

2) 2. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

solve:

1) To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to solve a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

2) To determine; put an end to; settle.

3) To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to solve a problem in mathematics.

4) To dissolve; melt.

5) Solution.

Somatic: None

somatism:

1) Materialism.

somatist:

1) One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

somatology:

1) The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure.

2) More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.

3) Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.

some:

1) A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as mettlesome, blithesome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome, gruesome, quarrelsome, toothsome, troublesome, wholesome, winsome.

2) A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

3) In this sense often fallowed by a correlative other or another.

4) A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring some water; eat some bread.

5) In logic, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite some which implies a part, but not all.

6) A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, some years ago.

7) Hence A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place some seventy miles distant; some four or five of us will be there.

8) A certain person; one.

9) A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, some of them are dead; we ate some of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

10) In this sense some is very commonly repeated, some … some (or, formerly, other some, as in Acts xvii. 18) meaning ‘a number … others,’ or ‘the rest.’

11) The plural some is occasionally used in the possessive.

12) Some, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. feówra sum, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in foursome, sevensome.

13) As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like so, soever.

14) In some degree: to some extent; somewhat: as. I am some better; it is some cold.

sonation:

1) The giving forth of a sound; sounding.

soph:

1) In the English universities, same as sophister, and the more usual word.

2) In United States colleges, same as sophomore.

sophist:

1) One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist.

2) An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech.

3) Hence A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

sophister:

1) A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

2) A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

3) In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a soph.

4) To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry.

sophisticism:

1) The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

sophomore:

1) A student in the second year of his college course.

2) Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, sophomore studies; sophomore rhetoric.

sophomoric:

1) Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class.

2) Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident.

sophrosyne:

1) The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense: referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

sophorate: None

smolder:

1) Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

2) To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

3) Hence To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration as a thought, passion, and the like.

4) To suffocate; smother.

5) To discolor by the action of fire.

smoulder:

1) See smolder, etc.

smug:

1) Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine: also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

2) Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

3) One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person.

4) To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season.

5) To hush up.

6) To make smug or spruce: often with up.

7) A smith.

Sorbonne:

1) A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX.

Sothiac: None

Sothic:

1) Of or pertaining to the dogstar, Sothis.

snob:

1) To sob or weep violently.

2) A convulsive sob.

3) A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.

4) A townsman as opposed to a gownsman; a Philistine.

5) One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

6) A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat: so called in abuse.

7) Mucus of the nose.

snub-cube:

1) A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under solid.

snub-dodecahedron:

1) A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose corners there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under solid.

snudging:

1) Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

2) Miserly; niggardly.

snug:

1) Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

2) Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a snug coat; a snug fit.

3) Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay snug in its cradle.

4) Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

5) Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

6) In machinery, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.

7) In a steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves.

8) To move so as to lie close; snuggle: often with up and to: as, a child snugs (up) to its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

9) To make smooth and compact; in rope-manuf., to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also slick and finish.

10) To put in a snug position; place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

11) Snugly.

sociability:

1) Sociable disposition or tendency: disposition or inclination for the society of others; sociableness.

sociality:

1) The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.

2) The impulses which cause men to form society.

socialism:

1) Specifically, in Germany, legislation, supported by Prince Bismarck, intended to improve the condition of the working-man. Among the measures included were the insurance of workmen against accident, sickness, and old age, and the establishment of cooperative associations under state protection.

2) Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it coöperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community.

3) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to coöperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers;

4) that any outer change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and

5) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrines of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.

sociality:

1) The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.

2) The impulses which cause men to form society.

society:

1) Fellowship; companionship; company: as, to enjoy the society of the learned; to avoid the society of the vicious.

2) Participation; sympathy.

3) Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.

4) An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

5) Specifically The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into society. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, society people; society gossip; a society journal.

6) An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club: as, the Society of Friends; the Society of the Cincinnati; a sewing society; a friendly society.

7) Specifically In ecclesiastical law, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united bya confession of faith.

8) Synonyms Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.

9) 6 and

10) Union, league, lodge.

sociogeny:

1) The science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociography:

1) The observing and descriptive stage of sociology.

sociology:

1) The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

socionomy:

1) The deductive and predictive stage of sociology.

Socratic:

1) Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470–399 b. c).

2) A disciple of Socrates: as, Æschines the Socratic.

Socratical: None

Socratically: None

Socraticism: None

Socratism: None

Socratist: None

Socratize: None

Soe: None

solar:

1) Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the solar system; solar light; solar rays; solar influence.

2) In astrology, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

3) An electric lamp of the fourth class.

4) In Roman and early medieval houses, a terrace, or balcony, or a room much exposed to the sun; a sollar.

5) See sollar.

6) See sola.

solid:

1) Of uniform color; self-colored: a pigeon-fanciers' term.

2) Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See II., 1.

3) Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a solid ball, as distinguished from a hollow one; solid soda-water, not frothy.

4) Firm; strong: as, a solid pier; a solid wall.

5) In botany, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.

6) In anatomy and zoology:

7) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to spongiose, porous, hollow, cancellate, excavated, etc.

8) In entomology, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennæ.

9) Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a solid foot contains 1,728 solid inches.

10) Sound; not weak; strong.

11) Substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, solid arguments; solid comfort; solid sense.

12) Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

13) Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

14) Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a solid vote; the solid South.

15) Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

16) Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried: unshaded: noting a color or pigment.

17) Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to in liquor.

18) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.

19) Synonyms Dense.

20) Stable, weighty, important.

21) A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure.

22) In geometry, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a surface, which has but two dimensions, and from a line, which has but one.

23) plural In anatomy, all parts of the body which are not fluid: as, the solids and fluids of the body.

24) plural In printing, the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.

solidity:

1) The state or property of being solid.

2) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter.

3) Fullness of matter: opposed to hollowness.

4) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

5) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

6) In geometry, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body.

7) A solid body or mass.

solipsism:

1) The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind.

solitaire:

1) A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

2) A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.

3) A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

4) A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly

5) In ornithology:

6) An extinct didine bird, Pezophaps solitarius. See Pezophaps.

7) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, Myiadestes armillatus, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus.

8) The pensive thrush, Monticola or Petrocincla solitaria. See rock-thrush.

Solomon's-seal: None

soul:

1) Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies.

2) A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills.

3) The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from intellect.

4) The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the soul of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the soul of an enterprise; an able commander is the soul of an army.

5) Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

6) A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

7) A human being; a person.

8) Synonyms and

9) Intellect, Spirit, etc. See mind.

10) Ardor, force.

11) To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

12) To endue with a soul.

soul-blindness:

1) Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

soul-deaf:

1) Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

soul-deafness:

1) Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

sour:

1) Sourly; bitterly.

2) In drenching or puering skins, the old liquor which has become sour or turned.

3) Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, sour bread; sour milk.

4) Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a sour temper.

5) Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

6) Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a sour word.

7) Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

8) Coarse: said of grass.

9) Synonyms Acetous, acetose.

10) 2 and

11) Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

12) Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

13) Dirt; filth.

14) An acid punch.

15) In bleaching and dyeing:

16) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers.

17) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare souring, 5.

18) To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider sours rapidly in the rays of the sun.

19) To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

20) To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

21) To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

22) To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

23) To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

24) In bleaching, etc., to treat with a dilute acid.

25) To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.

source:

1) To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See souse.

2) To spring; take rise.

3) To plunge down; souse.

4) In geometry, a place of transition from space of n ± 1 into space of n dimensions.

5) In electricity: That point or region in an electric circuit at which abrupt difference of potential exists so that current flows from it on one side through the circuit and toward it through the circuit from the other side. Thus a dynamo generator, a voltaic cell, or a charged condenser is a source of current in the circuit in which they are placed.

6) In the case of current flow in plane sheets, a point at which the current enters the sheet.

7) A rising; a rise; a soaring.

8) A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

9) A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

soy:

1) A kind or sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2).

2) The soy-bean or-pea, Glycine Soja (Soja hispida, etc.).

space:

1) The clearance-space in a steam-engine cylinder between the head of the cylinder and the end of the piston when the crank is on its dead center.

2) The difference between the readings of the mercurial thermometer when the temperature is rising and when it is falling, due in part to the change in the curvature of the meniscus and in part to the expansion of the bulb from the change in pressure of the vertical capillary column. The general effect is analogous to that of the dead motion of the micrometer-screw.

3) Euclidean space.

4) The general receptacle of things; room

5) as a character of the universe

6) as a cognition or psychological phenomenon

7) as a mathematical system.

8) The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the space of a mile.

9) The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

10) A short time; a while.

11) Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

12) A path; course (?).

13) In printing, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type.

14) In musical notation, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff.

15) In ornithology, an unfeathered place on the skin between pterylæ; an apterium, Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.

16) To move at large; expatiate.

17) To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in printing, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to space a paragraph; to space words, lines, or letters.

18) To divide into spaces.

19) To measure by paces.

span:

1) To harness (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle; inspan; furnish (a vehicle) with animals to draw (it).

2) Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are span clean (sometimes spandy clean).

3) The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the span of life; the span of a bridge.

4) A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten spans.

5) Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception.

6) As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English.

7) Figuratively, any short space or period'; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

8) The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something.

9) Nautical, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.

10) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work.

11) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow.

12) An archaic pretorit of spin.

13) In mathematics, the span of a region in any direction is the width of a strip which is bounded by lines perpendicular to that direction, contains every internal point of the region, and has on each of its bounding lines at least one boundary point of the region; and the upper limit of these spans of the region in every direction is called the span.

14) To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

15) To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

16) To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to span a stream with a log or a bridge; to span a person's wrist.

17) To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheellock musket or pistol.

18) Nautical, to confine with ropes: as, to span the booms.

19) To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble.

20) To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

21) To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses span well.

spatil: None

spatiality:

1) Spatial character; extension.

special:

1) Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

2) Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

3) Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

4) Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, special legislation; special pleading; a special agent, constable, or correspondent; special employment; a special dictionary.

5) Synonyms Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific. Special is more common than especial, which has the same meaning; but especially is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than specially. The special comes under the general, as the particular comes under the special. A special favor is one that is more than ordinary; a particular favor is still more remarkable; a peculiar favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any particular thing, we distiuguish it from all others; when we speak of a specific fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a special law is one that is made for a particular purpose or a peculiar case; a specific law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

6) A special or particular person or thing.

7) (b ) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

8) A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by special to Chicago; the specials were called out to quell the riot.

species:

1) An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind.

2) Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

3) In logic, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

4) One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the species of a compound medicine.

5) In biology, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size. shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual variability, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment.

6) Coin; metallic money; specie. See specie.

7) One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under tea.

8) In civil law, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure.

9) In mathematics: A letter in algebra denoting a quantity.

10) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See the four species, below.

11) A former standard of currency in certain parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, apparently answering to the modern dollar of commerce.

specifically:

1) In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

2) With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

specification:

1) An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a specification of one's requirements.

2) An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the specifications of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the specification of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by specifications.

3) The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation.

4) In patent law, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention.

5) in civil law, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of confusion and accession, at least where the person making the spccification acts in good faith.

6) Same as law of specification.

speillum: None

specious:

1) Pleasing to the eye; externally fair or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; sightly; beautiful.

2) Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, specious reasoning; a specious argument; a specious person or book.

3) Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary.

4) Pertaining to species or a species.

5) Synonyms Colorable, Plausible, etc. See ostensible.

speculate:

1) To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

2) To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to speculate the nature of a thing.

3) To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected.

4) To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

5) To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to speculate in stocks.

speculation:

1) The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection.

2) The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation; deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question.

3) In philosophy, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above.

4) The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates.

5) A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt.

speculatist:

1) A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

speculative:

1) Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin specula, ‘a watch-tower.’

2) Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

3) Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to practical; also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual.

4) Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to intuitive; also, improperly, purely a priori.

5) Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a speculative trader; speculative investments or business.

Spencerianism: None

spheral:

1) Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form.

2) Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

sphere:

1) In geometry, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter.

2) Hence A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

3) An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations.

4) Hence The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky.

5) One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions.

6) Hence An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

7) Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the sphere of a mission; the spheres (fuller, spheres of influence) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

8) Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

9) Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the sphere of diplomacy.

10) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing thruogh the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generator, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces.

11) = Syn. 1–3. Orb, Ball, etc. See globe.

12) To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

13) To place in a sphere or among the spheres: ensphere.

14) To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

15) To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate.

16) A spherical sponge-spicule, a modified form of the monaxial type.

spherical:

1) Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a spherical body; a spherical surface; a spherical shell.

2) Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a spherical segment or section; spherical trigonometry.

3) Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

sphericity:

1) The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

spherics:

1) Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

spheroconic:

1) A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.

spheroid:

1) A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.

2) In geometry, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

3) In anthropology, a cranium of nearly spherical form.

spicular:

1) In zoology:

2) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate.

3) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculous; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a spicular integument; the spicular skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian.

spin:

1) An abbreviation of spinster.

2) A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a spin.

3) A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a spirited dash or run; a single effort of high speed, as in running a race; a spurt.

4) In mathematics, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time.

5) To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to spin wool, cotton, or flax.

6) To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to spin a thread or a web; to spin glass.

7) To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to spin silk or gossamer; to spin a web or cocoon.

8) Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with out.

9) To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to spin a top; to spin a coin on a table.

10) To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to spin the upper pool.

11) In sheet-metal work, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form.

12) To reject at an examination; “send spinning.”

13) To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

14) To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.

15) To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

16) To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

17) To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to spin along the road.

18) To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to spin for trout.

19) To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon.

20) A variation of the game of new-market in which the holder of the diamond ace is allowed to play it in order to stop the suit, provided it is his play to the sequence at the time. See newmarket.

21) In cricket, a twist or rotation imparted to the ball by the bowler.

spindle:

1) In hand-spinning, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff.

2) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under spinning-wheel.

3) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under spinning-jenny.

4) Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns.

5) Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object.

6) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

7) In conchology, a spindle shell.

8) In anatomy, a fusiform part or organ.

9) A spindle-cell.

10) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under retina.

11) In embryology, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis.

12) In geometry, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a conoid, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis.

13) A measure of yarn: in cotton a spindle of 18 hanks is 15.120 yards; in linen a spindle of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.

14) A long slender stalk.

15) Something very thin and slender.

16) To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

spinode:

1) In geometry, a stationary point or cusp on a curve.

spinode-curve:

1) A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points.

spinode-torse:

1) That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

Spinozism:

1) The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632—1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam.

Spinozist: None

spinister: None

spiral:

1) A loop in a railroad line used to overcome steep grades in a mountainous region by carrying the line through a continuously rising curve.

2) of a point: The origin of coördinates O corresponds to v = o, and the asymptotic points, P′ , P1, round which the curve goes in an ever-closing spiral, correspond to v = ±∞. The intrinsic equation, expressing the relation between the arc σ (measured from O)and the inclination φ of the tangent at any point to the axis of x, is φ = ½πσ.

3) To assume a spiral form; move in a spiral course.

4) To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

5) Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.

6) Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in conchology, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled.

7) Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately helical or helicoidal.

8) In geometry, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the center, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°.

9) A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

10) A spiral spring.

11) In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.

12) In zoology and anatomy, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.

spire:

1) A sprout or shoot of a plant.

2) A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

3) The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

4) A name of various tall grasses, as the marram, Ammophila arundinacea; the reed canary-grass, Phalaris arundinacea; and the common reed, Phragmites communis. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.

5) In mining, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called reed or rush. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in architecture, the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches.

6) The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

7) To breathe.

8) The male of the red deer, Cervus elaphus, in its third year.

9) A Middle English form of speer.

10) To sprout, as grain in malting.

11) To shoot; shoot up sharply.

12) To shoot or send forth.

13) To furnish with a spire or spires.

14) A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

15) In conchology, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret.

16) In mathematics, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a spiral point.

spiric:

1) Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchorring.

2) A curve, the plane section of a tore.

spirit:

1) One of an officially recognized class of pharmaceutical preparations, formerly made by distilling with alcohol a crude drug containing some volatile and medicinally useful ingredient, but now frequently by direct solution in alcohol of this ingredient, such as a volatile oil or essence, previously obtained in separate form. Spirit of cinnamon is an example.

2) To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with up.

3) To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: generally with off, away, or other adverb of direction.

4) To treat with spirits.

5) According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body.

6) The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God.

7) Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural.

8) A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

9) The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to letter.

10) Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

11) A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper, especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading spirits of the movement were arrested.

12) A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

13) A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

14) A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties.

15) In old chemistry, a liquor obtained by distillation; often in the plural.

16) A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

17) A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.

18) An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter h.

19) The essence or active principle of anything.

20) In mod. German philos., the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.

21) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

22) Synonyms Life, Liveliness, etc. (see animation), force, resolution.

23) 4. Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.

24) Soul, Intellect, etc. (see mind); inner self, vital essence.

spiritual:

1) Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

2) Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.

3) Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

4) Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.

5) The spiritual nature: opposed to physical man.

6) Synonyms Spirited, etc. (see spirituous), immaterial.

7) A spiritual thing.

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spiritualism:

1) The state of being spiritual; spiritual character.

2) In philosophy, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to materialism.

3) The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief.

spiritualist:

1) One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

2) One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See spiritualism, 2.

3) One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called spiritist.

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spirituality:

1) Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

2) Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

3) The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

4) That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity; generally in the plural, and distinguished from temporalities: as, spiritualities of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).

spiritually:

1) In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.

2) As a spirit; ethereally.

3) In a spiritual sense.

spiritual-mindedness:

1) The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

spontaneity:

1) Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself.

2) In biology, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism.

spontaneous:

1) Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement.

2) Growing naturally, without previous human care.

3) Growing as native; indigenous.

4) In biology, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare spontaneity, 2.

5) Synonyms Willing, etc. (see voluntary), instinctive, unbidden.

spread:

1) In mathematics: A continuous or discontinuous connected aggregate, assemblage, or manifold of elements: thus, for instance, a two-spread may be considered as a surface with points or lines as elements.

2) In bacteriology, same as smear, 6.

3) A misère or grando, in any game of cards in which the single player's cards are placed face up on the table. See skat and boston.

4) The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the spread of knowledge.

5) The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing spread.

6) The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

7) Hence—4. See the quotation.

8) A stretch; an expanse.

9) Capacity for spreading or stretching.

10) That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party.

11) A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet.

12) The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.

13) A saddle.

14) Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.

15) In zoology, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent.

16) In mathematics, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way spread.

17) To scatter; disperse; rout.

18) To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying.

19) To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

20) To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

21) To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

22) To reach out: extend.

23) To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

24) To overspread; overlay the surface of.

25) Hence—9. To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to spread a table.

26) To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

27) To push apart: as, the weight of the train spread the rails.

28) Synonyms To scatter, circulate, publish.

29) To become scattered or distributed.

30) To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

31) To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

32) To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

33) To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

34) To be pushed apart, as the rails of a cartrack.

35) To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

36) Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

37) Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

38) Nautical, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment.

39) In cookery, a fowl split open down the back and broiled.

40) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle.

square:

1) In geometry, a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

2) A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a square of glass.

3) Specifically— In printing, a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements.

4) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-square.

5) A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union Square in New York; Lafayette Square in Washington; Trafalgar Square in London.

6) An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five squares further up-town.

7) An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles.

8) Hence A true measure, standard, or pattern.

9) In arithmetic and algebra, the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the square) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the square of 8, for 8 × 8 = 64; xor x × x is the square of x.

10) Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases on the square , out of square, etc.

11) A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form.

12) A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.

13) Level; equality: generally with the. See on the square , below.

14) In astrology, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See aspect, 7.

15) Opposition; enmity; quarrel, See square, intransitive verb, 2.

16) A part of a woman's dress

17) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

18) A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called word-square.

19) In bookbinding, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.

20) The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.

21) In flooring, roofing, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.

22) In heraldry, a bearing representing a carpenters' square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.

23) In organ-building, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.

24) On an equality; on equal terms.

25) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

26) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.

27) To mark with lines forming squares, as paper for mathematical use; mark off in squares. See coördinate paper.

28) Squarely; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person square on the head.

29) A strong iron frame to which the carriages of a spinning-mule are fastened and coupled, and in which is carried some of the mechanism for giving motion to the spindles and for building the cops.

30) The three to five (often four) leaf-like heart-shaped bracts surrounding the flower of the cotton plant, taken collectively. They are fringed or cut in different degrees in different species, of which they thus become distinctive.

31) Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral; as, a square room; a square figure.

32) Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with square corners.

33) Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a square apse or transept; a square (square-headed) window.

34) Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of square frame.

35) Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

36) Hence Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

37) Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts square; to be square with the world.

38) Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a square refusal; a square contradiction; a square issue.

39) Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

40) Hence Solid; substantial; satisfying.

41) Nautical, noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.

42) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

43) A dialectal form of squire.

44) To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to square a block; specifically (military), to form into a square.

45) To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

46) To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

47) In astrology, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

48) To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to square accounts.

49) To make angular; bring to an angular position.

50) In mathematics, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.

51) To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

52) To make “square” or “all right”; “fix”—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to square a subordinate before attempting a fraud.

53) To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to.

54) To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not square with mine.

55) To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

56) To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to square up; to square off.

57) To strut; swagger.

58) In golf, said of a game when both sides are all oven, neither being ahead.

59) Analogous to the side of a square, as in the phrase square root.

60) See degree.

stability:

1) Molecular stability, permanence of condition as regards the arrangement of the molecules: said of metals which, by repeated annealing, have been brought into a state in which further changes of dimensions or structure do not occur.

2) The state or property of being stable or firm; strength to stand and resist overthrow or change; stableness; firmness: as, the stability of a building, of a government, or of a system.

3) Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of fickleness and inconstancy.

4) Fixedness, as opposed to fluidity.

5) Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.

6) That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored.

7) Synonyms and

8) Immobility, permanence. See stable.

stacca:

1) A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

stack:

1) An obsolete or dialectal preterit of stick (and stick).

2) In gambling and banking games, twenty chips or counters.

3) A group of retorts set together in the furnace for the manufacture of coal-gas.

4) That part of a blast-furnace which extends from the boshes to the throat.

5) To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to stack grain.

6) To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.

7) A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

8) A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

9) A pile or group of other objects in orderly position.

10) A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.

11) A single chimney or passageway for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called smokestack. See cuts under passenger-engine and puddling-furnace.

12) A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea.

13) A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.

14) plural A large quantity; “lots”: as, stacks of money.

stadia:

1) A station temporarily occupied in surveying.

2) An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions.

3) In civil and topographical engineering, the method or the instruments by which what are called stadia measurements are made.

stadiometer:

1) A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station.

stadium:

1) A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances.

2) Hence A Greek course for foot-racos, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semicircular plan.

3) A stage; period; in medicine, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

4) In zoology, same as stage, 9.

5) In entomology, same as instar.

staff:

1) In building, plastering in portable sheets or slabs, prepared for nailing on a frame.

2) A stick or pole.

3) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

4) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare baton, club, mace.

5) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

6) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flagstaff; an ensign-staff; a jack-staff.

7) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

8) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

9) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-staff used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill.

10) In surveying, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See cross-staff, Jacob's-staff, and cut under leveling-staff.

11) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-staff. back-staff, cross-staff. See these words.

12) In ship-building, a measuring and spacing rule.

13) The stilt of a plow.

14) In surgery, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

15) In architecture, same as rudenture.

16) Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

17) A round of a ladder.

18) A body of assistants or executive officers.

19) A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of book.

20) A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

21) In musical notation, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones.

22) In heraldry, same as fissure,5.

23) Plaster of Paris mixed, in water, with some cement, glycerin, and dextrine: used as a building material.

Stagrite: None

standard:

1) Milit., a distinctive flag; an ensign.

2) In botany, same as banner, 5.

3) In ornithology: Same as vexillum.

4) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under Scmioptera and standard-bearer.

5) A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient.

6) To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

7) An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil.

8) In carpentry, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door.

9) In ship-building, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it.

10) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached.

11) In a vehicle: A support for the hammer-cloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under coach.

12) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally.

13) In horticulture: A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an espalier or a cordon.

14) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

15) A stand or frame; a horse.

16) A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

17) A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

18) The chief dish at a meal.

19) A suit; a set. Compare stand, n., 11.

20) One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

21) Standing; upright; specifically, in horticulture, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, standard roses.

22) A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standard of the United States is a troy pound. See pound, yard, meter.

23) In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

24) That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

25) A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified.

26) Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

27) In horticulture, a fruit-tree that grows to its normal size, that is, is not dwarfed; in Great Britain, a tree or other plant that is grown to a single trunk, in distinction from one that is grown in bush form.

28) In forestry, a tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, breast-high.

29) Same as stand, 13.

30) A wholesale unit of measurement for timber. A standard of pine timber is equal to 720 feet of 11 inches × 3 inches cross-section. Also, the standard sizes of planks, as St. Petersburg, Quebec, etc.

star:

1) To cut with radiating incisions: said with reference to a chronic ulcer which may be so cut through the base and edges in order to loosen up adhesions, and so promote healing.

2) A book-name for humming-birds of the genus Calothorax, Oreotrochilus, and related genera.

3) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

4) Hence— To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like.

5) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle.

6) To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation.

7) To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person.

8) To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.

9) To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically (theat), to appear as a star actor.

10) In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives.

11) An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See starchamber. Also spelled starr.

12) Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point.

13) Hence Destiny.

14) Anything which resembles a star.

15) Specifically— A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See insignia, and cuts under bath, garter, and Order of St. Michael (under order).

16) The asterisk (\*). See asterisk.

17) In pyrotechny, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star.

18) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

19) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

20) In zoology: A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds.

21) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster.

22) In a copper-plate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles.

23) Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

24) In heraldry, same as estoile.

25) In fortification, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called star-fort.

26) An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool.

27) See star-of-Bethlehem.

star-catalogue:

1) An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

star-cluster:

1) A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more.

star-drift:

1) A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See fixed star, under star.

star-map:

1) A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

state:

1) In biology: Figuratively, a community of colonial organisms, such as a hive of bees. A state, in which the bond of union is not organic but social, is contrasted by Haeckel with a cormus or cormidium, such as a siphonophore, in which the bond of union is organic.

2) An aggregation of cells which exhibits centralization, interdependence, divergent specialization, and division of labor.

3) Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the state of one's health; the state of the roads; a state of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory state of affaire.

4) Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

5) A class or order: same as estate, 9.

6) Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

7) Stateliness; dignity.

8) A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

9) A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

10) The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

11) Continuance of existence; stability.

12) Estate; income; possession.

13) The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

14) The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and state.

15) One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent.

16) plural [capitalized] The legislative body in the island of Jersey.

17) A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.

18) In engraving, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.

19) In botany, a form or phase of a particular plant.

20) The United States of America: as, he has sailed from Liverpool for the States.

21) Synonyms and See situation.

22) Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, state affairs; state policy; a state paper.

23) Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a state carriage.

24) Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to national: as, state rights; a state prison; state legislatures.

25) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.

26) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc.

27) To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to state a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

28) To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

29) To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to state an opinion; to state the particulars of a case.

30) In law, to aver or allege.

31) Synonyms Speak, Tell, etc. (see say), specify, set forth.

32) Stately.

static:

1) Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.

2) Same as statical.

3) In art criticism, monumental; stable; simply posed.

statical:

1) Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.

2) Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, statical pressure.

statics:

1) That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.

station:

1) A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity.

2) Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

3) Specifically— In medicine, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands.

4) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high station.

5) The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat station; an observing-station; the station of a sentinel; the several stations of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

6) The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See police station, under police.

7) The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the station to dinner.

8) The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with habitat (but habitat is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, station the condition under which it lives there).

9) In surveying: The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. A regular stopping-place.

10) Eccles.: In the early church, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist.

11) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.

12) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.

13) Situation; position.

14) Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

15) In mining, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.

16) Synonyms . See depot.

17) To assign a station or position to: as, to station troops on the right or left of an army; to station a sentinel on a rampart; to station one's self at a door.

18) In phytogeography, the spot at which a plant has been collected or a species has been observed to occur.

19) In the Meth. Ch., a single church supplied with a fixed pastor: distinguished from a circuit. See circuit, 9.

20) In zoology, the particular district or districts inhabited by a given group of animals. See area.

stationary:

1) Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time.

2) Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a stationary temperature.

3) A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

4) One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

statistical:

1) Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, statistical tables; statistical information.

statistics:

1) A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration.

2) The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.

steelyard:

1) A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm.

2) A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. Gildhalla Teutonicorum, ‘Gildhall of the Germans,’ where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves.

steganography:

1) The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography.

Steinerian: None

stellar:

1) Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, stellar worlds; stellar space; stellar regions.

stentorophonic:

1) Speaking or sounding very loud.

step:

1) To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to step forward; to step backward: to step up or down.

2) To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to step to a neighbor's house.

3) To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

4) To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

5) To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to step back to the England of Elizabeth.

6) To deviate from the right path; err.

7) To set; plant, as in stepping: as, step your foot on this thwart; he has never stepped foot in the city.

8) To measure by stepping: as, to step off the distance.

9) To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he stepped a stately galliard.

10) To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.

11) Nautical, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

12) In electricity, to raise or lower (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by means of transformers: see to step up and to step down.

13) In machinery: The radial distance on a cone or step-pulley of a machine between the belt-face on one diameter and the belt-face on the next larger or smaller. Twice the step is the difference in the diameters of the successive belt-surfaces. In England also called the fall.

14) In mathematics, a change of place without rotation.

15) A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

16) Hence In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

17) A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, steps cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone step (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a step of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the step of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

18) Specifically— plural A step-ladder. Also called pair of steps and set of steps.

19) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

20) The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.

21) An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.

22) Gradation; degree.

23) Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

24) Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

25) Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a step at the door.

26) A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash step; to take prompt steps to prevent something.

27) Nautical, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.

28) In carpentry, any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.

29) In much.: The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block.

30) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.

31) In music: Same as degree, whether of the scale or of the staff.

32) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard.

33) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress.

34) A prefix used in composition before father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, child, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

stere:

1) A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet.

2) A Middle English form of steer, steer, stir, stoor.

stereogram:

1) A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

stereographic:

1) Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an infinite plane, while preserving the angles.

stereographical:

1) Same as stereographic.

stereographically:

1) In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

stereography:

1) The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

stereometer:

1) An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.

2) An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

stereometric:

1) Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

stereometry:

1) The art of measuring volumes.

2) The metrical geometry of solids.

3) The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

stickle:

1) To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

2) To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

3) To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

4) To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

5) To hesitate.

6) To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

7) A sharp point; a prickle; a spine.

8) Steep; high; inaccessible.

9) High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

10) A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

11) A current below a waterfall.

stickler:

1) An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

2) An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a stickler for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

stone:

1) An imitation atone made up of red, yellow, blue, and green glass in small particles, which is cut in brilliant form and extensively sold by Armenian and Syrian dealers.

2) To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

3) To make like stone; harden.

4) To free from stones, as fruit.

5) To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to stone a well or a road.

6) In leather manufacturing, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

7) A piece of rock of small or moderate size.

8) The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to metal, wood, etc.

9) A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a grindstone; a hearthstone; an altar-stone.

10) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

11) A millstone.

12) Iu printing, an imposing-stone.

13) In glass manufacturing, a fiattening-stone.

14) A precious stone; a gem. See precious.

15) A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a hail-stone; a gall-stone; an ear-stone.

16) The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

17) A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries.

18) Synonyms and

19) See rock.

20) Made of stone: as, a stone house; a stone wall.

21) Made of stoneware: as, a stone jar; a stone mug.

stook:

1) A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves.

2) To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks.

3) To set up grain in stooks.

4) A shock of Indian corn.

straight:

1) To make straight; straighten.

2) Stretched; drawn out.

3) Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in geometry, lying, as a line, evenly between its points.

4) Without interruption or break; direct.

5) Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a straight tip.

6) Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man straight in all his dealings.

7) Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course.

8) Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite straight.

9) Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a straight Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).

10) Unmixed; undiluted; neat.

11) East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

12) In poker, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a straight hand; a straight flush.

13) The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the straight.

14) A straight part or direction: as, the straight of a piece of timber.

15) In poker, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

16) In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

17) At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

18) In geometry, a straight line.

19) In trap-shooting, a perfect score.

20) An obsolete spelling of strait.

strain:

1) In photography, said of a lens when an object is brought so near that the image appears distorted.

2) In agriculture and horticulture, a group of cultivated plants derived from a race which does not differ from the original race in visible taxonomic characters, but into which has been bred some intrinsic quality, such as a tendency to yield heavily, or a better adaptability to a certain environment. If a breeder by the careful selection of blue-stem wheat should produce a sort of blue-stem which differs from the original race only in the ability to give greater yields, it would be called a strain of blue-stem.

3) A name given in Ireland to long masses of half-molded peat before the latter is cut up into briquets for drying and subsequent burning. The peat is excavated from the bog, and by a machine is torn, comminuted, kneaded, and pressed, leaving the machine in continuous rods or bars (strains). On drying, the strains shrink to about half their size when wet.

4) Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal.

5) Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

6) Sort; kind; style.

7) Trace; streak.

8) The shoot of a tree.

9) The track of a deer.

10) To distrain.

11) To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

12) To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

13) To confine; restrain; imprison.

14) To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to strain every nerve to accomplish something.

15) To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

16) To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

17) To force; constrain.

18) To urge; press.

19) To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

20) To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to strain milk.

21) To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with out. See phrase under intransitive verb, below.

22) To force out by straining.

23) To deform, as a solid body or structure.

24) = Syn. 10. Bolt, Screen, etc. See sift.

25) To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

26) To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

27) To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

28) To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water straining through sand becomes pure.

29) Stretch; extent; pitch.

30) Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence.

31) Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

32) In mech., a definite change in the shape or size of a solid body setting up an elastic resistance, or stress, or exceeding the limit of elasticity.

33) A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.

34) A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.

35) Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song.

36) Tune; melody.

37) In a stricter sense, in music, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

38) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

39) Mood; disposition.

40) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.

strain-normal:

1) A normal of a homogeneous strain.

strain-type:

1) The type of a strain.

Stratonical: None

straw-color:

1) Straw-colored; stramineous.

2) An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

stream:

1) A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

2) A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the stream; the Gulf Stream.

3) A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

4) Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a stream of words; a stream of sand; a stream of people.

5) A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

6) A rift: so called by English anglers.

7) Synonyms and

8) Stream, Current, Eddy. All rivers and brooks are streams, and have currents. An eddy is a counter-current, a current contrary to the main direction.

9) To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See streaming, n., 2.

10) To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

11) To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, streaming eyes; a streaming umbrella.

12) To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

13) To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, streaming hair.

14) To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

15) To cause to float out; wave.

16) To stripe or ray. See streaming, a.

17) In mining, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See placer.

18) In dyeing, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye.

stress:

1) To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper.

2) In mech., to subject to a stress.

3) To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

4) In electricity, electromotive force; difference of potential; pressure: as, a stress of 2000 volts.

5) A stress in the direction opposite to the usual stress to which a piece in a structure is subjected. In this case the negative stress may be either tension or compression.

6) Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

7) In mech., an elastic force, whether in equilibrium with an external force or not; the force called into play by a strain.

8) Stretch; strain; effort.

9) Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

10) The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus.

11) Relatively to another stress, a stress orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress.

12) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress.

13) Synonyms Accent, etc. See emphasis.

14) Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch.

15) In law: The act of distraining; distress.

16) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

striction:

1) A drawing or pressing together.

stride:

1) A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

2) The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

3) To walk with long steps; step.

4) To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.

5) To pass over at a step: as, to stride a ditch.

6) To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

strike:

1) A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

2) A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.

3) A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.

4) A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

5) In metal-working, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.

6) The direction or run of a bed or member of a stratified formation, especially with reference to the points of the compass. See bearing, 12, and cut under dip.

7) An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels.

8) A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strick.

9) In sugar-making and -refining, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a strike; to run off a strike.

10) In base-ball: An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball.

11) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.

12) In American bowling, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called ten-strike. Compare spare, n., 2.

13) A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare lockout.

14) Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop.

15) Full measure; especially, in brewing, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first strike is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

16) In coining, the whole amount struck at one time.

17) In type-founding, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as unjustified matrix, or drive. See type-founding.

18) A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes.

19) Same as stick, 10.

20) In soap-making: The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete.

21) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.

22) The discovery of a vein of ore, especially of a paying one. See strike, v. t., 10.

23) To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

24) To flow; glide; run.

25) To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

26) To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

27) To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use run in preference to strike.

28) To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

29) To touch; glance; graze; impinge by appulse.

30) To run a ground or a shore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship struck at midnight.

31) To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to strike in the dark.

32) To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer strikes on the bell of a clock.

33) To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock strikes.

34) To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to strike for one's country.

35) To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to strike for higher pay or shorter hours of work.

36) To steal, as by pocket-picking.

37) To give the last plowing before the seed is sown.

38) To take root, as a slip of a plant.

39) To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.

40) To move with friction; grate; creak.

41) In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.

42) To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.

43) To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning.

44) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.

45) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt.

46) To begin; set about.

47) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

48) To arrive; come in; make for the shore: said of fish.

49) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self to in haste.

50) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as, to strike out for the shore.

51) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to strike out into an irregular course of life.

52) In base-ball, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.

53) To make acquaintance; become associated: with with.

54) To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to strike the beard or hair.

55) To pass lightly as in stroking.

56) To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to strike a bushel of wheat; a struck or striked as distinguished from a heaped measure.

57) To balance the accounts in.

58) To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to strike the topmasts; to strike a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to strike or lower anything below decks.

59) To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to strike a tent; to strike a scene on the stage of a theater.

60) To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.

61) To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

62) To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with away, out, off, etc.: as, to strike out an item in an account.

63) To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to strike oil; to strike ore; to strike the right path.

64) To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

65) To impress strongly: as, the spectacle struck him as a solemn one.

66) To appear to: as, how does it strike you?

67) To fall into; assume: as, to strike an attitude.

68) To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See to strike down, off, out, etc., below.

69) To attack; assail; set upon.

70) To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

71) To knock; dash: as, to strike one's foot against a stone.

72) To deal or inflict: with blow, stroke, or a similar word as object.

73) To produce by blows or strokes: as, to strike fire; to strike a light.

74) To cause to ignite by friction: as, to strike a match.

75) To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to strike a cask.

76) To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to strike money.

77) To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to strike one dumb.

78) To pierce; stab.

79) To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

80) To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to strike coin at the mint.

81) To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree strikes its roots deep.

82) To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock strikes twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with up.

83) To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to strike a bargain. [Compare the Latin fœdus ferire, to strike a treaty; also the phrase to strike hands.]

84) To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to strike work.

85) To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to strike a friend for fifty dollars.

86) To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see tally); hence, to unite; join.

87) To fight; fight out.

88) To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.

89) In carpentry, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.

90) To harpoon or bomb (a whale).

91) In angling, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist of the wrist.

92) To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.

93) In electroplating, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be struck as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.

94) In color-making and dyeing, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See color-striker.

95) In electric lighting, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.

96) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.

97) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.

98) To cancel; deduct: as, to strike off the interest of a debt.

99) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to strike off what is superfluous or injurious.

100) To print: as, to strike off a thousand copies of a book.

101) See def. 9.

102) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to strike out a new plan of finance.

103) In base-ball, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he struck out three men in succession.

104) To send up; give out.

105) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to strike up an acquaintance with somebody.

106) To crystallize: said of boiling sugar syrup.

107) In masonry, to regulate (a mortar joint) by removing with the trowel the superfluous mortar. A joint may be struck flush with the wall or at a certain angle.

108) To plant as a slip; to cause to strike in sense I., 16.

109) Of tobacco, to take down from the laths after curing: sometimes with down.

strob:

1) The angular velocity of one radian per second.

strobic:

1) Appearing to spin.

stroke:

1) To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

2) Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage.

3) To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

4) In masonry, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.

5) An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

6) In golf, any movement of the ball caused by the player, except as provided for in the rule, or any downward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball.

7) In function-theory, a directed sect in an assigned plane. Two strokes are equal when they are of equal lengths and drawn along parallel lines in the same sense.

8) A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in mech., one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the strokes of an oar; a stroke of a pen in writing; the strokes of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of stroke of a pendulum.

9) In rowing, specifically— The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the stroke for the race; the stroke was very rapid or exhausting.

10) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull stroke in a race.

11) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.

12) A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-strokes, curved strokes, or up-and-down strokes of a letter; fine or coarse strokes in an engraving. See cut under type.

13) A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

14) In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.

15) A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a stroke of the fist or of a sword; the strokes of a hammer; the stroke of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

16) A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a stroke of lightning; a stroke of paralysis (for which the word stroke is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians): the stroke of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

17) A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the strokes of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the stroke of twelve.

18) An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good stroke of business; he will not do a stroke of work; a bold stroke for liberty.

19) A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

20) A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

21) Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

22) Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

23) To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of.

24) An obsolete form of the preterit of strike.

Sturmian: None

stut:

1) A variant of stout.

2) To cut short; cause to cease.

3) To cease; stop.

4) To stutter.

5) To stagger.

style:

1) In textile-printing, the manner in which certain effects are produced. Thus, there are pigment styles, discharge styles, resist styles, steam-mordant styles, etc.

2) To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

3) To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

4) An obsolete spelling of stile.

5) A pillar; a column. See style.

6) The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See cut under sun-dial.

7) In botany, a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma.

8) An iron instrument, in the form of a bodkin tapering to a point at one end, used, in one of the methods of writing practised in ancient and medieval times, for scratching the letters into a waxed tablet, the other end being blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet; figuratively, any writing-instrument.

9) Something similar in form to the instrument above described, or in some respect suggestive of it.

10) Mode of expression in writing or speaking; characteristic diction; a particular method of expressing thought by selection or collocation of words, distinct in some respect from other methods, as determined by nationality, period, literary form, individuality, etc.; in an absolute sense, appropriate or suitable diction; conformity to an approved literary standard: as, the style of Shakspere or of Dickens; antiquated or modern style; didactic, poetic, or forensic style; a pedantic style; a nervous style; a cynical style.

11) Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything.

12) Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way: as, styles of rowing, riding, or walking; styles of acting, singing, or bowing.

13) Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion: as, to live in style; style of deportment or of dress.

14) Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance: as, a horse that shows style.

15) Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

16) In chronology, a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See calendar.

17) See the qualifying words.

18) Synonyms Diction, Phraseology, etc. (See diction.) Invention, Style, Amplification, in rhetoric. See invention.

19) Appellation, etc. See name.

20) An elongated cusp or projection, lying on the periphery of a tooth and derived from outgrowths of the cingulum: often termed pillar or buttress. According to location these cusps have distinctive names. See mesostyle, parastyle, etc. See also cut at tooth, 1.

style-curve:

1) A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author.

suasion:

1) The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase moral suasion.

subalternant:

1) In logic, universal, as opposed to particular.

2) A universal.

subalternate:

1) Successive; succeeding by turns.

2) Subordinate; subaltern; inferior.

3) In logic, a particular, as opposed to a universal.

subalternation:

1) The state of inferiority or subjection; the state of being subalternate; succession by turns.

2) In logic, an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it: as, every griffin breathes fire; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians do not admit the validity of this inference.

subconscious:

1) Partially or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to sub-consciousness.

2) Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

subconsciousness:

1) A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.

2) Mental processes conceived as taking place without consciousness.

subcontrariety:

1) In logic, the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

subcontrary:

1) Contrary in an inferior degree.

2) In logic, a subcontrary proposition.

subdecimal:

1) Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

subdeterminant:

1) In mathematics, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

subdivide:

1) To redivide after a first division.

2) To separate into subdivisions.

3) To become separated.

4) In physical geography, a subordinate divide, as one between small streams in contrast with one between river systems.

subdivision:

1) The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

2) A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in zoology and botany, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, subdivisions of a genus.

subdivisive:

1) Arising from subdivision.

subduce:

1) To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

2) To subtract arithmetically.

subduction:

1) The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing.

2) Arithmetical subtraction.

subduple:

1) Having the ratio of 1 to 2.

subduplicate:

1) In mathematics, expressed by the square root: as, the subduplicate ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots.

subequal:

1) Nearly equal.

2) Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

subfactorial:

1) One of a series of numbers calculated as follows.

subgroup:

1) Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with sub-, as subfamily or subgenus.

2) A mathematical group forming part of another group.

subimaginal:

1) Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect; pseudimaginal.

subingression:

1) The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

subinvariant:

1) Any rational integral function, ϕ, of the letters a, b, c, …, which satisfies the partial differential equation (aDb + 2bDc + 3cDd + …) ϕ = 0.

subjacent:

1) Lying under or below: in geology, applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.

2) Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

3) In algebra, following below the line of the main characters: as, a subjacent letter, as the n in mn.

4) In logic, the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion.

subject:

1) Placed or situated under or beneath.

2) Being under the power or dominion of another.

3) Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with to: as, a country subject to extreme heat or cold; a person subject to attacks of fever.

4) Hence Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with to: as, subject to your approval; subject to correction.

5) Submissive; obedient.

6) Synonyms Subordinate, subservient, inferior.

7) Apt, Likely, etc. See apt.

8) One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

9) A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

10) Specifically— A dead body used for dissection.

11) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

12) One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

13) That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a subject of discussion or negotiation; a subject for a sermon or a song; the subject of a story.

14) In grammar, that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made.

15) In logic, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied.

16) In metaphysics: A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

17) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere.

18) In music: In general, the theme or melodic phrase on which a work or movement is based, consisting of few or many tones variously combined and treated; a motive. When two or more principal subjects are used, they are often known as first, second, etc.

19) In contrapuntal works, the theme given out at the beginning, to which (in fugue and canon) the answer responds, and with which the counter-subject is combined which is taken as the basis for thematic development, for imitation, etc.

20) In the fine arts, the plan or general view chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; the scheme or idea of a work of art: as, a historical subject; a genre subject; a marine subject; a pastoral subject.

21) In decorative art, a pictorial representation of human figures or animals; a picture representing action and incident.

22) Synonyms Subject, Theme, Topic, Point, Thesis. The first three of these words are often popularly used as exactly synonymous. Daniel Webster puts within a few lines of each other the two following sentences: [If an American Thucydides should arise,] “may his theme not be a Peloponnesian war,” and [American history] “will furnish no topic for a Gibbon.” Yet, strictly in rhetoric, and more often in general use, subject is the broad word for anything written or spoken about, while theme is the word for the exact and generally narrower statement of the subject. A topic is a still narrower subject; there may be several interesting topics suggested under a single subject. A point is by its primary meaning the smallest possible subdivision under a subject. Thesis is a technical word for a subject which takes the form of an exact proposition or assertion which is to be proved: as, Luther fastened his ninety-five theses to the church-door. The paper in which the proof of a thesis is attempted is also called a thesis. A student's composition is often called a theme. The meaning of the other words is not extended to the written or spoken discourse. See proposition.

23) In geometry, the figure cut by the picture-plane.

24) In experimental psychology: The observer or reactor; the person upon whom an experiment is made.

25) More correctly, the person, normal or abnormal in mental condition, who is subjected to a mental test or an examination of mental efficiency.

26) To put, lay, or spread under; make subjacent.

27) To expose; make liable or obnoxious: with to: as, credulity subjects one to impositions.

28) To submit; make accountable, subservient, or the like; cause to undergo; expose, as in chemical or other operations: with to: as, to subject clay to a white heat.

29) To bring under power, dominion, or sway; subdue; subordinate.

30) To be or become subject.

subjective:

1) In grammar: In Eskimo, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive verb and the owner of an object. Also called transitive.

2) In other American languages, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive or intransitive verb: used in languages in which these two forms are identical. Also called agentialis.

3) Relating to or of the nature of a subject, as opposed to an object.

4) In literature and art, noting a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist: as, the subjective school of painting; also, relating to such individuality. The writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially subjective, while the novels of Scott are objective.

5) Relating to a subject in a political sense; submissive; obedient.

subjectively:

1) In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

subjectiveness:

1) The state of being subjective; subjectivity.

subjectivism:

1) The doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness.

2) The doctrine, sometimes termed relativism, that “man is the measure of things”—that is, that the truth is nothing but each man's settled opinion, there being no objective criterion of truth at all.

3) Same as subjectivity, 3.

subjectivist:

1) In metaphysics, one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of subjectivism.

2) Same as subjectivistic.

subjectivity:

1) The absence of objective reality: illusiveness; the character of arising within the mind, as, for example, the sensation of a color does.

2) The private, arbitrary, and limited element of self; that which is peculiar to an individual mind: as, the subjectivity of Byron or Shelley.

subjectless:

1) Having no subject or subjects.

subject-matter:

1) The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

subject-notion:

1) A concept or notion the subject of a judgment.

subject-object:

1) The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the object-object, or unknown real object.

subjicible:

1) Capable of being subjected.

2) Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

sublate:

1) To take or carry away; remove.

2) In logic, to deny: opposed to posit.

3) In Hegelian logic, to cancel by a subsequent movement.

sublation:

1) The act of taking or carrying away.

2) Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

sublative:

1) Tending to take away or deprive.

sublime:

1) High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.

2) High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent: said of persons.

3) Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, sublime scenery; sublime heroism.

4) Of lofty mien; elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

5) In anatomy, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to profound: as, the sublime flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).

6) Synonyms and Grand, Lofty, Sublime, majestic, stately. Grand founds its meanings on the idea of great size, lofty and sublime on that of height. Natural objects may be sublime without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the sublime is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the grand suggests both vastness and elevation. Lofty may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the sublime, sublime being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

7) That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article.

8) The grand, impressive, and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

9) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

10) To raise on high.

11) To sublimate.

12) To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize.

13) To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

14) To become exalted as by sublimation.

subliminal:

1) Subconscious; pertaining to the subliminal self or personality: as, a subliminal memory.

2) The subconscious; a supposed secondary self or consciousness below the level of the normal, waking life.

3) Below the threshold of sensation. In the following quotation a similar threshold of consciousness is supposed.

submultiple:

1) A number which divides another without a remainder, or is an aliquot part of it: thus, 7 is a submultiple of 56.

2) Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity an exact number of times: as, a submultiple number.

subnormal:

1) Less than normal: abnormal by defect or deficiency.

2) In mathematics, cut off by the normal.

3) That part of the axis of a bscissas of a curve which is intercepted between the normal and the ordinate.

subpolar:

1) Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.

2) Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

subrational:

1) Almost rational.

subrhomboidal:

1) Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

subsidiary:

1) Held ready to furnish assistance; held as a reserve.

2) Lending assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help; ancillary.

3) Furnishingsupplementary supplies: as, a subsidiary stream.

4) Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies: as, a subsidiary treaty.

5) One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant.

6) In music, a subordinate theme or subject, especially in an episode of an extended work.

subsist:

1) To remain; continue; abide; retain the existing state.

2) To have continued existence; exist.

3) To be maintained; be supported; live.

4) To inhere; have existence by means of something else.

5) To keep in existence.

6) To feed; maintain; support with provisions.

subsistence:

1) Real being; actual existence.

2) Continuance; continued existence.

3) That which exists or has real being.

4) The act or process of furnishing support to animal life, or that which is furnished; means of support; support; livelihood.

5) The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else: as. the subsistence of qualities in bodies.

6) Synonyms Sustenance, etc. See living.

subsistent:

1) Continuing to exist; having existence; subsisting.

2) Inherent.

substance:

1) To furnish with substance or property; enrich.

2) That which exists by itself, and in which accidents inhere; that which receives modifications, and is not itself a mode; that which corresponds, in the reality of things, to the subject in logic.

3) The real or essential part; the essence.

4) In theology, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

5) The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

6) The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as contradistinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

7) Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

8) Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body: specifically, a chemical species.

9) Wealth; means; good estate: as, a man of substance.

10) Importance.

11) The main part; the majority.

12) Synonyms Pith, gist, soul.

substantialism:

1) The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

substantialist:

1) One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

substantiality:

1) The character of being substantial, in any sense; the having of the function of a substance in upholding accidents.

2) Substance; essence.

substitute:

1) Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

2) A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; theatrical, an understudy; specifically (military), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

3) In calico-printing, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.

4) Synonyms Proxy, alternate.

5) In chem., to replace (an atom or group) in the molecule of a compound by another atom or group. See substituent.

6) To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

7) To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

subsume:

1) In logic, to state (a case) under a general rule; instance (an object or objects) as belonging to a class under consideration.

subsumption:

1) The act of subsuming; the act of mentioning as an instance of a rule or an example of a class; the act of including under something more general (and, in the strict use of the word, something already considered), as a particular under a universal, or a species under a genus.

2) That which is subsumed; the minor premise of a syllogism, when stated after the major premise.

subsurface:

1) Being or occurring below the surface.

2) A three-dimensional continuum in a space of five dimensions.

subtangent:

1) In analytical geometry, the part of the axis of abscissas of a curve cut off between the tangent and the ordinate.

subtent: None

subtense:

1) In geom., a line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an are; a line opposite to an angle spoken of.

subtract:

1) To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

2) Synonyms Subtract, Deduct. See deduct.

subtraction:

1) The act or operation of subtracting, or taking a part from a whole.

2) Specifically, in arithmetic and algebra, the taking of one number or quantity from another; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

3) In law, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another withdraws it or neglects to perform it.

4) Detraction.

subtractive:

1) Tending to subtract; having power to subtract.

2) In mathematics, having the minus sign (—).

subtrahend:

1) In mathematics, the number to be taken from another (which is called the minuend) in the operation of subtraction.

subtriple:

1) Containing a third or one of three parts: as, 3 is subtriple of 9; having the ratio 1:3.

subtriplicate:

1) In the ratio of the cube roots: thus, to is the subtriplicate ratio of a to b.

succedent:

1) A follower; a succeeder.

2) That which follows or results.

3) In astrology, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh.

succession:

1) A following of things in order; consecution; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

2) The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of enteringupon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of succession; also, a line of persons so succeeding.

3) Especially— The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

4) Eccles., the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See apostolic succession, under apostolic.

5) An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

6) In biology, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.

7) A person succeeding to rank, office, or the; like.

8) In music, same as progression (of parts) or as sequence, 5.

9) In psychology, suggestion; association.

10) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.

11) In phytogeography, the sequence of one plant-formation upon another on the same ground in response to changes in the conditions. Successions result from a great variety of causes, such as the gradual enrichment of soil, the accumulation of humus in peat-bogs, volcanic action, etc., or human agency, as in deforestation, cultivation, etc.

12) In horticulture and agriculture, a continuous yield of the same crop, secured by planting either the same variety at intervals or different varieties requiring different periods for maturing at the same time. See succession cane.

suggestedness:

1) The state of being suggested.

suggestibility:

1) Capability of being suggested.

2) A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenciveness and submissiveness; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

suggestible:

1) Capable of being suggested.

2) Having great suggestibility; credencive and submissive.

suggestio falsi:

1) An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

suggestion:

1) The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; prompting; also, especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

2) The action of an idea in bringing another idea to mind, either through the force of association or by virtue of the natural connection of the ideas.

3) Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested.

4) Indirect or hidden action.

5) In law, information without oath.

6) Synonyms Intimation, Insinuation, etc. See hint, transitive verb

suggestionism:

1) The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive, and that the so-called hypnotic trance is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

suggestionist:

1) A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

suggestive:

1) Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

2) Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

3) Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

suggestively:

1) In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

suggestiveness:

1) The state or character of being suggestive.

sulphur:

1) Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 31.98. An elementary substance which occurs in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor.

2) The supposed substance of lightning.

3) In zoology, one of many different pieridine butterflies: a yellow pierian.

4) Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, sulphur-bellied; sulphur-crested.

5) To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur;, sulphurate.

sum:

1) The highest point: the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

2) The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

3) The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the sum of 5 and 7 is 12; the sum of a and b is a + b.

4) Hence The whole number or quantity.

5) A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

6) An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

7) In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the sum of r is

8) or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of x, ϲ r = r / (r—1) + C, where C is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.

9) See -some.

10) An obsolete spelling of some.

11) To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by up.

12) To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with up: as, to sum up evidence; to sum up arguments.

13) In falconry, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

14) Hence To supply with full clothing.

15) In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See sum, n., 7.

16) To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with up.

sum-calculus:

1) That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

summation:

1) Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

summational:

1) Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations.

summative:

1) Additive; operating or acting by means of addition.

summit:

1) The highest point; the top; the apex.

2) The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

3) In mathematics: A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet.

4) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve.

5) In bivalves, the highest part of the shell; the region in which the hinge is situated.

summula:

1) A small tractate giving a compend of a part of a science.

summulist:

1) A commentator of the Summulæ Logicales of Petrus Hispanus.

summum bonum:

1) The chief or highest good.

sumption:

1) The act of taking or assuming.

2) The major premise of a syllogism, or modus ponens (which see, under modus).

sun-dial: None

superbipartient:

1) Exceeding by two thirds—that is, in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.

superbiquintal:

1) Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

supercelestial:

1) Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens.

2) More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

supercurve:

1) A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

superdeterminate:

1) Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.

superessential:

1) Super-substantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.

superfice:

1) Superficies; surface.

superficial:

1) Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a superficial color; a superficial resemblance.

2) Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

3) In anatomy, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.

4) Synonyms External, exterior, outer.

5) Slight, smattering, shallow.

superficiary:

1) Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface: superficial.

2) In law, situated on another's land.

3) In law, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

superficies:

1) A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

2) In civil law, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it.

superimaginary:

1) Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.

superindue:

1) To assume; put on.

superior:

1) More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the superior limb of the sun: opposed to inferior.

2) In anatomy and zoology, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with anterior, inferior, and posterior.

3) In botany: Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is superior when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is superior when from being adnate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top.

4) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called posterior.

5) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle.

6) Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a superior officer; a superior degree of nobility.

7) Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in mathematics, greater.

8) Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with to: as, a man superior to revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without to: as, he smiled with a superior air.

9) In logic, less in comprehension; loss determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

10) Synonyms Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

11) One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

12) Specifically The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

13) In Scots law, one who or whoso predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the vassal, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called feu-duty) or perform certain services.

14) In printing, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, x, a; so back, back, and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary.

super-line: None

superlinear:

1) In mathematics, a determinant.

superlunar:

1) Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.

supernatural:

1) A supernatural being; a deity.

2) Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

3) Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

4) Synonyms Supernatural, Miraculous, Preternatural, Superhuman, Unnatural, Extra-natural. That which is supernatural is above nature; that which is preternatural or extra-natural is outside of nature; that which is unnatural is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. Supernatural is freely applicable to persons: as, supernatural visitants; preternatural sometimes; unnatural only in another sense. Supernatural is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract supernatural is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by extra-natural or miraculous.

5) The raising of the dead to life would be miraculous, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overruling some law or laws of nature. Preternatural is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is superhuman is above the nature or powers of man. Superhuman is often used by hyperbole to note that which is very remarkable in man: as, he exhibited superhuman strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

6) That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

supernormal:

1) Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal.

superordination:

1) The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

2) In logic, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

superorganic:

1) Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, “the interdependence of organic and superorganic life,”

2) Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

superosculate:

1) To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to superosculate it.

superparticular:

1) In the ratio of a number to the next lower number.

superparticularity:

1) The state of being superparticular.

superpartient:

1) In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units.

superphosphate:

1) A trade-name of superphosphate of lime.

2) A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

3) A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

superphysical:

1) Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

superposable:

1) Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains.

superposition:

1) The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

2) In botany, same as anteposition, 2.

3) Specifically, in geology, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition.

4) In geometry, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent.

5) In the early church, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast.

superquadriquintal:

1) Same as superquadripartient.

superquadripartient:

1) Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

supersensible:

1) Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of external perception; supersensual: applied either to that which is physical but of such a nature as not to be perceptible by any normal sense, or to that which is spiritual and so not an object of any possible sense.

supersensory:

1) Supersensual.

supersensual:

1) Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

supersensuous:

1) Supersensible; supersensual.

2) Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous.

superstruct:

1) To build or erect upon something.

supersubstantial:

1) More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek ἐπιούσιος (‘daily’ in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate supersubstantialis.

2) [Tr. Gr. ὑπερούσιος.] Superessential; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

supersurface:

1) A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

supertelluric:

1) Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

supertripartient:

1) In the ratio of 7 to 4.

supertriquartal:

1) Same as supertripartient.

supplement:

1) In algebra, the supplement of any multiplicative combination Em of the reference elements e1, e2 … en and of the m th order is that multiplicative combination En–m of the (n–m)th order which contains those reference elements omitted from Em multiplied in such succession that (EmEn–m) = 1. The supplement of Em is denoted by | Em.

2) An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

3) Store; supply.

4) In trigonometry, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle.

5) Synonyms Appendix, Supplement. An appendix contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a supplement contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.

6) To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

supplemental:

1) Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.

supplementary:

1) Same as supplemental.

2) Especially, in anatomy and zoology, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supernumerary; extra: as, a supplementary digit (a sixth finger or toe).

supplete:

1) To supplement.

suppletive:

1) Supplying; suppletory.

suppletory:

1) Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

2) An oath in supplement. See supplement.

3) That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

supplial:

1) The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

2) That which supplies the place of something else.

suppliance:

1) The act of a suppliant; supplication.

2) The act of supplying or bestowing.

3) That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

suppliance:

1) The act of a suppliant; supplication.

2) The act of supplying or bestowing.

3) That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

suppliant:

1) Supplementary.

2) Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

3) Expressive of humble supplication.

4) A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

supplicantly:

1) In a supplicating manner.

supplicat:

1) In English universities, a petition: particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

supplicate:

1) To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to supplicate a blessing.

2) To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to supplicate the throne of grace.

3) Synonyms Request, Beg, etc. See ask, and list under solicit.

4) To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

supplicatingly:

1) In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

supplication:

1) The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

2) Petition; earnest or humble request.

3) In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.

4) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations).

5) Synonyms and Suit, Entreaty, etc. See prayer.

supplicator:

1) One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant.

supplier:

1) One who or that which supplies.

supply:

1) To furnish with what is wanted; afford or furnish a sufficiency for; make provision for; satisfy; provide: with with before that which is provided: as, to supply the poor with clothing.

2) To serve instead of; take the place of; repair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; specifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

3) To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

4) To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

5) The act of supplying what is wanted.

6) That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

7) In political economics, the amount or quantity of any commodity that is on the market and is available for purchase.

8) plural Necessaries collected and held for distribution and use; stores: as, the army was cut off from its supplies.

9) plural A grant of money provided by a national legislature to meet the expenses of government.

10) Additional troops; reinforcements; succors.

11) A person who temporarily takes the place of another; a substitute; specifically, a clergyman who officiates in a vacant charge, or in the temporary absence of the pastor.

12) the engineer corps, to furnish portable military bridges, pontoons, intrenching-tools, torpedoes, and torpedo-supplies;

13) the quartermaster's department, which furnishes clothing, fuel, forage, quarters, transportation, and camp and garrison equipage;

14) the subsistence department, which furnishes the provisions; and

15) the medical department, which provides medicines, medical and hospital stores, etc.

suppose:

1) Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

2) To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

3) To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences.

4) To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

5) To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

6) To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another.

7) To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

supposition:

1) The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a proposition on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

2) The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

3) In logic, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class.

4) Substitution.

5) See the adjectives.

suppositionless:

1) Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.

suppositive:

1) Supposed; including or implying supposition.

2) A conditional or continuative conjunction, as if, granted, provided.

suppositum:

1) That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under suppositality.

suppress:

1) To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

2) To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to suppress a groan.

3) To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal; withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to suppress evidence; to suppress a letter; to suppress an article or a poem.

4) To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

5) To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to suppress a diarrhea or a hemorrhage.

supputate:

1) To reckon; compute: as, to supputate time or distance.

supputuation: None

suppute:

1) To reckon; compute; impute.

supra-entity:

1) A superessential being.

supramundane:

1) In neoplatonic philos., belonging to the ideal and above the sensible world; belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural: opposed to immundane.

supreme:

1) Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

2) Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, supreme love or wisdom; a supreme hour; supreme baseness.

3) Last.

4) Synonyms and Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. Supreme is much stronger than any of these.

5) The highest point. [Rare.]

6) The chief; the superior.

7) [capitalized] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

surd:

1) Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

2) That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?).

3) In mathematics, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers: as, a surd expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.

4) In phonetics, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant: toneless: specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.

5) Meaningless; senseless.

6) In mathematics, a quantity not expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers, as √ 2, or the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter.

7) In phonetics, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as p, f, s, t, k, as opposed to b, v, z, d, g, which are sonants or vocals.

8) To render dim or soft; mute.

9) Containing or involving a surd : thus [1 + ½] ½ is a surd expression but not a surd, since 1 + ½ is not a rational expression.

10) In mathematics: An indicated root whose value is irrational, but whose radicand is rational, as ½. A surd is quadratic, cubic, of order n, according as its exponent is ½, ⅓, 1/n;.

surdesolid:

1) Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

surface:

1) The bounding or limiting parts of a body; the parts of a body which are immediately adjacent to another body or to empty space (or the air); superficies; outside: distinguished as a physical surface.

2) The boundary between two solid spaces not adjacent to a third: distinguished as a mathematical surface.

3) Outward or external appearance: what appears on a slight view or without examination.

4) In fortification, that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged and the angle of the nearest bastion.

5) A centrosurface.

6) A special case of the above, with four conical points. Generally distinguished as Dupin's cyclide.

7) where ϕ = 0 is a primitive surface.

8) An elassoidal surface (which see, above): an ordinary use, but not quite accurate.

9) A surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a right line.

10) The surface often originally, and better, called the Roman surface [discovered by Jacob Steiner (1796-1863), undoubtedly the greatest of all geometricians], being a quartic surface of the third class, having three double lines. In its symmetrical form its appearance is thus described: Take a tetrahedron, and inscribe in each face a circle. There will be, of course, two circles touching at the mid-point of each edge of the tetrahedron; each circle will contain, on its circumference, at angular distances of 120°, three mid-points; and the lines joining these with the center of the tetrahedron, produced beyond the center, meet the opposite edges … joining the mid-points. … Now truncate the tetrahedron by planes parallel to the faces, so as to reduce the altitudes, each to three fourths of the original value; and from the center of each new face round off symmetrically up to the adjacent three circles; and within each circle scoop down to the center of the tetrahedron, the bounding surface of the excavation passing through [that is, containing] the three right lines, and the sections by planes parallel to the face being in the neighborhood of the face nearly circular, but, as they approach the center, assuming a trigoidal form, and being close to the center an indefinitely small equilateral triangle. We have thus the surface, consisting of four lobes united only by the lines through the mid-points of opposite edges—these lines being consequently nodal lines, the mid-points being pinch-points of the surface, and the faces singular planes, each touching the surface along the inscribed circle. (Cayley, Proceedings London Math. Soc., V. 14.)

11) More generally, a surface generated by a curve the plane of which moves in any way so that every line in it remains parallel to itself.

12) Synonyms Superficies, Exterior, etc. See outside.

13) Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere: as, mere surface politeness or loyalty.

14) To put a surface (of a particular kind) on, or give a (certain) surface to; specifically, to give a fine or even surface to; make plain or smooth.

survey:

1) To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

2) To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

3) To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to survey a building to determine its value, etc.

4) To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See surveying.

5) To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

6) To see; perceive; observe.

7) [caps.] The former name of the United States governmental bureau having charge of the national hydrographic and geodetic work. Now officially called the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

8) A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

9) A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a survey of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a survey of roads and bridges; a survey of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

10) In insurance, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.

11) The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See surveying, and ordnance survey (under ordnance).

12) A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives.

13) A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

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12) A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives.

13) A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

surveying:

1) The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

susceptibility:

1) The state or character of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

2) Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kind; sensibility: often in the plural.

3) Specifically, a special tendency to experience emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

4) In medicine, an unusual predisposition toward infection or the attacks of infectious disease.

5) In electricity, the ratio of the magnetization produced in a specimen of iron, or other material, to the magnetizing force.

susceptive:

1) Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

suttle:

1) An obsolete spelling of subtle.

2) To peddle; act as sutler.

3) Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret.

sweep:

1) To move or pass along with a swift waving or surging movement: as, the wind sweeps along the plain; pass with overwhelming force or violence, especially over a surface: as, a sweeping flood.

2) To pass with pomp, as if with trailing garments: sometimes with an indefinite it.

3) To move with a long reach; move with a prolonged sliding or trailing motion: as, a sweeping stroke.

4) To pass systematically over a surface in search of something; especially, to move the line of vision in such a way as to search every part of a given angular area: a modification of the transitive use II., 5.

5) To pass over a surface with a broom or besom; clean up: as, a servant engaged to sweep and scrub.

6) To swing or slat the flukes from side to side, as a whale when wounded or attacked.

7) To move, drive, or carry forward or away by overwhelming force or violence; remove or gather up by a long brushing stroke: literally or figuratively: as, the wind sweeps the snow from the tops of the hills; a flood sweeps away a bridge or a house.

8) To carry with a long swinging or dragging movement; trail pompously.

9) To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

10) To move over or along: as, the wind swept the surface of the sea.

11) To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to sweep the heavens with a telescope.

12) To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to sweep a floor or a chimney.

13) To rid as by sweeping; clear.

14) To draw or drag something over: as, to sweep the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor.

15) To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.

16) To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

17) The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

18) The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long sweep of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the sweep of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

19) Specifically— The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its sweep.

20) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the sweep of an epidemic.

21) A turn, bend, or curve.

22) A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

23) A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in astronomy, the act of sweeping (see sweep, v. i., 4); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

24) In ship-building, any are of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers.

25) Nautical, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also swape.

26) A metal frame on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels.

27) An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista.

28) A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also swipe, swape.

29) In loam-molding, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded.

30) A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.

31) In card-playing: In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all.

32) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.

33) Same as sweepstakes.

34) plural The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

35) One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

36) See the quotation.

37) A light one-horse plow-stock equipped with a sweep blade, used in working cotton, etc.

38) A plow-shovel designed to destroy weeds and stir the surface of the soil between rows. It is of a triangular form. somewhat bent back at the sides, often expanded into wings (wing-sweep), sometimes to a breadth of 30 inches. The wings may be adjustable.

39) In thermodynamics, any change in a material system, not in equilibrium, which brings it spontaneously into equilibrium; an irreversible process. Also called a sweeping process.

40) To form (a mold which has the profile made by a surface of revolution) by causing the profile, reproduced on the edge of a board, to revolve or sweep around an axis. See sweep, n., 11.

sweet:

1) To make sweet; sweeten.

2) Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be sweet.

3) In mech., smooth; done without appearance of effort; easy; well-lubricated: as, a sweet run; a sweet cut.

4) In mining, free from deleterious gases.

5) Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh, natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

6) Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

7) Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a sweet singer; a sweet song.

8) Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

9) Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

10) Gracious; kind; amiable: as, sweet manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as. sweet sir.

11) Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

12) Fresh; not salt or salted.

13) Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, sweet meat.

14) In archery, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under sweetness.

15) Synonyms Luscious, sugary, honeyed.

16) Redolent, balmy.

17) Dulcet.

18) Engaging, winning, lovely.

19) Lovable.

20) The quality of being sweet; sweetness.

21) Something sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural.

22) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of sweets for the children.

23) Sweet dishes served at table, as puddings, tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of sweets preceded fruit and coffee.

24) Home-made fermented or unfermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

25) That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume.

26) Something pleasing or grateful to the mind, heart, or desires: as, the sweets of domestic life; the sweets of office.

27) One who is dear to another; a darling: a word of endearment.

Swiss:

1) Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.

2) An imitation of this, made by machinery, which has to a great extent superseded the real needlework.

3) A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland, a republic of Europe, surrounded by France, Italy, and the Austrian and German empires.

4) A hireling soldier; more loosely, a hireling of any kind; a Switzer (which see).

syllogism:

1) A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted.

2) Deductive or explicatory reasoning as opposed to induction and hypothesis: a use of the term which has been common since Aristotle.

3) See the adjectives.

syllogistic:

1) Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; of the form of reasoning by syllogisms: as, syllogistic arguments or reasoning.

2) The art of reasoning by syllogism; formal logic, so far as it deals with syllogism. Compare dialectic, n.

syllogistical:

1) Same as syllogistic.

syllogistically:

1) In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

syllogization:

1) A reasoning by syllogisms. Also spelled syllogisation.

syllogize:

1) To reason by syllogisms.

2) To reason together or in harmony.

3) To deduce consequences from by syllogism.

4) Also spelled syllogise.

syllogizer:

1) One who syllogizes, or reasons by syllogisms. Also spelled syllogiser.

symbol:

1) A contribution to a common meal or entertainment; share; lot; portion.

2) In crystallography, the symbol of a face is the mathematical expression defining its position with reference to the assumed crystallographic axes. The symbols of Weiss (1818) consist of the in tercepts on the axes written out in full, as a : nb:mc for the general case, the fundamental axial values being designated by a and b (lateral), and c (vertical): thus a:b: ∞ cand a : b :3c are special examples. The Naumann symbols (1830) are adapted from those of Weiss; the expression is abbreviated, the order is inverted, and certain distinguishing signs are added. For the examples given, Naumann's symbols are: general case, m Pn (also mPñ. mPn, etc) or mOn (for the isometric system); further ∞ . The Dana symbols (1850) are those of Naumann further abbreviated, as m-n (m-ñ, m-n etc), etc. In the Millerian system, now generally adopted (introduced by W H. Miller of Cambridge in 1852). the symbol consists of three indexes, which are either whole numbers or zero. For the general case, the symbol is hkl and the relation of the indexes h, k, and l to the axial intercepts is given by the full expression this last can be derived from the symbol ot Weiss if the coefficients are reduced to fractions having unity as their numerators. The Miller symbols for the special examples given above are 320, 321. Bravais (1866) suggested extending the Millerian system to hexagonal forms referred to four crystallographic axes; hence the Bravais-Miller symbols have theform (general), , , etc. When the indexes are included in brackets or parentheses, as [321], (321), this expression is generally understood to be the symbol of the form — that is, to include all the faces which belong to it; thus the orthorhombic form (321) or (321) includes the eight faces , : here as always in the Millerian system negative values are indicated by a sign placed over the index. The zone-symbol, from which the common relation of the indexes for all forns lying in the zone is deduced, is similar to that of a crystal form but is usually inclosed in square brackets: thus the zone-symbol [11ī] means that for every face in the given zone the zonal equation h + k = l holds good.—Identity symbol. See identity.

3) To symbolize.

4) An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type: as, the lion is the symbol of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

5) A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc.

6) That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office; an object or a figure typifying an individuality; an attribute: as, a trident is the symbol of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, a mirror or an apple of Venus.

7) In theology, a summary of religious doctrine accepted as an authoritative and official statement of the belief of the Christian church or of one of its denominations; a Christian creed.

8) In mathematics, an algebraical sign of any object or operation. See notation, 2.

9) In numismatics, a small device in the field of a coin.

symbolic:

1) Of or pertaining to symbolism, 4.

2) Of or pertaining to symbols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as a symbol; representative: as, the figure of an eye is symbolic of sight and knowledge.

3) In grammar, formal; relational; connective: sometimes noting words having a formal or relational value.

4) In mathematics, dealing with symbols of operation.

5) Same as symbolics.

symbolical:

1) Same as symbolic.

symmetral:

1) Commensurable; symmetrical.

2) Pertaining to symmetry.

symmetral:

1) Commensurable; symmetrical.

2) Pertaining to symmetry.

symmetric:

1) Same as symmetrical.

symmetrical:

1) In organic chemistry, noting compounds which contain atoms or groups at equal relative intervals in the molecule: thus, for example, chlorobenzene, which has the formula and ethylene chlorid, ClCH2.CH2C1, are both symmetrical compounds.

2) Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; harmonious: as, a symmetrical building; his form was very symmetrical.

3) Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetral plane, upon one continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is symmetrical with the left.

4) In a weakened sense, in zoology, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.

5) Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.

6) Specifically, in botany, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as isomerous, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare regular, a., 7.

symmetroid:

1) A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation Δ = 0, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coördinates.

symmetry:

1) In moderu crystallography crystals are not only referred to certain systems (see crystallography) according to the relative lengths and inclinations of their assumed axes, but they are also further divided into classes, or groups, according to the kind and number of symmetry elements they possess.

2) In Radial series, the Major Symmetry is built up by radial divisions of the first kind, producing segments whose adjacent parts are homologous, and related to each other as images.

3) Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form.

4) The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element of geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its image in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry.

5) The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane: but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called symmetry.

6) Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

7) In biology: In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See symmetrical, 3.

8) In zoölogy and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body.

sympiesometer:

1) An instrument for measuring the pressure of a current.

2) A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas.

sympolar:

1) Polar to one another.

symptosis:

1) Progressive emaciation.

2) The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci.

3) A line which is the common chord of two conics.

synacral:

1) Having, as faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

synaugeia:

1) The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

syncategorematic:

1) In logic, noting or relating to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs and prepositions.

2) In logic, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or a preposition.

syncategorematically:

1) In the manner of an adverb or a preposition.

synchronous:

1) Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

2) In electricity, in step with the alternations of the current.

synclastic:

1) Having the curvatures of all normal sections similarly directed: noting a curved surface so characterized, as that of a ball: opposed to anticlastic.

syncopate:

1) To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as exemplified in Gloster for Gloucester.

2) In music, to affect by syncopation.

synechiology:

1) In Herbartian philosophy, the metaphysical and epistemological doctrine of space and time.

2) The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation.

3) The theory of continuity.

4) Also synechology.

synetic: None

synod:

1) An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council.

2) Specifically In Presbyterian churches, the court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly (as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church.

3) A meeting, convention, or council.

4) In astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

5) In the Reformed Dutch Church and in the Reformed German Church of the United States, a body composed of clerical and lay representatives from the classes, having complete supervision of the church and acting as the highest judicatory.

6) In the Lutheran Ch., the district council, composed of all the ministers and one lay representative from each congregation in the district

7) In the Reformed German Ch., a delegated body of ministers and elders from adjacent classes, subject to the general synod.

syntatic: None

synteresis:

1) In medicine, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.

2) Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

syntheme:

1) A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.

synthesis:

1) A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of analysis.

2) Specifically— In grammar, the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See synthetic, 2.

3) In surgery, an operation by which divided parts are united.

4) In chem., the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of analysis, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts: as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by synthesis.

5) In acoustics, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.

6) See the adjectives.

7) In Rom, antiq., a short garment, not known by any representations, worn instead of the toga at the Saturnalia and commonly at banquets.

8) In chem., the union of two compound bodies to form a more complex one.

synthetic:

1) Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis: as, the synthetic method of reasoning, as opposed to the analytical.

2) In grammar, characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is analytic.

3) In biology, of a general or comprehensive type of structure; combining in one organism characters which are to be specialized in several different organisms in the course of evolution; generalized, not specialized; undifferentiated.

4) In chem., noting a substance made by artificial means, in the laboratory, in contradistinction to one produced without human agency, as in vegetables and animals. Thus indigo is produced from certain plants and may also be made artificially, or synthetically, from naphthalene.

5) In pictorial composition, noting an arrangement which tells a story or explains a situation.

syntractrix:

1) The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.

syntypic:

1) Belonging to the same type.

syntypicism:

1) The character of being syntypic.

syntypous:

1) Same as syntypic.

syrrhizoristic:

1) Serving to determine the effective intercalations of the real roots of two functions lying between any assigned limits.

system:

1) Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a system of canals for irrigation; a system of pulleys; a system of railroads; a mountain system; hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar system; the system of Jupiter and his satellites.

2) A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a system of philosophy; a system of government; a system of education; a system of divinity; a system of botany or of chemistry; a system of railroading: often equivalent to method.

3) The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.

4) Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no system in one's business or study.

5) In astronomy, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic system; the Copernican system; a system of the universe, or of the world.

6) In the fine arts, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.

7) In Byzantine music, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser intervals, as an octave or a tetrachord.

8) In medieval and modern music, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale.

9) In modern musical notation, two or more staffs braced together for concerted music.

10) In ancient prosody, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron.

11) In biology: An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues.

12) Hence— In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function.

13) Hence— In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the system; to have one's system out of order.

14) In ascidiology, the cœnobium of those compound tunicates which have a common cloaca, as the Botryllidæ.

15) One of the larger divisions of the geological series: as, the Devonian system; the Silurian system.

16) In natural history: In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coördination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological system; a physiological system.

17) In the concrete, any zoölogical or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial system of plants; Cuvier's system of classification; the quinarian system.

18) See the qualifying words.

syzygant:

1) In algebra: The left-hand side of a syzygy.

2) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantic which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically.

3) An irreducible form of degree κ which becomes reducible when multiplied by αλ. Called the (κ + λ)ic syzygant.

syzygetic:

1) Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.

syzygial:

1) Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, syzygeal.

2) Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

syzygy:

1) In astronomy, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.

2) In ancient prosody, a group or combination of two feet.

3) In algebra, a linear function in the variables. See syzygetic.

4) In zoology, the conjunction of two organs or organisms by close adhesion and partial concrescence, without loss of their identity; also, the thing so formed, or the resulting conformation; a syzygium: a term variously applied.

tabula:

1) In Roman antiquity, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

2) In anatomy and zoology, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities.

3) Eccles., same as frontal, 5 .

tabular:

1) Having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

2) Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also tabellary.

3) Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, tabular right ascension.

tac-locus:

1) The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

tacnode:

1) A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

tacnode-cusp: None

tact:

1) A touching; touch.

2) The sense of touch.

3) Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

4) In music, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

Tag: None

talent:

1) To ondow with talents.

2) An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times.

3) Money; wealth; property in general.

4) Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase ‘a wealth of golden hair’); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. ‘golden tresses’).

5) A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

6) Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with genius. See genius, 5.

7) Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the talent of the country is enlisted in the cause.

8) A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

9) Disposition; inclination; will; desire.

10) Synonyms Abilities, Gifts, Parts, etc. See genius.

11) An obsolete or dialectal variant of talon.

tang:

1) Same as tenrec.

2) A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another.

3) The sting of an insect or a reptile.

4) A dagger.

5) In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from flowing under the mold in the casting-box. Also called tail-piece.

6) Sound; tone; ring; especially, a twang, or sharp sound.

7) A kind of seaweed; tangle. See tangle.

8) To ring; twang; cause to sound loudly: as, to tang a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a twang.

9) To affect in some way by a twanging sound: as, to tang bees (to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle).

10) To ring; twang; sound loudly.

11) A strong taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

12) A specific flavor or quality; a characteristic property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tincture.

13) To furnish with a tang, or with something resembling one.

14) To tie.

15) To sting.

16) A fish belonging to the family Teuthididæ, Teuthis hepatus, of the West Indian fauna.

tangency:

1) The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called taction.

tangent:

1) To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

2) One of the keys or finger-levers of the hurdy-gurdy.

3) In railroading, a straight piece of track beginning and ending at a curve.

4) Touching; in geometry, touching at a single point: as, a tangent line; curves tangent to each other.

5) In geometry: A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under consecutive) of a curve or surface.

6) The length cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the line of abscissas and the point of tangency.

7) In trigonometry, a function of an angle, being the ratio of the length of one leg of a right triangle to that of the other, the angle opposite the first leg being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function.

8) In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the strings, and produce tones.

9) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve.

tangental:

1) Same as tangential.

tangential:

1) In geology, specifically applied to strains in the earth's crust which are applied in a direction tangential to its surface.

2) Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent.

3) Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go.

4) In the geom. of plane cubic curves, the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential or the point of tangency.

tangentiality:

1) The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent.

tantipartite:

1) Having n sets of n facients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.

tantity:

1) The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to quantity.

tarantulated:

1) Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

tare:

1) In com., a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them.

2) In chem., an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and placed beside it during the operation. The tare serves to detect or compensate for any change in the weight of the other vessel.

3) Eager; brisk.

4) A plant of the genus Vicia, otherwise known as vetch; most often the common vetch, V. sativa, an annual or biennial herb widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant.

5) To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of tare.

6) An obsolete or archaic preterit of tear.

7) The weight of a motor-vehicle without its load of cargo or passengers; also, the weight of the vehicle empty, without its fuel-supply or necessary equipment.

8) A small silver coin formerly current in India.

tasimetric:

1) Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter.

taurus: None

tautobayrd: None

tautochrone:

1) In mathematics, a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property for a constant force with no resistance.

tautochronism:

1) The characteristic property of the tautochrone.

tautochronous:

1) Pertaining to or of the nature of a tautochrone; isochronous.

tawny:

1) Of a dark- or dull-yellowish color; tan-colored; fawn-colored; buff. In actual use the word notes many shades of color, from pale ocher to swarthy brown, and distinctively qualifies the names of various animals. The lion is of about an average tawny color.

2) Tawny color.

3) The bullfinch, Pyrrhula vulgaris: so called from the coloration of the female. See tonnihood, and cut under bullfinch.

4) In heraldry, same as tenné.

5) To make tawny; tan.

teal:

1) A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A long teal in Pembrokeshire is about eight bushels.

2) A small fresh-water duck, of the subfamily Anatinæ and genus Querquedula (or Nettion).

3) The blue-winged teal.

4) The act of cajoling or wheedling.

telekinesis:

1) Movement of or motion in an object, animate or inanimate, produced without contact with the body producing the motion. See the quotation under telekinetic.

telekinetic:

1) Of the nature of or pertaining to telekinesis.

telemeter:

1) An instrument for determining distances in surveying, in artillery practice, etc.

2) An apparatus for recording electrically at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument.

teleologic:

1) Teleological.

2) The science of final causes.

teleological:

1) Of, pertaining to, or relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes; pertaining to or of the nature of a design or purpose.

teleologically:

1) With reference to or as regards teleology; on teleological grounds; by or with reference to purpose or design.

teleologism:

1) Teleology; also, the acceptance of teleology, or belief in that doctrine.

teleologist:

1) One who maintains the doctrine of or studies final causes. Compare ætiologist.

teleology:

1) The doctrine of final causes; the theory of tendency to an end.

teleophobia:

1) That disposition of mind which results in great unwillingness to admit that things tend toward definite ends, or that anything in nature is determined by anything not yet in existence. See dysteleology.

Telescopium:

1) A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Also Telescope.

telestic:

1) Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish.

temporary:

1) Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent.

2) Contemporary; of the period.

ten:

1) Abbreviation for tenuto.

2) An abbreviation of tenor.

3) Ten times.

4) Being the sum of nine and one; one more than nine; twice five: a cardinal numeral.

5) [Ten is often used indefinitely for many.

6) The sum of nine and one, or of five and five.

7) A figure or symbol denoting that number of units or objects, as 10, or X, or x.

8) A playing-card with ten spots.

9) Ten o'clock in the morning or evening: as, I was to be there at ten.

10) A certain weight of coal used in the coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, England, for reckoning the royalty fo be paid by the lessee to the lessor. It varies between 48 and 50 tons.

tender:

1) An offer for acceptance.

2) Specifically In law, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; especially, the production and offer to pay or deliver the very thing requirable by a contract.

3) An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work or to supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate, or to purchase something at a specified price.

4) Something tendered or offered.

5) To offer; make offer of; present for acceptance: as, to tender one a complimentary dinner; to tender one's resignation.

6) To offer in payment or satisfaction of some demand or obligation: as, to tender the (exact) amount of rent due.

7) To show; present to view.

8) To make a tender or offer; especially, to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates and under conditions specified, or to execute certain work: as, to tender for the dredging of a harbor.

9) One who tends; one who attends to, supervises, or takes care of something; a nurse: as, a machine-tender; a bartender.

10) Nautical, a vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, orders, etc.

11) A boat or ship accompanying fishing- or whaling-vessels; a lighter.

12) In railroading, a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, etc. See cuts under passenger-engine and snow-plow.

13) A small reservoir attached to a mop or scrubber, to hold a supply of water. The flow is controlled by a valve operated by a spring.

14) Thin; slender; attenuated; fine: literally or figuratively.

15) Of fine or delicate quality; delicate; fine; soft: as, a tender glow of color.

16) Soft; thin; watery.

17) Delicate to the touch, or yielding readily to the action of a cutting instrument or to a blow; not tough or hard; especially, soft and easily masticated: as, tender meat.

18) Soft; impressible; susceptible; sensitive; compassionate; easily touched, affected, or influenced: as, a tender heart.

19) Expressing sensitive feeling; expressing the gentle emotions, as love or pity, especially the former; kindly; loving; affectionate; fond.

20) Delicate in constitution, consistency, texture, etc.; fragile; easily injured, broken, or bruised.

21) Delicate as regards health; weakly.

22) Very sensitive to impression; very susceptible of any sensation or emotion; easily pained.

23) Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

24) Fresh; immature; feeble; young and inexperienced.

25) Precious; dear.

26) Careful; solicitous; considerate; watchful; concerned; unwilling to pain or injure; scrupulous: with of or over.

27) Delicate; ticklish; apt to give pain if inconsiderately or roughly dealt with or referred to; requiring careful handling so as not to annoy or give pain: as, a tender subject.

28) Quick; keen; sharp.

29) Of ships, apt to lean over under sail; tender-sided: same as crank, 1.

30) Yielding to a small force; sensitive.

31) A tender regard; fondness; affection; regard.

32) To regard or treat with compassion, solicitude, fondness, or care; cherish; hence, to hold dear; value; esteem.

33) To make tender, in any sense.

tension:

1) To make tense; give the right degree of tension to; draw out; strain.

2) The act of stretching, straining, or making tense; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the condition of being bent or strained.

3) In mech., stress, or the force by which a bar, rod, string, or the like is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion.

4) In physics. a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they tend to return to their former condition; elastic force.

5) In statical elect., the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges, as in a condenser; hence, the same as surface-density (the amount of electricity at any point of the surface of a charged conductor); more commonly used, in dynamical electricity, to mean about the same as difference of potential: thus, a current of high tension is popularly a current of high electromotive force.

6) Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

7) A strained state of any kind: as, political tension; social tension.

8) An attachment to a sewing-machine for regulating the strain of the thread.

9) In phytogeography, same as tension-line.

tensional:

1) Of or pertaining to tension; of the nature of tension.

tensor:

1) In anatomy, one of several muscles which tighten a part, or make it tense, or put it upon the stretch: differing from an extensor in not changing the relative position or direction of the axis of the part: opposed to laxator.

2) In mathematics, the modulus of a quaternion; the ratio in which it stretches the length of a vector.

3) In anatomy, noting certain muscles whose function is to render fasciæ or other structures tense.

term:

1) A bound; a boundary; limit; the extremity of anything, or that which limits its extent; a confine; end; termination; completion.

2) In geometry, the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent: as, the terms of a line are points, the terms of a superficies are lines, and the terms of a solid are superficies. See also def. 9.

3) Outcome; final issue.

4) A figure of Terminus, the god of boundaries; a terminal figure. See terminus, 3.

5) In ship-building, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail, and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Also called term-piece.

6) A space or period of time to which limits have been set; the time or period through which something runs its course, or lasts or is intended to last: as, he was engaged for a term of five years; his term of office has expired.

7) Specifically— In universities, colleges, and schools, one of certain stated periods during which instruction is regularly given to students or pupils. At the University of Cambridge, England, there arc three terms in the university year—namely, Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At the University of Oxford there are four terms—namely, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. In American universities and colleges there are usually three terms, beginning in September, January, and April, and called first, second, and third, or fall, winter, and spring terms respectively.

8) In law, the period during which a court of justice may-hold its sessions from day to day for the trial of causes; a part of the year in which the justices of the superior common-law courts of general jurisdiction hold sessions of the courts, as distinguished from vacations, during which, on religious and business grounds, attendance at the courts cannot be required from parties or witnesses. The importance of the distinction between term time and vacation, in both American and English law, is in the fact that for the just protection of the public a court can only exist and exercise its powers within the time as well as at the place prescribed by law; and, while many ministerial acts, such as the bringing of actions, and the course of pleading, the entry of judgment, the issue of process, etc., can be carried on in the clerk's office upon any secular day, actual sessions of the court itself can only be held during term time. In England, before the present judicature act, the law terms were four in number—namely, Hilary term (compare Hilarymas), beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity term, from the 22d of May to the 12th of June; and Michaelmas term, from the 2d to the 26th of November. These have now been superseded as terms for the administration of justice by “sittings,” bearing similar names. For the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex the Hilary sittings extend from the 11th of January to the Wednesday before Easter, the Easter sittings from the Tuesday after Easter week to the Friday before Whitsunday, the Trinity sittings from the Tuesday after Whitsun week to the 8th of August, and the Michaelmas sittings from the 2d of November to the 21st of December.

9) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period: called more fully term of years, term for years.

10) The period of time for which such an estate is held.

11) In Scots law, a certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.

12) An appointed or set time.

13) Specifically— A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called terms, or more commonly quarter-days, and which are appointed for the settling of rents—namely, Lady day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; and Christmas, December 25th. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2d; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; and Martinmas, November 11th. In Scotland houses are let from May 28th for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, May 15th, and Martinmas, November 11th, and these days are most commonly known as terms.

14) The day, occurring half-yearly, on which farm and domestic servants in Great Britain receive their wages or enter upon a new period of service.

15) The menstrual period of women.

16) In mathematics: The antecedent or consequent of a ratio.

17) In algebra, a part of an expression joined to the rest by the sign of addition, or by that of subtraction considered as adding a negative quantity.

18) In logic, a name, especially the subject or predicate of a proposition; also, a name connected with another name by a relation; a correlative.

19) Hence A word or phrase expressive of a definite conception, as distinguished from a mere particle or syncategorematic word; a word or phrase particularly definite and explicit; especially, a word or phrase used in a recognized and definite meaning in some branch of science.

20) plural Propositions stated and offered for acceptance; conditions; stipulations: as, the terms of a treaty; hence, sometimes, conditions as regards price, rates, or charge: as, board and lodging on reasonable terms; on one's own terms; lowest terms offered.

21) plural Relative position; relation; footing: with on or upon: as, to be on good or bad terms with a person.

22) plural State; situation; circumstances; conditions.

23) [Shakspere uses terms often in a loose, periphrastical way: as, “To keep the terms of my honour precise.” M. W. of W., ii. 2. 22 (that is, all that concerns my honor); “In terms of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye” (that is, with respect to the choice). In other cases it is used in the sense of ‘point.’ ‘particular feature,’ ‘peculiarity’: as, “All terms of pity,” All's Well, ii. 3. 173.]

24) In astrology, a part of a zodiacal sign in which a planet is slightly dignified; an essential dignity.

25) In modes of: a common misuse as applied to modes of thought (properly, a term is opposed to an idea).

26) To name; call; denominate; designate.

terminal:

1) Of, pertaining to, or forming the terminus or termination of something; forming a boundary or extreme limit; pertaining to a term (see term, 1 and 2): as, a terminal pillar; the terminal edge of a polyhedron; the terminal facilities of a railway.

2) In botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating: as, a terminal peduncle, flower, or spike.

3) In logic, constituted by or relating to a term.

4) Occurring in every term; representing a term.

5) In anatomy and zoology, ending a set or series of like parts; apical: as, the middle sacral artery is the terminal branch of the abdominal aorta; the last coccygeal bone is the terminal one of the coccyx; a terminal mark or spine; the terminal joint of an antenna. See cuts under Colaspis and Erotylus.

6) That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in electricity, the clampingscrew at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit.

7) In crystallography, the plane or planes which form the extremity of a crystal.

8) A charge made by a railway for the use of its termini or stations, or for the handling of freight at stations.

9) A terminus, as of a railroad.

terminism:

1) In logic, the doctrine of William of Occam, who seeks to reduce all logical problems to questions of language.

2) In theology, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist:

1) An upholder of the doctrine of terminism, in either sense.

terminus:

1) A boundary; a limit; a stone, post, or other mark used to indicate the boundary of a property.

2) [capitalized] In Roman mythology, the god of boundaries; the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks.

3) A bust or figure of the upper part of the human body, terminating in a plain block of rectangular form; a half-statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of, the square pillar which serves as its pedestal.

4) Termination; limit; goal; end.

5) The extreme station at either end of a railway, or important section of a railway.

6) The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point.

terrae filius: None

tertian:

1) Occurring every second day: as, a tertian fever.

2) A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return after a period of two days, or on the third day, reckoning both days of consecutive occurrence; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

3) In organ-building, a stop consisting of a tierce and a larigot combined.

4) A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun.

5) A curve of the third order.

tertium quid:

1) Something neither mind nor matter; especially, an idea regarded as not a mere modification of the mind nor a purely external thing in itself.

2) Hence Something mediating between essentially opposite things.

tessarace:

1) A tetrahedral summit.

tessarescaedecahedron: None

tetragon:

1) In geometry, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; a quadrilateral.

2) In astrology, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth part of a circle; quartile aspect; square.

tetragonal:

1) In geometry, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

2) In botany and zoology, four-angled; having four longitudinal angles.

3) Square; quartile.

tetragonism:

1) The quadrature of any curve.

tetragram:

1) A word of four letters.

2) In geometry, a figure formed by four right lines.

3) In geometry: A system of four straights with their six fans.

tetrahedral:

1) Pertaining to a tetrahedron.

2) In crystallography: Having the form of the regular tetrahedron.

3) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs: as, tetrahedral hemihedrism (see hemihedrism).

tetrahedro id: None

tetrahedron:

1) A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially, the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles.

tetrahexahedral:

1) Having the form of a tetrahexahedron. Also tetrakishexahedral.

tetrahexahedron:

1) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube.

tetralemma:

1) A dilemma in which four different possibilities are considered.

tetrastigm:

1) A figure formed by four points in a plane with their six connecting right lines.

tetratop:

1) The four-dimensional angular space inclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space.

Thalia:

1) In Greek myth, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life.

2) The twenty-third planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1852.

3) In zoology: A genus of salps, giving name to the Thaliæ or Thaliacea: same as Salpa, 1.

4) A genus of coleopterous insects.

thalweg:

1) A line upon a topographical surface which is a natural watercourse, having everywhere the direction of greatest slope, and distinguished by having the lines of straight horizontal projection which cut it at right angles on the upper sides of the curves of equal elevation to which they are tangent.

thaumatography:

1) A description of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumaturge:

1) A worker of miracles; a wonder-worker; one who deals in wonders or (alleged) supernatural works.

thaumatirgic: None

theatrical:

1) Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers: as, theatrical performances; theatrical gestures.

2) Calculated for display; extravagant; showy; pretentious: as, a theatrical flourish.

3) Artificial; affected; assumed.

4) plural All that pertains to a dramatic performance; also, a dramatic performance itself: applied usually to amateur performances; as, to engage in private theatricals (a dramatic performance in a private house).

5) A professional actor.

Theban: None

thema:

1) A thesis.

2) Same as theme, 8.

3) In logic, an object of thought—namely, a term, proposition, or argument. Also theme.

thematic:

1) Of or relating to a theme of discourse.

2) In music, pertaining to themes or subjects of composition, or consisting of such themes and their development: as, thematic treatment or thematic composition in general.

3) In philology, relating to or belonging to a theme or stem.

4) That part of logic which treats of themata, or objects of thought.

theme:

1) A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion.

2) That which is said or thought on a given topic.

3) Question; subject; matter.

4) A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; a brief essay; a school composition; a thesis.

5) In philology, the part of a noun or verb to which inflectional endings are added; stem; base.

6) In music, same as subject. The term is sometimes extended to a short melody from which a set of variations is developed.

7) That by which a thing is done; an instrument; a means.

8) A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia. Also thema.

9) In logic, same as thema, 3.

10) In astrology, a figure of nativity.

theocrasy:

1) In anc. philos., the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.

2) A mixture of the worship of different gods.

theodicy:

1) An exposition of the theory of divine Providence with a view to the vindication of the attributes, particularly of the holiness and justice, of God, in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, largely exists.

theodolite:

1) A surveying-instrument for measuring horizontal angles upon a graduated circle.

theorem:

1) To reduce to or formulate as a theorem.

2) A universal demonstrable proposition.

3) In geometry, a demonstrable theoretical proposition.

4) The proposition that the velocity of a liquid flowing from a reservoir is equal to what it would have if it were to fall freely from the level in the reservoir; or, more generally, if p is the pressure, p the density, V the potential of the forces, q the resultant velocity, A a certain quantity constant along a streamline, then

5) given by Daniel Bernoulli (1700–82) in 1738.

6) The generalized multiplication theorem of determinants (1812).

7) given by the eminent English mathematician George Boole (1815–64).

8) The proposition that in the impact of inelastic bodies vis viva is always lost.

9) The proposition that in explosions vis viva is always gained. These theorems are all due to the eminent mathematician General L. N. M. Carnot (1753–1823), who published in 1803 and and in 1786.

10) The proposition that the ratio of the maximum mechanical effect to the whole heat expended in an expansive engine is a function solely of the two temperatures at which the heat is received and emitted: given in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832): often called Carnot's principle.

11) given by John Casey in 1866.

12) The proposition that if the order of a group is divisible by a prime number, then it contains a group of the order of that prime. The extension of this—that if the order of a group is divisible by a power of a prime, it contains a group whose order is that power—is called Cauchy and Sylow's theorem, or simply Sylow's theorem, because proved by the Norwegian L. Sylow in 1872.

13) The rule for the development of determinants according to binary products of a row and a column.

14) The false proposition that the sum of a convergent series whose terms are all continuous functions of a variable is itself continuous.

15) Certain other theorems are often referred to as Cauchy's, with or without further specification. All these propositions are due to the extraordinary French analyst, Baron A. L. Cauchy (1789–1857).

16) given by E. Cesaro in 1885. It is an extension of Ceva's theorem.

17) given by B. P. E. Clapeyron (1799–1868): otherwise called the theorem of three moments.

18) given by L. Crocchi in 1880.

19) given by Morgan W. Crofton in 1868. Certain symbolic expansions and a proposition in least squares are also so termed.

20) Same as De Moivre's property of the circle (which see, under circle).

21) A certain proposition in probabilities. All these are by Abraham De Moivre (1667–1754).

22) The proposition that if two triangles ABC and A′ B′ C′ are so placed that the three straight lines through corresponding vertices meet in a point, then also the three points of intersection of corresponding sides (produced if necessary) lie in one straight line, and conversely. Both were discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593–1662).

23) named from G. Dostor, by whom it was given in 1870. Certain corollaries from this in regard to the ellipse and hyperbola are also known as Dostor's theorems.

24) so that in a synclastic surface ρ1 and ρ2 are the maximum and minimum radii of curvature, but in an anticlastic surface, where they have opposite signs, they are the two minima radii.

25) The proposition that in every polyhedron (but it is not true for one which enwraps the center more than once) the number of edges increased by two equals the sum of the numbers of faces and of summits.

26) One of a variety of theorems sometimes referred to as Euler's, with or without further specification; as, the theorem that (xd/dx + yd/dy)r f(x, y) = n f(x, y); the theorem, relating to the circle, called by Euler and others Fermat's geometrical theorem; the theorem on the law of formation of the approximations to a continued fraction; the theorem of the 2, 4, 8, and 16 squares; the theorem relating to the decomposition of a number into four positive cubes. All the above (except that of Fermat) are due to Leonhard Euler (1707–831.

27) One of a number of arithmetical propositions which Fermat, owing to pressure of circumstances, could only jot down upon the margin of books or elsewhere, and the proofs of which remained unknown for the most part during two centuries, and which are still only partially understood—especially the following, called the last theorem of Fermat: the equation x + y = z, where n is an odd prime, has no solution in integers.

28) The proposition that, if from the extremities A and B of the diameter of a circle lines AD and BE be drawn at right angles to the diameter, on the same side of it, each equal to the straight line AI or BI from A or B to the middle point of the are of the semicircle, and if through any point C in the circumference, on either side of the diameter AB, lines DCF, ECG be drawn from D and E to cut AB (produced if necessary) in F and G, then AG + BF = AB: distinguished as Fermat's geometrical theorem. This is shown in the figure by arcs from A as a center through G and from B as a center through F meeting at H on the circle.

29) The proposition that light travels along the quickest path.

30) given in 1820 by Sir J. F. W. Herschel (1792–1872).

31) The proposition that forced vibrations follow the period of the exciting cause.

32) given by the Rev. Hamnet Holditch (born 1800).

33) The proposition that an equilibrium ellipsoid may have three unequal axes.

34) One of a variety of other propositions relating to the transformation of Laplace's equation, to the partial determinants of an adjunct system, to infinite series whose exponents are contained in two quadratic forms, to Hamilton's equations, to distance-correspondences for quadric surfaces, etc. All are named from their author, K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51).

35) The proposition that the order of a group is divisible by that of every group it contains: also called the fundamental theorem of substitutions. Both by, J. L. Lagrange (1736–1813).

36) A proposition relating to the apparent curvature of the geocentric path of a comet. Both are named from their author, J. H. Lambert (1728–77).

37) where the modulus of x is comprised between R and R′ : given by P. A. Laurent (1813–54).

38) is equal to the same after development of (Du + Dv) by the binomial theorem, where Du denotes differentiation as if u were constant, and Dv differentiation as if u were constant.

39) given by S. A. J. Lhuilier (1750–1840).

40) a monodromic function fz can always be found having for critical points α0, α1, … αn, etc., and such that

41) φn being a function for which αn is not a critical point: given by G. Mittag-Leffler.

42) The proposition that the three diagonals of a quadrilateral circumscribed about a circle are all bisected by one diameter of the circle.

43) One of the two propositions that the surface of a solid of revolution is equal to the product of the perimeter of the generating plane figure by the length of the path described by the center of gravity, and that the volume of such a solid is equal to the area of the plane figure multiplied by the same length of path. Various other theorems contained in the collection of the Greek mathematician Pappus, of the third century, are sometimes called by his name.

44) A certain proposition concerning uniform functions connected by an algebraic relation.

45) The proposition that a quantity of the form R = √u + v cannot differ from αu + βv by more than R tan ½ε where α = cos (θ + ε)/cos ½ε, β = sin (θ + ε)/cos ½ε, ε = ½(Θ—θ), tan Θ ⟩ u/v ⟩ tan θ. Both were given by General J. V. Poncelet (1788–l877).

46) The proposition that if a point be taken on each of the edges of any tetrahedron and a sphere be described through each vertex and the points assumed on the three adjacent edges, the four spheres will meet in a point: given by Samuel Roberts in 1881.

47) where α, β, etc., are all the prime numbers one greater than the double of divisors of n: given in 1840 by K. G. C. von Staudt (1798–1867).

48) given by James Stirling (1696–1770).

49) The proposition that every quaternary cubic is the sum of the cubes of five linear forms.

50) The proposition that if λ1, λ2, etc., are the latent roots of a matrix m, then

51) given by the great algebraist J. J. Sylvester (born 1814).

52) given by H. M. L. Tanner in 1879.

53) where d represents the differential of the function u.

54) named after the discoverer, John Wallis (1616–1703).

55) where v is the velocity, r the radius vector of the point whose mass is m and its coördinates x, y, z, while X, Y, Z are the components of the force, f the force, and ⟩ the distance of two particles: given in 1872 by A. J. F. Yvon-Villarceau (1813–83). It much resembles the theorem of the virial.

56) Synonyms See inference.

theorematic:

1) Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems: as, theorematic truth.

theorematical:

1) Same as theorematic.

theorematist:

1) One who forms theorems.

theoremic:

1) Theorematic.

theoretic:

1) Same as theoretical.

2) Same as theoretics.

theoretical:

1) Having the object of knowledge (θεωρητόν) as its end; concerned with knowledge only, not with accomplishing anything or producing anything; purely scientific; speculative.

2) Dealing with or making deductions from imperfect theory, and not correctly indicating the real facts as presenting themselves in experience.

3) In Kantian terminology, having reference to what is or is not true, as opposed to practical, or having reference to what ought or may innocently be done or left undone.

4) In chem., indicating the analytical values or other properties which should be obtained from a compound provided the correct conception (theory) of its composition has been formed.

theoretically:

1) In a theoretic manner; in or by theory; from a theoretical point of view; speculatively: opposed to practically.

theoretician:

1) A theorist; a theorizer; one who is expert in the theory of a science or art.

theoretics:

1) The speculative parts of a science.

theoric:

1) Of or pertaining to public spectacles, etc.

2) Making deductions from theory, especially from imperfect theory; theorizing. Also theorical.

3) Theory; speculation; that which is theoretical.

4) A treatise or part of a treatise containing scientific explanation of phenomena.

theorist:

1) One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculatist. It is often used with the implication of a lack of practical capacity.

theorization:

1) The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation. Also spelled theorisation.

theorize:

1) To form a theory or theories; form opinions solely by theory; speculate. Also spelled theorise.

theorizer:

1) A theorist. Also spelled theoriser.

theorizing:

1) The act or process of forming a theory or theories; speculation.

2) Speculative.

theorizing:

1) The act or process of forming a theory or theories; speculation.

2) Speculative.

theory:

1) Contemplation.

2) Perception or consideration of the relations of the parts of an ideal construction, which is supposed to render completely or in some measure intelligible a fact or thing which it resembles or to which it is analogous; also, the ideal construction itself.

3) An intelligible conception or account of how something has been brought about or should be done.

4) Plan or system; scheme; method.

5) In mathematics, a series of results belonging to one subject and going far toward giving a unitary and luminous view of that subject: as, the theory of functions.

6) Specifically, in music, the science of composition, as distinguished from practice, the art of performance.

7) At this point we may again for a moment turn aside to consider the so-called Conscious Automaton Theory.

theosophist:

1) One who professes to possess divine illumination; a believer in theosophy.

theosophy:

1) Knowledge of things divine; a philosophy based upon a claim of special insight into the divine nature, or a special divine revelation.

thermodynamics:

1) The general mathematical doctrine of the relations of heat and elasticity, or of temperature, volume, pressure, and mechanical work.

thesis:

1) The formulation in advance of a proposition to be proved; a position; a proposition which one advances and offers to maintain by argument against objections.

2) Hence An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor.

3) A theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.

4) A premise assumed and not proved, although not self-evident; either a postulate or a definition.

5) The consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

6) In musical rhythmics, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat. See rhythm.

7) In prosody: Originally, and in more correct recent usage, that part of a foot which receives the ictus, or metrical stress.

8) In prevalent modern usage, the metrically unaccented part of a foot. See arsis, 1.

9) In ancient rhetoric, a general question, not limited to special persons and circumstances: opposed to a hypothesis, or question which is so limited.

10) In rhetoric, the part of a sentence preceding and correlated to the antithesis.

11) Synonyms Topic, Point, etc. See subject.

theta:

1) A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to the English th in thin, etc.

2) A sort of complication of an exponential function, being expressed by a series from n =—∞ to n = + ∞ of terms the logarithm of each of which is na + 2 na. A theta function of several variables, x1, x2, … xn, is Σ exp. (φ + Σmxn xn), where φ is a quadratic function of the constants m1, m2, … mn.

3) A function which occurs in probabilities, and is expressed by the integral fe—tdt.

4) As used in formulæ of mathematics and engineering, theta (θ) usually denotes:

5) the entropy, or thermodynamic function or factor by which the absolute temperature is to be multiplied to indicate an amount of heat energy.

6) The angle, in angular measure, or at the center, through which a radius vector has swept from a zero position, or through which a line has swept in a rotation.

think:

1) To judge; say to one's self mentally; form as a judgment or conception.

2) To form a mental image of; imagine: often equivalent to recollect; recall; consider.

3) To cognize; apprehend; grasp intellectually.

4) To judge problematically; form a conception of (something) in the mind and recognize it as possibly true, without decidedly assenting to it as such.

5) To purpose; intend; mean; contemplate; have in mind (to do): usually followed by an infinitive clause as the object.

6) To hold as a belief or opinion; opine; believe; consider.

7) To feel: as, to think scorn.

8) To modify (an immediate object of cognition) at will; operate on by thought (in a specified way).

9) To devise; plan; project.

10) To solve by process of thought: as, to think out a chess problem.

11) To exercise the intellect, as in apprehension, judgment, or inference; exercise the cognitive faculties in any way not involving outward observation, or the passive reception of ideas from other minds.

12) To imagine: followed by of or on.

13) To attend (on); fasten the mind (on): followed by of.

14) To entertain a sentiment or opinion (in a specified way): with of: as, to think highly of a person's abilities.

15) To have a (specified) feeling (for); be affected (toward); especially, to have a liking or fondness: followed by of.

16) To think the time long; become weary or impatient, especially in waiting for something.

17) Synonyms To contemplate, reason.

18) To seem; appear: with indirect object (dative).

19) To seem good.

20) A thinking; thought.

third:

1) In golf, a handicap allowance equivalent to one stroke at every third hole; an allowance of six strokes in eighteen holes.

2) Thread.

3) To work at or treat a third time: as, to third turnips (that is, to hoe them a third time).

4) Next after the second: an ordinal numeral.

5) Being one of three equal subdivisions: as, the third part of anything.

6) One of three equal parts into which a unit or total may be divided.

7) plural In English and American law, the third part of the husband's personal property, which goes to the widow absolutely in the case of his dying intestate leaving a child or descendant, given (with various qualifications) by the common law and by modern statutes.

8) The sixtieth of a second of time or arc.

9) In music: A tone on the third degree above or below a given tone; the next tone but one in a diatonic series.

10) The interval between any tone and a tone on the third degree above or below it.

11) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined.

12) In a scale, the third tone from the bottom; the mediant: solmizated mi.

13) In base-ball, same as third base. See baseball, 1.

thirdendeal:

1) The third part of anything; specifically, a tertian, as the third part of a tun.

2) A liquid measure containing three pints.

thirteenth:

1) Next after the twelfth: an ordinal numeral.

2) Constituting any one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

3) One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

4) In early English law, a thirteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

5) In music, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and six degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound sixth.

thirtieth:

1) Next after the twenty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

2) Constituting any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

3) Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

4) In early English law, a thirtieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

thirteen:

1) Being three more than ten; consisting of one more than twelve: a cardinal numeral.

2) The number which consists of the sum of twelve and one, or of ten and three.

3) A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii.

4) A silver shilling worth 13 pence, current in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century.

Thomism:

1) The doctrine of the followers of Thomas Aquinas, an eminent theologian of the thirteenth century (died 1274).

thought:

1) The act or the product of thinking.

2) The condition or state of a person during such mental action.

3) A synonym of cognition in the common threefold division of modes of consciousness: from the fact that thought, as above described, embraces every cognitive process except sensation, which is a mode of consciousness more allied to volition than to other kinds of cognition.

4) The objective element of the intellectual product.

5) A judgment or mental proposition, in which form the concept always appears.

6) An argument, inference, or process of reasoning, by which process the concept is always produced.

7) A concept, considered as something which, under the influence of experience and mental action, has a development of its own, more or less independent of individual caprices, and that in the life of an individual, and in history: as, the gradual development of Greek thought.

8) The subjective element of intellectual activity; thinking.

9) The understanding; intellect.

10) An intention; a design; a purpose; also, a half-formed determination or expectation with reference to future action: with of: as, I have some thought of going to Europe.

11) plural A particular frame of mind; a mood or temper.

12) Doubt; perplexity.

13) Care; trouble; anxiety; grief.

14) A slight degree; a fraction; a trifle; a little: used in the adverbial phrase a thought: as, a thought too small.

15) A rower's seat; a thwart.

16) Preterit and past participle of think.

17) Preterit of think.

thought-reader:

1) A mind-reader.

thought-transfer:

1) Same as telepathy.

thousandth:

1) Last in order of a series of a thousand; next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

2) Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

3) One of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

thrave:

1) A sheaf; a handful.

2) Specifically Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field, forming two stooks, or shocks of twelve sheaves each.

3) The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a considerable number.

threave:

1) See thrave.

three:

1) Being the sum of two and one; being one more than two: a cardinal numeral.

2) The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.

3) A number the sum of two and one.

4) A symbol representing three units, as 3, III, or iii.

5) A playing-card bearing three spots or pips.

three-dimensional:

1) Same as tridimensional.

threefold:

1) In a threefold manner; trebly; thrice: often used in an intensive way, with the sense of ‘much’ or ‘greatly.’

2) Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; multiplied by three; triple: as, threefold justice.

3) The bog-bean, Menyanthes trifoliata.

threshold:

1) The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom of a door, or under it, particularly the door of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or other building; a door-sill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

2) Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; outset: as, he is now at the threshold of his argument.

3) In psychology, the limit below which a given stimulus,' or the difference between two stimuli, ceases to be perceptible. Compare schwelle.

thrust:

1) A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with an instrument; a stab; as a term of fence, in general, any attack by a fencer with a point.

2) Attack; assault.

3) In mech., the stress which acts between two contiguous bodies, or parts of a body, when each pushes the other from itself.

4) In coal-mining, a crushing of the pillars caused by excess of weight of the superincumbent rocks, the floor being harder than the roof.

5) The white whey which is the last to leave the curd under pressure.

6) An obsolete or dialectal form of thirst.

7) To push forcibly; shove; force: as, to thrust a hand into one's pocket, or one's feet into slippers; to thrust a stick into the sand: usually followed by from, in, off, away, or other adverb or preposition.

8) Figuratively, to drive; force; compel.

9) To press; pack; jam.

10) To stab; pierce.

11) To protrude; cause to project.

12) To push forward; advance, in space or time.

13) To stick out; protrude.

14) To force out.

15) Synonyms Thrust is stronger. more energetic, than push or drive, and represents a more dignified act than shove. No other distinction really exists among these words.

16) To push or drive with or as with a pointed weapon.

17) To push one's self; force a way or passage.

18) To crowd, or assemble in crowds; press in; throng.

19) To rush; make a dash.

20) In geology, a compressive strain in the crust of the earth, which, in its most characteristic development, produces reversed or thrust faults.

21) In marine engineering, the force exerted endwise on a propeller shaft to drive a vessel ahead.

22) Abbreviation of thrust-bearing, thrust-block, or thrust-box.

23) See the extract.

24) See thurse and thrush.

tical:

1) A weight now used in Burma and Siam, and formerly in many other places in the Indies, equal to about 230 grains troy; also, a current silver coin of Siam, worth 2s. 1d. (about 50 United States cents).

tidal:

1) Of or pertaining to a tide or the tides; subject to or characterized by a periodical rise and fall or ebb and flow: as, a tidal river; tidal waters; a tidal basin.

2) Dependent on the tides: as, a tidal steamer (that is, a steamer the hour of whose departure is regulated by the state of the tide); tidal trains (that is, trains that run in connection with tidal steamers).

3) Figuratively, a wide-spread or general manifestation of strong feeling or sentiment: as, a tidal wave of popular indignation.

tide:

1) To happen; betide.

2) To drift with the tide; specifically (nautical), to work in or out of a harbor, etc., by taking advantage of the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

3) To drive with the tide or current.

4) To carry through; manage.

5) To succeed in surmounting: with over: as, to tide over a difficulty.

6) In forestry, a freshet. In the Appalachian region logs are rolled into a stream and a ‘tide’ is awaited to carry them to the boom.

7) An obsolete preterit of tie.

8) An erroneous Middle English form of tidy.

9) Time; season.

10) Fit time or season; opportunity.

11) Eccles., a season of the church year; in a narrower sense, a feast-day; a festival: as, Whitsuntide (the whole octave or the day only); Hallowtide.

12) Mass; office; service.

13) A definite period of time; specifically, a day or an hour; in mining, the period of twelve hours.

14) The periodical rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its arms, due to the attraction of the moon and sun.

15) and the same where the moon is in the nadir is

16) But where the particle as seen from the center of the earth is 90° from the moon, the attraction is a little less than the attraction at the center, being m/(r+ a) in place of m/r, and is also not parallel to the latter; so that it is accelerated downward toward the earth by an amount equal to Compounding these accelerations with the accelerations of the weights of the particles, we see that the resultant for any particle points less toward the moon than the line from the particle to the earth's center. But the surface of the water must be perpendicular to the resultant attraction; hence that surface must bulge out in a prolate form on the line through the centers of the moon and earth. The extreme difference in depth of the water would be about 20 inches, or, substituting the sun for the moon, it would be about 9 inches. If after the prolate form had been produced the disturbing body were to be suddenly annihilated, the ocean, supposing it covered the whole earth, would be thrown into a state of oscillation between a prolate and an oblate form. The time of the oscillations would depend on the depth of the water, and they would gradually die out from viscosity and other resistances. If the moon were to move round the water-covered earth on the equator, similar free oscillations would be set up and would gradually die out, but at the same time other motions would be forced and would not die out. Supposing first, for the sake of simplicity, that the effects of viscosity were very great, the water would be permanently raised all round the equator so as to increase the ellipticity of the surface of the sea, and such an effect, on a minute scale, is in fact produced. But, besides that, the equatorial section of the form of the water would be elliptical, the water continuing to pile up as long as it was at all drawn toward the moon; so that high tide would not be reached until 4 hours 45 minutes after the moon had crossed the meridian. If the resistance is not so great the time of high tide will be earlier or later, according as the natural oscillations are quicker or slower than the forced motion. The resistance will also produce small component oscillations of periods one half and one third of those of the principal oscillations. Every inequality in the motion of the sun and moon produces its own distinct component tide; but the magnitudes of the tides are very different from the magnitudes of the inequalities. The forms of the continents and of the sea-bottom affect the range of the tides in two ways. In the first, place, they form basins in which the waters are susceptible of free stationary oscillations of various periods. Now, it is a known theorem of dynamics that forced vibrations attain large amplitudes when their periods are nearly the same as those of free vibrations, but are very small when their periods are nearly double those of free vibrations. In the second place, the continents in many cases force the ocean into canals, in which the tides take the form of progressive waves of translation, which will be greatly increased by a narrowing and still more by a shoaling of the channel in the direction of their progression. In this case there are distinct cotidal lines. In the North Atlantic the semidiurnal tide is large, but much larger in the eastern and northern parts than on the southern and western sides. The diurnal tides, on the other hand, are remarkably small. High tide occurs in the northern parts three or four hours earlier than in the southern; and between them, about Nantucket, there is little tide, and in many places four tides a day. In the Gulf of Mexico the semidiurnal tides are very small, and the diurnal tides are alone sensible. In a few places, as Tahiti, in the Pacific, and Courtown, in county Wexford, Ireland, the lunar tides almost disappear, so that high tide never occurs many hours from noon or midnight, and near such places there are others where the tides almost altogether vanish.

17) Ebb and flow; rise and fall; flux and reflux.

18) Flow; current; stream; flood; torrent.

tide-gage:

1) A graduated beam or spar serving to indicate the rise or fall of the tide: sometimes placed on shoals and bars.

2) An apparatus for recording the movements of the level of water.

tide-predictor:

1) An instrument for calculating the times and heights of high and low water.

tierce:

1) A third; a third part.

2) Same as terce, 4.

3) A liquid measure equal to one third of a pipe. See pipe, 8. Also terce.

4) A cask intermediate in size between a barrel and a hogshead: as, a tierce of sugar; a tierce of rice or of salted provisions.

5) In music, same as third.

6) In card-playing, a sequence of three cards.

7) In fencing, the third of a series of eight points and parries, beginning with prime.

8) In heraldry, a fesse composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry.

9) In heraldry, divided into three parts of three different tinctures.

time: None

tint:

1) A Scotch preterit of tine.

2) A variety of a color, especially and properly a luminous variety of low chroma; also, abstractly, the respect in which a color may be varied by more or less admixture of white light, which at once increases the luminosity and diminishes the chroma.

3) In engraving, a series of parallel lines cut upon a wood block with a tint-tool, so as to produce an even and uniform shading, as in clear skies.

4) To apply a tint or tints to; color in a special manner; tinge.

Titan:

1) In mythol., one of a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), or their son Titan, supposed to represent the various forces of nature.

2) Any one of the immediate descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus and Epimetheus.

3) The sun personified. Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.

4) The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a star of the ninth magnitude. See Saturn.

5) A genus of beetles.

6) A calcareous earth; titanite.

7) Titanium.

tithonometer:

1) An instrument devised by Dr. John W. Draper (1844) to measure the tithonic or chemical action of light-rays by their effect in causing the chemical union of chlorin and hydrogen. See the quotation.

tocsin:

1) A signal given by means of a bell or bells; especially, a signal of alarm or of need; hence, any warning note or signal.

2) A bell used to sound an alarm; an alarm-bell.

3) Milit., an alarm-drum formerly used as a signal for charging.

tod:

1) A fox.

2) A drink; toddy.

3) A bush, especially of ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

4) An old weight, used chiefly for wool and varying in amount locally. It was commonly equal to 28 pounds.

5) To yield a tod in weight; weigh or produce a tod.

tohu bohu: None

toise:

1) An old measure of length in France, containing 6 French feet, or 1.949 meters, equivalent to 6.395 English feet.

tom:

1) A familiar form of the common Christian name Thomas.

2) Used, like jack, attributively or in composition with the name of an animal, a male: as, a tom-cat; hence, as a noun, a male; specifically, a male cat.

3) The knave of trumps at gleek.

4) A close-stool.

5) A machine formerly used in gold-washing, first in the southern Atlantic States, and later in California, where, however, it was soon superseded by the sluice.

6) Same as def. 5, above.

7) A kind of large pitcher or water-can in use in England in the early part of the nineteenth century.

8) An abbreviation of tome (volume).

9) A Middle English form of toom.

ton:

1) The prevailing mode; high fashion; style; air of fashion. See bon-ton.

2) See tone.

3) A form of -town, being the word town used in place-names, as Ashton, Hampton, Wolverton, Merton.

4) A Middle English plural of toe.

5) A cask; hence, a measure of capacity used for wine. See tun, 1.

6) A measure of capacity: used

7) for timber. 40 feet of oak or ash timber, sometimes 48 or 50 feet of hewn

8) for flour, 8 sacks or 10 barrels

9) for potatoes, 10 to 36 bushels

10) for wheat, 20 bushels

11) for earth or gravel, 1 cubie yard, sometimes 23 cubic feet

12) for grindstones, 15 cubic feet

13) for Portland stone, 16 cubic feet

14) for salt, 42 bushels

15) for lime, 40 bushels

16) for coke, 28 bushels

17) for the carrying capacity of a ship, 40 cubic feet (this is what is called the actual tonnage: See tonnage).

18) A measure of weight, equal to 20 hundred-weight or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (the long ton), or in the United States to 2,000 pounds (the short ton).

topic:

1) Local: same as topical.

2) In logic and rhetoric, a common place (which see, under common); a class of considerations from which probable arguments can be drawn.

3) The subject of a discourse, argument, or literary composition, or the subject of any distinct part of a discourse, etc.; any matter treated of: now the usual meaning of the word.

4) In medicine, a remedy locally applied.

5) Synonyms Theme, Point, etc. See subject.

6) plural In geometry, topology. See topics, 2.

topical:

1) Of or pertaining to a place or locality; especially, limited to a particular spot; local.

2) Specifically, in medicine, pertaining or applied to a particular part of the body; local.

3) Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic, or category of arguments; hence, merely probable, as an argument.

4) Pertaining to a subject of discourse, composition, or the like; concerned with a particular topic; specifically, dealing with topics of current or local interest.

topography:

1) The detailed description of a particular locality, as a city, town, estate, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, etc.

2) The features of a region or locality collectively: as, the topography of a place.

3) In surveying, the delineation of the features, natural and artificial, of a country or a locality.

4) In anatomy, regional anatomy; the mapping of the surface of the body with reference to the parts and organs lying beneath such divisions of the surface, or the bounding of any part of the body by anatomical landmarks.

5) In zoology, the determination of those different parts of the surface of an animal which may be conveniently recognized by name, for the purpose of ordinary description of specimens: as, the topography of a bird, a crab, an insect.

topology:

1) The art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place which is well known.

2) A branch of geometry having reference to the modes of connection of lines and surfaces, but not to their shapes.

3) The study and description of the localities in a particular district.

toroidal:

1) Having a shape like an anchor-ring, or a surface generated by the revolution of a circle about a line in its plane; pertaining to such a surface, or to a family of such surfaces.

torpify:

1) To make torpid; stupefy; numb; blunt.

torsal:

1) Pertaining to a torse.

2) See torsel.

torse:

1) In heraldry, a heraldic wreath. See wreath.

2) In mathematics, a developable.

3) A torso.

torsion:

1) The act or effect of twisting; a forcible strain of a solid body by which parallel planes are turned relatively to one another round an axis perpendicular to them.

2) A wringing or wrenching, as of pain; a griping; tormina.

3) In surgery, the twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage.

torsional:

1) Pertaining to or consisting in torsion; of the nature of torsion; characterized by torsion.

total:

1) To bring to a total; accumulate; sum; add: sometimes with up.

2) To reach a total of; amount to.

3) Pertaining to or constituting a whole or the whole; being or taken together; undivided.

4) Comprising the whole; lacking no member or part; complete; entire.

5) Complete in degree; absolute; unqualified; utter: as, a total change; total darkness.

6) Summary; concise; curt.

7) Syn. 1–3. Whole, Entire, etc. See complete.

8) The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.

totient:

1) The number of totitives of a number; when used without qualification, the number of numbers at least as small as a given number and prime to it—that is, having integral no common factor with it except 1.

totitive:

1) In mathematics, a whole number as small as a given number, and having no integer common factor with it except 1.

2) or totitive of a number k: with respect to a divisor, s, of it, a number as small as k and having no factor in common with k not also a factor of s.

trace:

1) To hitch up; put in the traces.

2) Nautical, a form of trice.

3) The track left by a person or an animal walking or running over the ground or other surface, as snow or the like; footprints; the track, trail, or rut left by something which is drawn along, as a cart; the marks which indicate the course pursued by any moving thing.

4) Hence, a track or path; a way.

5) A token, indication, or sign of something that has passed over or away; a mark, impression, or visible evidence of something that has occurred or existed; a vestige.

6) A small quantity; an insignificant proportion: as, tetradymite or telluride of bismuth usually contains traces of selenium.

7) Train; procession.

8) A step or series of steps; a measure in dancing.

9) In fortification, the ground-plan of a work.

10) In geometry, the intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection.

11) The record made by a self-registering instrument.

12) Synonyms, , and

13) Trace, Vestige. Trace is much broader than vestige. A vestige is something of the nature of signs or remains, very small in amount, showing that a thing has been in a certain place: as, not a vestige of the banquet remained. Trace may have this sense of a last faint mark or sign of previous existence or action; or it may stand for a very small amount of any sort: as, a trace of earthy matter in water; or it may stand for the sign, clue, or track by which pursuit may be made: as, to get upon the trace of game or of a fugitive.

14) To mark out upon the ground the lines of a field-work.

15) The original position or place of a figure after that figure has been supposed to move: thus a circle is the closed line which will slide in its trace

16) The intersection of a surface by a given line or surface: as, the trace of a liue is a point; the trace of a surface is a line.

17) In angling, a short line or a length of gut by which the hook is attached to the reel-line; a snell; a snood; a leader.

18) One of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which a carriage, wagon, or other vehicle is drawn by a harnessed horse or other draft-animal. See cut under harness.

19) To draw; delineate; mark out, as on a map, chart, or plan; map out; design; sketch.

20) To write, especially by a careful or laborious formation of the letters; form in writing.

21) Specifically To copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a superimposed sheet, through which they appear.

22) To cover with traced lines, as with writing or tracery.

23) To follow the track, trail, or path of; pursue: a general term, the verbs track and trail being more specific, as in hunting.

24) To follow the course of by observation of the remains or vestiges; ascertain the position, course, contour, etc., of by noting and following the traces that exist.

25) To observe traces or vestiges of; discover visible evidences or proofs of.

26) To follow step by step: as, to trace the development of a plot: often with up, back, out.

27) To make one's way through or along; traverse; thread; perambulate.

28) To move; go; march; make one's way; travel.

29) To step; pace; dance.

traction:

1) The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; specifically, in physiology, contraction, as of a muscle.

2) The act of drawing a body along a surface, as over water or on a railway.

3) Attraction; attractive power or influence.

4) The adhesive friction of a body or object, as of a wheel on a rail or a rope on a pulley.

5) An action the negative of pressure.

6) In physiology, the axis or direction of the tractive action of a muscle; the line in which a muscle contracts.

7) In recent use, traffic by means of railroads; railroads, and especially streetrailroads, collectively; the interests and rights represented by such railroads.

tractrix:

1) A transcendental curve invented by Christian Huygens (1629–95), the property of which is that the distances along the different tangents from the points of contact to the intersections of a certain line are all equal.

traduction:

1) Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; reproduction; transmission; inheritance.

2) Tradition; transmission from one to another.

3) The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation. Compare traducianism.

4) Translation from one language into another; a translation.

5) Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring: as, “the traduction of animals from Europe to America by shipping,”

6) Transition.

trajectory:

1) The path described by a body moving under the action of given forces; specifically, the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air. Compare range, 4.

2) In geometry, a curve which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle. When the constant angle is a right angle, the trajectory is called an orthogonal trajectory.

trammel:

1) To catch as in a net; make captive; restrain.

2) To shackle; confine; hamper.

3) To train slavishly; inure to conformity or obedience.

4) A net for fishing; a trawl-net or trawl; a drag-net. See trammel-net.

5) A net for binding up or confining the hair.

6) A shackle; specifically, a kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.

7) Whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an impediment.

8) An implement hung in a fireplace to support pots and other culinary vessels.

9) An instrument for drawing ellipses, used by joiners and other artificers; an ellipsograph.

10) A beam-compass.

transcendent:

1) Surpassing; excelling; superior or supreme; extraordinary: as, transcendent worth.

2) In scholastic philos., not included under one of the ten categories; higher than the categories.

3) In Kantian philosophy, transcending experience; unrealizable in experience; not an object of possible experience.

4) Transcending the universe of matter; not essentially connected with the universe; not cosmic: as, a transcendent deity.

5) SynonymsPreëminent, surpassing, supereminent, unequaled, unparalleled, unrivaled, peerless.

6) That which surpasses or excels; anything greatly superior or supereminent.

7) In metaphysics: A reality above the categories or predicaments.

8) That which is altogether beyond the bounds of human cognition and thought. Compare I., 3.

9) In mathematics, a transcendental expression or function.

10) In mathematics, indefinable by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients.

transcendental:

1) Same as transcendent, 1.

2) In philosophy: In Aristotelian philosophy, extending beyond the bounds of a single category.

3) In Cartesian philosophy, predicable both of body and of spirit.

4) Pertaining to the existence in experience of a priori elements; a priori. This is chiefly a Kantian term, but was also used by Dugald Stewart. See Kantianism, category, a priori.

5) In Schellingistic philosophy, explaining matter and all that is objective as a product of subjective mind.

6) Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, every-day, or common thought and experience; hence, vague; obscure; fantastic; extravagant.

7) Not capable of being produced by the algebraical operations of addition, multiplication, involution, and their inverse operations. The commonest transcendental functions are e, log x, sin x, etc.

8) Knowledge a priori.

9) The value of a transcendental function.

10) A first principle.

11) A transcendent conception, such as thing, something, one, true. good.

transcendentalism:

1) The character of being transcendental. Specifically

2) In philosophy, in general, the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought.

transcendentalist:

1) An adherent of some form of: transcendentalism; especially, an American follower of Sehelling.

transcendentality:

1) The character of being transcendental.

transcendentalize:

1) To render transcendental; interpret from a transcendental point of view.

transcendentally:

1) In a transcendental manner; from a transcendental point of view; a priori.

transform:

1) In mathematics, the figure or function or operator which results from performing the operation of transformation.

2) To change the form of; metamorphose; change to something dissimilar.

3) Specifically, in alchemy, to change into another substance; transmute.

4) To change the nature, character, or disposition of.

5) In mathematics, to alter from one figure or expression to another differing in form but equal in quantity. See transformation, 4.

6) To change in appearance or character; undergo transformation; be metamorphosed: as, some insects transform under ground; the pupa transforms into the imago.

transformation:

1) In geometry, an operation which replaces a given figure by a second figure.

2) In electricity, change in the voltage of an alternating-current circuit by means of a transformer or other device.

3) The act or operation of transforming, or the state of being transformed; a change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, condition, or the like.

4) In biology, metamorphosis, in any sense; especially, the metamorphosis of those organisms which undergo obvious and great changes of form, as that of insects in passing from the larval to the imaginal state.

5) The change of one metal into another; transmutation of metals, according to the alchemists.

6) In mathematics, a passage in the imagination from one figure or expression to another different in form but equal in quantity.

7) In pathology, a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part, as when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone. Such transformation is generally a degenerative or retrograde metamorphosis.

8) In physiology, the change which takes place in the component parts of the blood during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of change, designated by the terms intussusception, apposition, and secretion.

9) In physics, change from solid to liquid or from liquid to gaseous state, or the converse.

10) The shape to which some person or thing has been transformed.

11) A transformation by means of a lineolinear equation connecting the old variable with the new one. Such a transformation is called homographic because it does not alter the value of an anharmonic ratio.

12) A transformation by means of polar triangles in spherical trigonometry.

13) Synonyms See transform, v. t.

transit:

1) in astronomy, the passage or transit of a star across the meridian at the point opposite to the point of culmination. In the case of a circumpolar star it is often called lower culmination or transit sub polo.

2) The act of passing; a passing over or through; a passage; the act of moving, or the state of being conveyed; also, the act or process of causing to pass; conveyance: as, the transit of goods through a country; the problem of rapid transit in cities.

3) A line of passage or conveyance through a country: as, the Nicaragua transit.

4) In astronomy: The passage of a heavenly body aeross the meridian of any place. The right ascension of such a body is the sidereal time of its upper transit.

5) The passage of a celestial body (specifically either of the planets Mercury and Venus) across the sun's disk, or of a satellite, or the shadow of a satellite, across the face of its primary. The passage of the moon across the sun's face, however, is called an eclipse.

6) An abbreviation of transit-circle or transitinstrument.

7) An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles.

8) On a surveyors’ transit, to turn (the telescope) over so as to make it point, in the opposite direction.

9) To pass over the disk of, as of a heavenly body.

transit-circle: None

transit-instrument:

1) An astronomical instrument for observing the passage of a celestial body across the meridian: often used in the same sense as transit-circle, but properly an instrument whose chief object is the determination of the time of transit.

transitive:

1) Having the power of passing, or making transition; passing over into something.

2) Effected by, or existing as the result of, transference or extension of signification; derivative; secondary; metaphorical.

3) In grammar, taking a direct object; followed by a substantive in an accusative relation: said of a verb, or of the action expressed by a verb.

4) Serving as a medium or means of transition.

5) A transitive verb.

6) In Eskimo gram., noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive verb and the owner of an object. Also called subjective.

7) In mathematics, having the quality or power of transmutation, transmission, or transition: as, a group transitive in respect of a set of objects.

transitivity:

1) The character of being transitive, as a group.

translation:

1) The act of translating.

2) The removal of a person from one office to another, or from one sphere of duty to another; specifically, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; in Scotland, the removal of a clergyman from one pastoral charge to another.

3) The removal of a person to heaven without death.

4) The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

5) That which is produced by turning into another language; a version; the reproduction of a literary composition in a language foreign to that of the original.

6) In rhetoric, transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor.

7) In medicine, a change in the seat of a disease; metastasis.

8) The process of manufacturing from old material.

9) In meck., motion in which there is no rotation; rotation round an infinitely distant axis.

10) In telegraphy, the automatic retransmission of a message received on one line over another, or over a continuation of the same line.

11) Synonyms Translation, Version, rendering. Translation and version are often the same in meaning. Translation is rather the standard word. Version is more likely to be employed in proportion to the antiquity of the work: as, the Syriac version; Dryden's version of the Nun's Priest's Tale; it is also more commonly used of the Bible than of other books: as, a comparison of the authorized with the revised version. Where translations differ, they are often spoken of as versions, as Lord Derby's and Mr. Bryant's translations or versions of Homer. Version applies more to the meaning, translation more to the style. Each has meanings not shared by the other.

transmutant:

1) In mathematics, replacing facients of a covariant by first derived functions of a contravariant, or facients of a contravariant by first derived functions of a covariant.

transmutation:

1) The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted: change into another substance, form, or nature.

2) In alchemy, the changing of baser metals into metals of greater value, especially into gold or silver.

3) In geometry, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation.

4) In biology, the change of one species into another by any means; transpeciation; transformism. The history of the idea or of the fact runs parallel with that of transformism, from an early crude or vulgar notion akin to that involved in the alchemy of metals (see above) to the modern scientific conception of transmutation as an evolutionary process, or the gradual modification of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations.

5) Successive change; alternation; interchange.

6) Synonyms See transform, transitive verb

transponibility:

1) Capability of being transposed without violation of an assumed condition.

transposition:

1) The act of transposing; a putting of each of two things in the place before occupied by the other; less frequently, a change in the order of more than two things; also, the state of being transposed, or reciprocally changed in place.

2) In algebra, the bringing over of any term or terms of an equation from one side to the other side.

3) In rhetoric and grammar, a change of the usual order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

4) In music, the act, process, or result of altering the tonality of a piece or passage from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription.

5) In geometry, any motion other than revolution.

6) In electricity, arrangement of the wires of a power-transmission, telegraph-, or telephone-line so that after a certain distance the wires change places with each other, for the purpose of reducing the disturbing effect of the line on other lines or of other lines on the former, which may occur by induction, electromagnetic or electrostatic.

transrotatory:

1) Passing through a set of objects in regular order from first to last, and then from the last to the first with a reversal of the sign or position, and then through the whole set each being so reversed, until finally from the last reversed passage is made to the first direct.

transvectant:

1) In mathematics, an invariant produced by the operation of transvection.

transvection:

1) The act of conveying or carrying over.

2) In mathematics, the operation of obtaining a covariant by operating upon one with another.

transversal:

1) In optics, the line in which the plane of polarization of a beam of light intersects the wave-front.

2) Transverse; running or lying across: as, a transversal line. See II.

3) In geometry, a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all.

4) In anatomy, a transversalis or transversus.

transverse:

1) In mathematics, a transverse axis.

2) To overturn; turn topsyturvy.

3) To change; transpose. Compare transprose.

4) To transgress; run counter.

5) Crosswise; across; transversely.

6) Lying or being across or in a cross direction; cross; thwart.

7) Collateral.

8) In anatomy and zoology, broader or wider than long; having its major diameter crosswise: noting various parts or organs which lie or are taken to run across other parts, or especially across the long axis of the whole body. See transversalis and transversus.

9) In botany:

10) Right and left or collateral with reference to the median plane.

11) Being at right angles to the axial direction: for example, see transverse partition, below.

12) In herpetology, specifically noting a bone of the skull which usually unites the palatine and the pterygoid bones with the maxilla.

13) In heraldry, crossing the escutcheon from one side to the opposite one.

14) Of the brain, a fissure beneath the fornix and the hemispheres, above the optic thalami, through which membranes and vessels are continued from the pia mater into the ventricles of the brain.

15) In anatomy, a transversalis or transversus: as, the transverse of the abdomen, perineum, or sole of the foot.

trapezoid:

1) In anthropology, a type of cranium with somewhat flattened vertex and basal region which are approximately in parallel planes.

2) Having the shape of a trapezoid. See II., 1.

3) In geometry, a plane four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel, and the other two not so.

4) In anatomy and zoology, the trapezoid bone, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its shape; the second one of the distal row of carpal bones, on the radial or thumb side, between the trapezium and the magnum, in special relation with the head of the second metacarpal bone; carpale II. of the typical carpus. Also called multangulum minus, and trapezoides, trapezoideum. See cuts under Artiodactyla, pisiform, hand, and scapholunar.

trencherman: None

tret:

1) In com., an allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain kinds of goods on account of their being obliged to transport their purchases.

triadic:

1) Of or pertaining to a triad; constituting or consisting of a triad or trinity.

2) In chem., trivalent; triatomic.

3) In ancient prosody:

4) Comprising three different rhythms or meters: as, the triadic epiploce.

5) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems, each of which contains three unlike systems: as, a triadic poem.

6) In the Gr. Ch., addressed to or in honor of the Trinity: as, a triadic canon.

7) A sum of products of three vectors.

triad:

1) A union or conjunction of three; a group or class of three persons or things closely related; a trinity.

2) In chem., an element or radical which will combine with three atoms of a monad element or radical; a trivalent element or radical.

3) In music, a chord of three tones, including a given tone with its major or minor third and its perfect, augmented, or diminished fifth. A triad is named from the given tone or root: as, triad of G; dominant triad. See chord, 4. Also trias.

4) In Welsh lit., a form of composition characterized by the arrangement of the contents in groups of three.

5) In mythology, an intimate association of three kindred or correlated deities, sometimes considered as having the relationship of father, mother, and child, and forming a characteristic conception in some religious systems, as that of ancient Egypt.

6) In morphology, a tertiary unit of organization resulting; from integration of an aggregate of dyads. See dyad, 3.

7) An indeterminate product of three vectors.

8) plural See the Triad Society.

triakisicosahedral:

1) Pertaining or related to a triakisicosahedron.

triakisicosahedron:

1) A solid formed by erecting on each face of a Platonic icosahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to make all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. See solid, II., 2. fig, 20.

triakisoctahedral:

1) Pertaining or closely related to the triakisoctahedron.

triakisoctahedron:

1) A solid formed by erecting on each face of the regular octahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to render all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated cube. See solid, II., 2, fig. 14.

triakistetrahedral:

1) Pertaining or closely related to the triakistetrahedron.

triakistetrahedron:

1) A solid formed by erecting on each face of a regular tetrahedron a pyramid of such altitude that all the summits become regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated tetrahedron. See solid, II., 2. fig. 12.

trialism:

1) The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three essentially different modes of substance.

triangle:

1) Three-cornered; three-angled; triangular.

2) In geometry, a figure composed of three lines which meet two by two in three points, called the vertiees of the triangle; especially, a rectilinear figure of this description.

3) Any three-cornered or three-sided figure, body, or arrangement; anything having a triangular form or bounding a three-sided space.

4) A musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of polished steel bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles.

5) [capitalized] In astron, same as Triangulum.

6) Eccles., a symbol of the Trinity.

7) A chest made in triangular form to hold a priest's cope.

8) A three-cornered straight-edge, with one right angle and the other angles more or less acute, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines.

9) A kind of gin for raising heavy weights, formed by three spars joined at top. See gin, 2 .

10) Milit., formerly, in the British army, a sort of frame formed of three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound to be flogged: generally in the plural.

11) In ceramics, a form of the stilt consisting of three metal pins held together in the form of a triangle. See stilt, 5.

12) One of certain tortricid moths: an English collectors' name. Tortrix rufana is the red triangle.

13) In entomology, a large three-sided cell found in the wings of many dragon-flies.

14) See conjugate triangles, under conjugate.

15) A triangle whose sides are rectilinear.

16) the circumscribed circle;

17) the inscribed and the three escribed circles;

18) the Feuerback or nine-point circle;

19) the Brocard or seven-point circle;

20) the Tucker or triplicate-ratio cirde;

21) the sine triple-angle circle (constructed as follows: on the sides of the triangle ABC take D and D' on BC, E and E' on AC, F and F' on AB such that the angle AEF =AF'E' =A, BFD =BD'F' =B, CDE =CE'D' =C; then the circle in question passes through D, D', E, E', F, F', and DD': EE': FF'=sin 3A: sin 3B: sin 3C)

22) the Taylor or six-point circle, which passes through the six feet of perpendiculars drawn to the sides from feet of perpendiculars on the sides from the vertices of the triangle

23) the Spieker circle, or circle inscribed in the triangle whose vertices are the mid-points of the sides of the primitive triangle. See circle.

24) the centroid, or intersection of median lines

25) the orthocenter, or intersection of perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides

26) the circumcenter, or center of the circumscribed circle

27) the center of the Feuerbach circle;

28) the incenter, or center of the inscribed circle

29) the radical center of the escribed circles;

30) the symmedian, Grebe, or Lemoine point, the intersection of the three lines each bisecting a side and bisecting a perpendicular from an angle upon a side

31) the Spieker point, or mid-point between the circumcenter and incenter

32) the Brocard points, two points of the Brocard circle (which see, under circle) (through the symmedian point S of any triangle ABC lines are drawn parallel to the sides of the latter, meeting these sides in D and D' on BC, E and E' on AC, F and F' on AB, so that D, S. E' are collinear, as well as E, S, F' and F, S, D'; then the three lines through A parallel to FD, through B parallel to DE, and through C parallel to EF meet in one Brocard point P, while the lines through A parallel to D' E', through B parallel to E'F', and through C parallel to F' D' meet in the other Brocard point P')

33) (10) the center of the triplicate-ratio circle; besides others.

34) A triangular box-fish, as Sectophrys trigonus, of the family Ostraciidæ of the West Indies.

35) In angling, an arrangement of three fish-hooks bound together with the points outward, forming a triangle.

triangular:

1) Of or pertaining to a triangle; consisting of a triangle.

2) Three-cornered and three-sided; included within three sides and angles: as, a triangular plot of ground; a triangular building.

3) Hence, of or pertaining to three independent things; three-sided as regards elements, interests, or parties: as, a triangular treaty.

4) In heraldry, represented as solid and three-sided: thus, a triangular pyramid or a triangular pyramid reversed is a point or a pile which is divided by a line indicating a projecting edge, and is treated as if a solid seen in perspective.

5) A dense fibrous membrane stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. Also called deep perineal or subpubic fascia.

Triangulum:

1) An ancient northern constellation in the form of the letter delta (δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.

trichotomic:

1) Pertaining to trichotomy; influenced by or practising trichotomy.

trichotomous:

1) Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; branching or giving off shoots by threes; trifurcate; also, dividing a genus into three species.

trichotomously:

1) In a trichotomous manner; in three parts.

trichotomy:

1) Division into three parts; specifically, in theot., division of human nature into body (soma), soul (psyche), and spirit (pneuma).

tricircular:

1) Referring to three circles.

tricuspidal:

1) Same as tricuspid.

2) Having three geometrical cusps.

trident:

1) Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; specifically, a three-pronged fish-spear.

2) A spear with three prongs, usually barb-pointed, forming a characteristic attribute of Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god. See also cut under Poseidon.

3) Hence, marine sovereignty; rule over the ocean or sea.

4) In Roman antiquity, a three-pronged spear used by the retiarius in gladiatorial combats.

5) In geometry, a crunodal plane cubic curve having the line at infinity for one of the tangents at the node, It was discovered and named by Descartes.

tridimensional:

1) Having three (and only three) dimensions—that is, length, breadth, and thickness; of or relating to space so characterized.

trigon:

1) A trig; a skid.

2) The prominent anterior portion of an upper molar tooth forming a triangular area at whose angles are the three principal cusps —the protocone, paracone, and metacone. The study of the Mesozoic mammals has left no doubt that the upper and lower triangles, or ‘trigon’ and ‘trigonid,’ were derived from the reptilian protocone by the addition of lateral cusps. See cut under tooth, 1.

3) A triangle.

4) In astrology: The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons: the watery trigon, which includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the earthly trigon, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the airy trigon, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the fiery trigon, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

5) Trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.

6) In antiquity: A kind of triangular lyre or harp. Also called trigonon.

7) A game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.

8) An instrument of a triangular form, used in dialing.

9) In conchology, a shell of the genus Trigonia.

10) An abbreviation of trigonometrical; of trigonometry.

trigon:

1) A trig; a skid.

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10) An abbreviation of trigonometrical; of trigonometry.

trigonal:

1) Pertaining to a trigon; having the form of a trigon; triangular.

2) In entomology, triangular in cross-section; having three long edges; trihedral; prismatic: as, trigonal antennæ; trigonal joints.

3) In botany, same as trigonous.

4) In anatomy, noting a triangular space at the base of the bladder. See trigonum .

5) In anatomy, the triangular space at the base of the bladder; the trigonum.

trigonic:

1) Pertaining to a trigon or triangle.

trigonoid:

1) A plane figure composed of three arcs of circles of equal radius, especially when two of these arcs subtend 60° and one 120°.

trigonometer:

1) An instrument for solving plane right-angled triangles by inspection.

trigonometrical:

1) Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

trigonometrically:

1) In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

trigonometry:

1) The mathematical doctrine of the calculation of the angles, sides, and areas of triangles, plane and spherical, together with that of other quantities intimately related to those. Trigonometry embraces also goniometry, or the elementary theory of singly periodic functions.

trihedral:

1) Having three faces; three-faced.

2) The figure determined by three non-coplanar rays from a point.

trilemma:

1) In logic, a syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor. See dilemma.

2) Hence, in general, any choice between three objects.

trillion:

1) In the original and most systematic sense, sometimes called English numeration, though of Italian origin, the third power of a million

2) a million of millions of millions; in the French numeration, usual in the United States, a thousand billions, or a million millions.

trillionth:

1) Being last in order of a series of a trillion.

2) Being one of a trillion parts.

3) One of a trillion parts; the quotient of unity divided by a trillion.

trinary:

1) Consisting of three parts, or proceeding by threes; ternary.

trinodal:

1) In bot., zoöl., and anatomy, having three nodes or joints, as a stem or the fingers; triarticulate.

2) In mathematics, having three nodes.

trinode:

1) In geometry, a singularity of a plane curve formed by the union of three nodes.

trinomial:

1) In zoology and botany:

2) Consisting of three terms, as the technical name of a subspecies; trionymal: thus, the name Certhia familiaris americana is trinomial. See binomial, polynomial.

3) Using or admitting trinomial or trionymal names in certain cases: as, the trinomial system of nomenclature. Also trinominal.

4) In algebra, consisting of three terms connected by either of the signs + and—: thus, a + b + c, or x—2 xy + y is a trinomial quantity.

5) A technical name consisting of three words, of which the first is the name of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of a geographical race, subspecies, or variety; a trionym.

6) In algebra, a trinomial expression. See I., 2.

triorthogonal:

1) Having three lines, or systems of lines, crossing all at right angles to one another.

trip:

1) To run or step lightly; skip, dance, or walk nimbly along; move with a quick, light tread.

2) To make a brisk movement with the feet; prance.

3) To take a voyage or journey; make a jaunt or excursion.

4) To stumble; strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near falling; make a false step; lose the footing.

5) Hence Figuratively, to make a false movement; err; go wrong; be guilty of an inconsistency or an inaccuracy.

6) To rush by: said of deer.

7) Synonyms Hop, Leap, etc. See skip.

8) To perform with a light or tripping step, as a dance.

9) To cause to stumble or fall, make a false step, or lose the footing by catching or entangling the feet or suddenly checking their free action: often followed by up.

10) To cause to stumble by placing an obstruction in the way; hence, to give a wrong turn to, or cause to halt or stumble, by presenting a mental or moral stumbling-block.

11) To catch in a fault, offense, or error; detect in a misstep or blunder.

12) Nautical: To loose, as an anchor from the bottom by means of its cable or buoy-rope.

13) To turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position.

14) Theat., to double in the center: said of a drop so situated that there is not room enough to hoist it out of sight.

15) In mech.: To strike against, as a moving part against an obstruction.

16) To release suddenly, as the clutch of the windlass of a pile-driver, or the valve-closing mechanism in the trip-gear of a steam-engine, etc.

17) A piece (?).

18) A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

19) A journey or voyage; an excursion; a jaunt; specifically, in transportation, the performance of service one way over a route, the performance of service both ways being a round trip.

20) A sudden seizure or catch, as that by which a wrestler throws his antagonist.

21) A stumble by the loss of foothold or a striking of the foot against an object.

22) In machinery, a hitting of a moving part against some obstruction to its free movement.

23) A failure; an error; a blunder.

24) In the fisheries, the catch, take, or fare of fish caught during a voyage; the proceeds of a trip in fish.

25) Nautical, a single board or tack in plying to windward.

26) In coursing, an unsuccessful effort of the dogs to kill.

27) A small arch over a drain.

28) Synonyms Tour, Travel, etc. See journey.

29) A number of animals (rarely of persons) together; a flock.

30) Race; family.

31) The set of mine cars run into or out of the mine as a unit or train.

32) Three pence sterling.

tripartite:

1) Divided into three parts; three-parted.

2) Having three corresponding parts or copies.

3) Made or concluded between three parties: as, a tripartite treaty.

4) In heraldry, same as triparted.

5) In entomology, divided from the apex to the base by two slits, forming three nearly equal parts.

6) In botany, divided into three segments nearly but not quite down to the base: as, a tripartite leaf. Also triparted.

7) In mathematics, homogeneous in three sets of variables.

triple:

1) To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; treble.

2) To be thrice as great or as many as.

3) To alter from single or double to triple action, as a single or double expansion-engine into a triple expansion-engine; fit up with triple expansion-engines, as a vessel which has previously used a single or double expansion-engine.

4) To increase threefold.

5) In geometry: A triad of points.

6) A triad of systoms of orthogonal surfaces.

7) Consisting of three; threefold; characterized by a subdivision into three parts or into threes: as, a triple knot; a triple window.

8) Three times repeated; treble.

9) Being one of three; third.

10) A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and directed chiefly against Spain. After the accession to it of Austria in 1718 it was known as the Quadruple Alliance.

11) An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed about 1883, and designed to check Russia and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck, and by its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence has succeeded to that of the League of the Three Emperors (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck.

12) A bearing representing three royal or imperial crowns set one upon another in pale. Such a bearing, having also clouds at the base, forms part of the arms of the London Drapers' Company.

13) In music, same as treble.

14) plural In change-ringing, changes rung on seven bells.

triplet:

1) A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united.

2) In poetry, three verses or lines riming together.

3) In music, a group of three tones to be performed in the time of two or four. Such groups are marked. . Compare sextuplet, decimole, etc.

4) A combination of three plano-convex lenses in a compound microscope, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion—an improvement upon the doublet (see doublet, 2); also, a hand-microscope consisting of three double-convex lenses.

5) In mathematics, a system of three families of surfaces such that one of each family passes through each point of space.

6) One of three children born at one birth.

7) plural Three links of chain, generally used to connect the cable with the anchor-ring.

8) A bicycle for three riders.

triplicate:

1) To treble; repeat a second time; make threefold; produce a third corresponding to a first and second.

2) Triple; threefold; consisting of or related to a triad, or three corresponding parts; composed of three similars: as, a triplicate certificate.

3) One of three things corresponding in every respect to one another.

triplicity:

1) The state of being triple or threefold; trebleness; threefoldness.

2) A trinity; a triad.

3) In astrology, the division of the signs according to the number of the elements; also, each division so formed, consisting of three signs. Every planet governs some triplicity, either by night or by day. See trigon, 2.

tripos:

1) A tripod.

2) In Cambridge University, England, the list of the successful candidates for honors in the departments specified in the quotation; also, the honor examination itself in any of these departments.

triquetric:

1) Pertaining to the triquetra.

trisection:

1) The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in geometry, the division of a straight line or an angle into three equal parts.

trisectory:

1) Conducive to the trisection of the angle, as certain curves of the third order.

trivial:

1) Such as may be found everywhere; commonplace; ordinary; vulgar.

2) Trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; paltry.

3) Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

4) Of or pertaining to the trivium, or the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; hence, initiatory; rudimentary.

5) In zoology and botany: Common; popular; vernacular; not technical: noting the popular or familiar names of animals or plants, as distinguished from the technical New Latin names.

6) Specific; not generic: noting what used to be called the nomen triviale—that is, the second or specific term in the binomial technical name of an animal or a plant, such terms being often adopted or adapted from a popular name or epithet.

7) In echinoderms, specifically, of or pertaining to the trivium: as, the trivial (anterior) ambulacra of a sea-urchin.

8) One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium.

9) A coefficient or other quantity not containing the quantities of the set considered.

trivium:

1) In the schools of the middle ages, the first three liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, and logic)—the other four (namely, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy) being termed quadrivium.

2) In echinoderms, as any sea-urchin, the three anterior ambulaera, taken collectively and distinguished from the two posterior ones taken together. See bivium, and cut under Spatangoida.

trizomal:

1) Formed of the sum of three square roots.

trochoid:

1) In geometry, trochoidal.

2) In anatomy, rotating or revolving like a wheel; pivotal, as an articulation; trochoidal: applied to that kind of rotatory arthrosis in which a part revolves to some extent upon another, as the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna in pronation and supination of the forearm, or the atlas about the odontoid process of the axis in shaking the head.

3) In conchology, top-shaped, like a shell of the genus Trochus; conical with a flat base; of or related to the Trochidæ.

4) In geometry, a prolate or curtate cycloid or curve traced by a point in fixed connection with, but not generally on the circumference of, a wheel which rolls upon a right line. If the point is outside the circumference, the trochoid has loops; if inside, it has waves. See cycloid.

5) In anatomy, a rotatory or pivotal joint; diarthrosis rotatorius; cyclarthrosis.

6) In conchology, a top-shell, or some similar shell; any member of the Trochidæ.

7) In geometry: The curve described by any point on a radius of the rolling circle, or on a radius produced when two circles are tangent either externally or internally and, while one of them remains fixed, the other rolls upon it without sliding.

trochoidal:

1) Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid: as, the trochoidal curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, and the spiral of Archimedes.

2) In anatomy and conchology, same as trochoid.

trone:

1) A Middle English form of throne.

2) Same as tron, 1.

3) A market or market-place.

4) A small drain.

trope:

1) In rhetoric, a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving spirit or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox.

2) In Gregorian music, a short cadence or closing formula by which particular melodies are distinguished. Also called differentia and distinctio.

3) In liturgics, a phrase, sentence, or verse occasionally accompanying or interpolated in the introit, Kyrie, Gloria in Excelsis, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in different parts of the Western Church. Since the sixteenth century tropes have no longer been used.

4) A geometrical singularity, the reciprocal of a node.

tropic:

1) Pertaining to the tropics (the regions so called); tropical.

2) The turning-point; a solstitial point.

3) In astronomy, one of two circles on the celestial sphere whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly.

4) In geography, one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator—that is, about 23½°.

5) plural With the definite article: the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or near them on either side.

6) Related to tropine.

7) Pertaining to or of the nature of the growing, bending, or moving of organisms in relation to external agents; exhibiting tropism.

trouble:

1) To stir up; agitate; disturb; put into commotion.

2) To disturb; interrupt or interfere with.

3) To disturb in mind; annoy; vex; harass; afflict; distress; worry.

4) To put to trouble, inconvenience, pains, or exertion of some kind: used conventionally in courteous requests: as, may I trouble you to shut the door?

5) Synonyms Afflict, Distress, etc. (see afflict); perplex, agitate, plague, pester, badger, disquiet, make uneasy, anxious, or restless.

6) To become turbid or cloudy.

7) To take trouble or pains; trouble one's self; worry: as, do not trouble about the matter.

8) Same as troubly.

9) Vexation; perplexity; worry; difficulties; trials; affliction.

10) Annoyance; molestation; persecution.

11) Disturbing, annoying, or vexatious circumstance, affair, or state; distress; difficulty.

12) A source or cause of annoyance, perplexity, or distress: as, he is a great trouble to us.

13) Labor; laborious effort: as, it is no trouble.

14) In law, particularly French law, anything causing injury or damage such as is the subject of legal relief.

15) A disease, or a diseased condition; an affection: as, a cancerous trouble.

16) In mining, a small fault. Also called a throw, slide, slip, heave, or check.

troy weight:

1) A weight chiefly used in weighing bread, silk, gold, silver, and articles of jewelry, but now only for gold and silver.

true:

1) Truth; fidelity.

2) Agreement; covenant; pledge.

3) A temporary cessation of war, according to agreement; respite from war; truce. See truce.

4) To verify.

5) To make true in position, form, adjustment, or the like: give a right form to; adjust nicely; put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; make exactly straight, square, plumb, level, or the like: a workmen's term.

6) Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false, fictitious, or erroneous: as, a true story; a true statement.

7) What proposition is there respecting human nature which is absolutely and universally true?

8) Conformable to reason or to established rules or custom; exact; just; accurate; correct.

9) Conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful: as, the true heir.

10) Conformable to nature; natural; correct.

11) In biology:

12) Conforming or conformable to a type, norm, or standard of structure; typical; as, an amœba is a true animal; a canary is a true bird; the lion is a true cat; a frog or toad is not a true reptile.

13) Genuine; truebred; not hybrid or mongrel: as, a true merino sheep. Also used adverbially: as, to breed true.

14) Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, false, or pretended.

15) In anatomy, complete; perfected: as, true ribs (that is, those which articulate with the breastbone, as distinguished from false or floating ribs); the true pelvis (that part of the pelvis below the superior strait or iliopectineal line); a true corpus luteum (the complete corpus luteum of pregnancy, as distinguished from the same body unaffected by the result of conception).

16) Free from falsehood; habitually speaking the truth; veracious; truthful.

17) Firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, to one's principles, etc.; not fickle, false, or perfidious; faithful; constant; loyal.

18) Honest.

19) Sure; unerring; unfailing.

20) Synonyms Veritable, actual. See reality.

21) 8 and Sincere, honorable.

22) in eccles. law, an expression formerly used at the end of each several article in the libel as descriptive of the charges therein contained.

trusion:

1) The act of pushing or thrusting.

truss:

1) Bunchy; stumpy; stocky; round and thick.

2) A bundle; pack.

3) Specifically A bundle of hay or straw.

4) In horticulture, a compact terminal flower-cluster of any kind, as an umbel, corymb, or spike.

5) In surgery, an appliance consisting of a belt or an elastic steel spring encircling the body, to which is attached a pad, used in cases of rupture to hinder the descent of the parts, or to prevent an increase in size of an irreducible hernia.

6) A garment worn in the sixteenth century and previously: probably so called from being laced closely to the person.

7) plural Trousers; tight-fitting drawers. See trouse, trousers.

8) In building, a stiff frame; a combination of timbers, of iron parts, or of timbers and ironwork, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame.

9) In architecture, a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument or any object projecting from the face of a wall. See crosset, 1 , with cut.

10) In ship-building, a short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail: chiefly used in small ships.

11) A heavy iron fitting by which the lower yards of vessels are secured to the lower mast and on which they swing.

12) To tie up; pack in a bundle; bundle: often with up.

13) To tie, bind, or fasten: sometimes with up.

14) Specifically, to adjust and draw closely the garment or garments of, as a person; also, to draw tight and tie, as laces or points.

15) To seize and hold firmly; seize and carry off: said especially of birds of prey.

16) To make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body preparatory to cooking it; skewer.

17) To hang: usually with up.

18) In building, to furnish with a truss; suspend or support by a truss.

19) To drive off; rout.

20) To pack; make ready.

21) To go; be off; begone, as one who has been sent packing.

trustworthiness:

1) The state or character of being trustworthy.

truth:

1) The state or character of being true; trueness.

2) The state of being made true or exact; exact conformity to a model, rule, or plan; accuracy of adjustment; exact adaptation.

3) In the fine arts, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment; specifically, in architecture, avoidance of deceits in construction or decoration, as of non-concordance of apparent and real structure, or of imitation of stone or marble in paint or plaster.

4) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; purity from falsehood; truthfulness; sincerity; uprightness; honesty: as, a man of truth.

5) Disposition to be faithful; fidelity; constancy.

6) The state of not being counterfeited or adulterated; genuineness; purity.

7) That which is true.

8) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

9) That which is righteous or in accordance with the divine standard.

10) Faith pledged; pledge; troth. See troth.

11) Synonyms See reality.

12) To affirm or declare truthfully.

tub:

1) An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom: as, a wash-tub; a butter-tub; the tub in which the tow-line is coiled in a whale-boat.

2) The contents of a tub; as much as a tub will hold; as a measure of capacity, sometimes erroneously confounded with firkin.

3) Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub.

4) A clumsy, slow boat or vessel: so called in contempt.

5) A boat used for practice-rowing.

6) A small cask for holding liquor, especially in the eighteenth century, and before the change in English revenue laws; such a cask in which brandy, gin, or the like was smuggled from the Continent.

7) A receptacle for water or other liquid for bathing the person. See bath-tub.

8) Hence, the act or process of bathing in a tub; specifically, a sponge-bath taken while standing in a tub.

9) Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the common mode of treatment of lues venerea. Compare powderiug-tub, 2.

10) In mining:

11) A bucket for raising ore from a mine.

12) A box, wagon, or tram for conveying coal from the working-face to the pit-bottom or gangway, or for underground haulage in general.

13) Same as keeve.

14) The top of a malt-kiln.

15) The gurnet.

16) To plant or set in a tub: as, to tub plants.

17) To bathe in a tub or bath.

18) In mining, to line (a shaft) with a casing of wood or iron. See tubbing.

19) To bathe or wash the person in a bathing-tub; especially, in colloquial use, to take the morning bath.

20) To row in a tub; practise in a tub. See tub, n.

tube:

1) A city subway in the form of a tunnel.

2) A pipe or hollow cylinder, especially when of small size and used as a conduit for liquids, or for containing liquids, as in some forms of scientific apparatus.

3) Specifically, the main body of a musical instrument of either the wood wind or the brass wind group. The bore of such instruments is usually conical, but sometimes cylindrical.

4) In anatomy and zoology, a hollow tubular organ; a pipe, canal, or duct conveying fluid or gas; especially, a pipe which seems to be empty—that is, conveys air: as, the bronchial tubes; the Eustachian tube.

5) In botany, any hollow elongated body or part of an organ: applied especially to a gamopet-alous corolla or gamosepalous calyx, also to a united circle of stamens (see cut 9 under stamen).

6) A priming-tube.

7) A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted.

8) The barrel of a chain-pump.

9) A small receptacle of drawn lead, of approximately tubular form, closed at the bottom by bending it over twice or three times on itself, and having a screw-cap at the top, used to hold pigments or similar matter in a semifluid condition.

10) To furnish with a tube or tubes.

11) To receive or inclose in a tube.

tubus:

1) In anatomy and zoology, a tube.

2) In entomology, the mentum. or basal part of the labium, of a bee, forming with the bases of the maxillæ a tube leading to the epipharynx.

Tucana:

1) A southern constellation, the Toucan, south of the Phœnix, made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century.

2) In ornithology, same as Ramphastos.

tuck:

1) Same as tang.

2) A rapier. See estoc.

3) A blow; a stroke; a tap; a beat; especially, the beating of a drum. See beat or tuck of drum, under beat.

4) A blast; a flourish; a tucket.

5) To draw close together; pull together.

6) To gather up; draw or pull up, or in any direction; draw into folds: frequently followed by up.

7) In needlework, to lay and sew tucks in: as, the waist was tucked lengthwise. See tuck, n., 2.

8) To press or crowd into a narrow space or compass; stuff; cram.

9) Hence To pack in barrels.

10) To gird; clothe tightly or compactly; hence, to cover snugly with wrappings, as with bedclothes or rugs.

11) To put into one's stomach; eat: usually with in.

12) In seine-fishing, to gather or draw (fish) out of a seine by means of a tuck-seine which is shot inside of the seine.

13) To pinch; nip; wound by the pressure of the finger-nail.

14) To string up; hang.

15) To contract; draw together.

16) To make tucks: as, a sewing-machine that tucks and gathers.

17) A garment tucked, girt, or wrapped about one; in the following quotation, a turban.

18) In needlework, a flat fold in a fabric, or in a part of a garment, fixed in place by stitches, and frequently one of a series laid parallel.

19) A short pinafore.

20) In bookbinding, a flap on one side of the cover, made to fold over the other side and tuck into a strap which holds it fast.

21) A kind of net.

22) A pinch; a nip. See the quotation under tuck, transitive verb, 7.

23) Nautical, that part of a vessel where the after ends of the outside planking come together under the stern.

24) Eatables; viands; especially, sweets or pastry. Also tucker, in Australia.

25) An appetite.

26) To beat; tap: said of a drum.

tuft:

1) A green knoll. See toft.

2) A grove; a plantation; a clump.

3) To separate or combine into tufts.

4) To affix a tuft to: cover or stud with tufts, or as if with tufts.

5) In upholstery, to draw together (a cushion or an upholstered covering) by passing a thread through it at regular intervals, the depressions thus produced being usually covered with tufts or buttons.

6) To grow in tufts; form a tuft or tufts.

7) A bunch of soft and flexible things fixed at the base with the upper part loose, especially when the whole is small: as, a tuft of feathers.

8) A turban.

9) A crest.

10) An imperial.

11) In anat, a rete; a glomerulus. See cut under Malpighian.

12) In botany, a fascicle of flowers on their several partial peduncles; a cluster of radical leaves; a clump or tussock of stems from a common root, as in many grasses and sedges; hence, any analogous bundle.

13) An undergraduate who bears a title: so called from the tuft worn on his cap to indicate his rank.

14) To beat up (a thicket or covert) in stag-hunting.

tuft-hunter: None

tuism:

1) The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second person.

tun:

1) An amended spelling of ton.

2) A large cask for holding liquids, especially wine, ale, or beer. See ton.

3) Any vessel; a jar.

4) In a brewery, the fermenting-vat or -tank.

5) A measure of capacity, equal by old statutes to 252 wine-gallons.

6) In conchology, a shell of the genus Dolium or family Doliidæ; a tun-shell.

7) The upper part of a chimney; also, the chimney itself.

8) To store in a tun or tuns, as wine or malt liquor; hence, to store in vessels of any sort for keeping.

9) To fill as if a tun.

10) To mingle with liquor when it is stored, as for the purpose of flavoring it, or making it keep better.

11) An obsolete form of town.

Turdus Solitarius: None

turgid:

1) In botany, distended by water or other liquid : said primarily of cells or celluar tissue.

2) Swollen; bloated; tumid; distended beyond its natural or usual state by some internal agent or expansive force: often applied to an enlarged part of the body.

3) Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, a turgid style.

4) Synonyms Swollen, puffed up.

5) Stilted, grandiloquent. See turgidness.

tutor:

1) A guardian.

2) In law, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity.

3) One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything.

4) In Eng. universities, an officer who is specially intrusted with the care of the undergraduates of his college.

5) In U. S. colleges, a teacher subordinate to a professor, usually appointed for a year or a term of years.

6) To have the guardianship or care of.

7) To instruct; teach.

tutorial:

1) Of, pertaining to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

twin:

1) To couple; pair; mate; join intimately or link together; said of two united or of one joined to another.

2) Specifically, in mineralogy, to form or unite into a compound or twin crystal by a reversal of the molecular structure according to some definite law.

3) To be coupled or paired; be mated, as one with another; specifically, to be twin-born.

4) To bring forth two at a birth.

5) To be parted in twain; be divided or sundered; come apart.

6) To part; depart; go away.

7) To be separated (from) or deprived (of): as, to twin with one's gear.

8) To part in twain; sever; sunder.

9) To part, as from another person or thing; separate; sunder; especially, to deprive.

10) To cut or form in pairs by cutters or chisels.

11) Two; twain.

12) Consisting of two separate, closely related, and equal members; twofold; double; specifically, consisting of or forming twins or a pair: as, twin children.

13) One, each, or either of two; one of a pair, specifically of two born at a birth: as, a twin brother or sister.

14) In botany, growing in pairs; didymous.

15) Consisting of two chief parts alike, or nearly alike, and held firmly together: as, a twin bottle; a twin vase. The plural is used in the same sense: as, twin vases.

16) In entomology, geminate: applied to spots, punctures, spines, etc., which are close together in pairs, and distant from others.

17) Two; twain; a pair; a couple.

18) One of two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth: said of the young both of hitman beings and of beasts.

19) A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other, as if it had been revolved through 180° about an axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the twinning-plane, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given Crystal.

twinkling:

1) The act of one who or that which twinkles; especially, a quick twitching or fluttering movement of the eye; a wink.

2) The phenomenon of scintillation of the fixed stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of color at the rate of from fifty to a hundred per second. ;

3) The time required for one twinkle or wink, as of the eye; a flash; hence, a very short time.

twist:

1) To unite, as two or more strands or filaments, by winding one about another; hence, to form by twining or rolling into a single thread; spin.

2) To intertwine; interweave; combine.

3) To weave; fabricate; compose.

4) To wreathe; wind; twine.

5) To bend or turn spirally, as by causing both ends to revolve in opposite directions; alter in shape so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve; also, to cause to move spirally or with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball when pitched in a curve, or a billiard-ball when Englished.

6) To curve; bend; deflect: as, to twist a thing into a serpentine form; twisted like the letter S.

7) To thrust out of place or shape; contort or distort; pervert; wrench; wrest; warp: used literally or figuratively.

8) To press hard; wring.

9) To lop, as a tree, by cutting off branches or twigs.

10) To be intertwined or interwoven.

11) To be wreathed or coiled; wind.

12) To be bent round and round spirally; also, to move in such a manner or with continuous revolutions.

13) To curve; circle; revolve; move in a circle or spiral.

14) To be bent; turned, or contorted; writhe; squirm.

15) To be parted or cleft in twain; be divided, severed, sundered, or separated.

16) A thread, cord, rope, or the like made of two or more strands wound one about another; anything resembling such a rope or coil.

17) Specifically— A kind of strong, close silk thread used for sewing.

18) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties.

19) In weaving, the warp-thread of the web.

20) A loaf or roll of twisted dough baked.

21) A kind of manufactured tobacco made in the form of a rope or thick cord.

22) A fabric made with a double and hence heavy thread; coarse cloth. Compare twine, n., 1, and twine, adjective

23) A forked branch; a twig; a spray.

24) Same as fork, 5.

25) A hinge.

26) An intertwining or interlacing; a knot or net, or other interwoven contrivance.

27) A spiral form, disposition, or arrangement, such as may be produced by bending round both ends of an object in opposite directions; also, spiral or progressive rotary motion, or the path described by an object so moving: as, the twist given to a ball in pitching causes it to curve; the twist of a billiard-ball in play.

28) Specifically, in firearms.

29) The spiral formed by a groove in a rifled piece; the inclination of the grooves of a rifled piece to the axis of the bore.

30) Iron and steel twisted and welded together, used as a material for gun-barrels.

31) In architecture, the wind of the bed-joint of every course of voussoirs in a skew arch.

32) In rope, cordage, and the like, the way in which the spiral strands are laid, the number of strands, the degree of turn of the spiral, etc.; as, these two ropes differ in their twist.

33) A convolution; a curve; a flexure; a bend or turn.

34) A turning about, as on a pivot or axis; a turn; a twirl.

35) A wresting out of place; distortion; a wrench; a strain.

36) Figuratively, a peculiar bent, turn, or cast; a variation or perversion from the usual or normal type.

37) An appetite for food.

38) A mixed drink: generally named from the spirit with which it is compounded.

39) In dynamics, a twist-velocity.

40) In mathematics:

41) A torsional strain or distortion.

42) A displacement along and around a screw; a translation combined with a rotation round an axis parallel to the direction of translation; in the non-Euclidean geometry, a compound of two rotations about conjugate polars to the absolute.

43) In Venetian and old English glasses, any one of the spiral lines, of various colors, frequently blown in the handles and other parts. See air-twist (with cut).

twist-velocity:

1) The state of a body at any instant when it has a rotational velocity round a certain axis compounded with a linear velocity along that axis.

twitch:

1) A dialectal variant of touch.

2) To pull or draw with a hasty jerk; snatch; jerk away.

3) To give a short, sudden pull or tug at; jerk at; cause to move quickly or spasmodically.

4) To nip; squeeze; make fast; tie tightly.

5) To be suddenly jerked; move or contract quickly or spasmodically, as a muscle.

6) To carp; sneer; make flings. Compare jerk, intransitive verb, 2.

7) A short, sharp pull or tug; a jerk or snatch.

8) A short, spastic contraction of the fibers of muscles; a stitch; a twinge: as, a twitch in the side; convulsive twitches; especially, such a movement when causing pain: sometimes applied to moral pangs.

9) A pair of nippers or tweezers.

10) A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shoeing or clipping: an instrument used for holding a vicious horse.

11) In mining, a sudden narrowing of a vein so that the walls come nearly or quite together.

12) The quitch or quitch-grass, Agropyrum repens.

twofold:

1) In a double degree; doubly.

2) Double, in any sense; characterized by duality or doubleness.

two-way:

1) In mech., having two ways or passages.

2) In mathematics, having a double mode of variation. Thus, a surface is a two-way spread.

3) Having the capacity to act in two ways: said of a fitting or fixture which has one inlet and one outlet.

4) Noting a fitting resembling a T, with one inlet and two outlets, but no control over the flow through them.

typocosmy:

1) A representation of the world; universal terminology.

ubication:

1) Situation; position; local relation; place of rest or lodgment. [Rare.] Ubeity; whereness.

ubiety:

1) The state of being in a definite place; ubeity.

2) Ubiquity; omnipresence.

ubiquity:

1) Omnipresence, or a capacity of being in an indefinite number of places at the same time, not strictly amounting to omnipresence: as, the ubiquity of Christ's body; the ubiquity of the king (see below).

2) The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquitarians.

3) Locality; neighborhood; whereabouts.

ullage:

1) In com., the wantage of a cask, or the estimated measure of the empty part of a cask of liquor.

ulna:

1) The inner one of the two bones of the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, the other being the radius; the bone which makes a strict hinge-joint at the elbow with the humerus, and about which the radius revolves in pronation and supination, when the ulna reaches to the wrist and these movements are practicable.

2) In entomology, the stigmatic or marginal vein of the fore wing.

3) A unit of length; a cubit; an ell.

4) In ichthyology, the hypereoracoid.

ultimate:

1) Furthest; most remote in place.

2) Last; the last of a series of three or more members, especially of a series in which an inquiry is traced from one member to another: as, the ultimate signification of a phrase; an ultimate principle; an ultimate fact.

3) In entomology, specifically noting a stage of the second larva, after the third molt, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (Meloidæ), It succeeds the scarabæidoid stage, and is followed by the coarctate larva.

4) Synonyms Eventual, Conclusive, etc. See final.

5) In meck., final; ‘breaking'; specifically, noting the strain required to “break a piece of material.

6) To result finally; end.

ultrabernoullian:

1) Resulting from an extension of the theory of Bernoullian numbers.

ultranominalistic:

1) Maintaining that nothing is real but individual substances, and that all resemblances and other relations are words, and nothing more.

ultra-violet: None

ultra-zodiacal: None

ultromotivity:

1) Capability of spontaneous movement.

umberer:

1) The vizor of a helmet.

umbilic:

1) In geometry, a point of a surface where the radii of curvature are all equal, and a sphere osculates the surface.

2) Same as umbilical.

umbilicar:

1) In mathematics, of or pertaining to an umbilic.

umbilicus:

1) In anatomy and zoology, the more or less nearly central point in the walls of the abdomen where the yolk-bag or umbilical vesicle of the embryo hangs, or where the navel-string or umbilical cord enters the belly; the navel; the omphalos.

2) Hence Some navel-like formation; some circumscribed depression or elevation; a sort of button, or a place in which a button might fit: when elevated instead of depressed, oftener called umbo.

3) In botany: [capitalized] An old generic name (A. P. de Candolle, 1801) for the navelwort, Cotyledon Umbilicus.

4) The part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum. See cut under hilum.

5) A depression or an elevation about the center of a given surface.

6) In antiquity, an ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened upon each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.

7) In geometry, a term used by the older geometers as synonymous with focus; in modern works, a point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.

8) The raised central boss of a large plateau or dish, often made to fit the hollow foot of the ewer which stands upon it and forms one design with the dish.

umbra:

1) A shadow or shade.

2) Among the Romans, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited: so called because he followed the guest as a shadow.

3) In algebra, a symbol which, when paired with another, makes the symbol of a quantity. See umbral notation, under umbral.

4) The only genus of Umbridæ; the mud-minnows. See minnow. 2 , and Umbridæ. There are two species, respectively of Europe and North America, U. krameri and U. limi.

5) [lowercase] A sciænoid fish, Umbrina cirrosa; the umbrine. See cut under Umbrina.

umbral:

1) In the classification of the Paleozoic series of Pennsylvania, according to H. D. Rogers, a group of rocks of great thickness, belonging to the Carboniferous, and lying between the Seral or Millstone-grit and the Vespertine.

2) Pertaining to an umbra.

unaffectedness:

1) The character of being unaffected.

unattainable:

1) Not to be attained or gained.

unboundedness:

1) The state or condition of being unbounded; freedom from bounds or limits; specifically, that character of a continuum by virtue of which, if any point be taken, and then any other indefinitely near the first, a third point may be found indefinitely near the first, and situated opposite to the second with reference to the first.

unconditional:

1) Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions: as, an unconditional surrender.

unconditionality:

1) The character or state of being unconditional.

unconditionally:

1) In an unconditional manner; without conditions: as, to surrender unconditionally.

unconditionalness:

1) The character of being unconditional.

unconditioned:

1) Not subject to conditions; not an effect, accident, or result of circumstances.

unconscious:

1) Not conscious.

2) Not conscious to one's self; not self-conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; hence, regardless; heedless: as, unconscious of guilt or error.

3) Not known or perceived as existing in one's self; not felt: as, unconscious generosity.

4) Not possessing consciousness; non-conscious.

unconsciously:

1) In an unconscious manner; without consciousness.

unconsciousness:

1) The state of being unconscious, in any sense; absence of consciousness or of self-consciousness.

understand:

1) To receive from a word or collocation of words or from a sign the idea it is intended to convey: with the thing said, the person speaking, or the language as the direct object of the verb.

2) To interpret the signification of; seize the idea of; comprehend as resulting from a thought, principle, or rule; explain.

3) To receive information about; learn by paying heed to what is said and done; consider.

4) To know in substance, as a fact or saying; be acquainted with; recognize.

5) To take as meant or implied; imply; infer; assume; take for granted: chiefly in the past participle.

6) To recognize as implied or meant, although not expressed; supply mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author: as, in the phrase ‘All are mortal,’ we must understand the word men, living beings, or the like.

7) To stand under.

8) To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be an intelligent and conscious being; have understanding; be wise.

9) To be informed by another; learn.

10) To give attention; listen.

understandable:

1) That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible; intelligible.

understander:

1) One who understands or knows.

understanding:

1) The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

2) The knowing power, in general; intelligence; wit.

3) The representative faculty; the power of abstract thought; the logical power.

4) Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; harmony; union of sentiment; also, something mutually understood or agreed upon: as, there was an understanding between them.

5) Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

understanding:

1) The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

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5) Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

understandingly:

1) In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension.

undetermined:

1) Not determined; not settled; not decided.

2) Indeterminate.

uneven:

1) Not even.

2) Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not at the same height or on the same plane; hence, not fair, just, or true.

3) In arithmetic, odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder: as, 3, 5, 7, etc., are uneven numbers.

4) Ill-matched; unsuitable; ill-assorted.

unformed:

1) Not having been formed; not fashioned; not molded into regular shape.

ungula: None

unicorn:

1) A traditional or fabulous animal, with a single long horn, the monoceros of classic writers, commonly described as a native of India, but in terms not certainly applicable to any known animal.

2) A mistranslation in the authorized version of the Bible (Deut. xxxiii. 17, and elsewhere) of the Hebrew word re'ēm.

3) In heraldry, the representation of the fabulous animal used as a bearing.

4) The unicorn-fish, unicorn-whale, sea-unicorn, or narwhal, whose enormously long single incisor tooth projects like a horn. See Monodon, monoceros, 3.

5) The kamichi or horned screamer, Palamedea cornuta; the unicorn-bird. N. Grew. See cut under Palamedea.

6) A kind of beetle having a single long horn; a unicorn-beetle. Various large beetles literally answer to this definition, being unicornous, with a large single prothoracic horn. See Dynastes, elephant-beetle, Hercules-beetle.

7) In conchology, a unicorn-shell. See cut under Monoceros.

8) A pair of horses with a third horse in front; also, the whole equipage.

9) A Scottish gold coin issued by James III., James IV., and James V., having the figure of a unicorn on the obverse. Its standard weight was 58.89 grains troy, and it was current for 23 shillings Scotch.

10) [capitalized] In astronomy, the constellation Monoceros.

unicursal:

1) On one path of a moving element.

unidimensional:

1) Having only one dimension; varying in only one way.

unification:

1) The act of unifying, or the state of being unified; the act of uniting into one.

uniform:

1) Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, etc.; in general, not variable; unchanging.

2) Not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable: as, a uniform heat; a uniform motion (that is, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times).

3) Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

4) Consistent at all times; not different.

5) Not different at different times or places: applicable to all places, or to all divisions of a country: as, a uniform tax; a uniform bankruptcy law.

6) Of the same appearance, pattern, or style.

7) Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

8) A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body: opposed to plain clothes, or ordinary civil dress: as, the uniform of a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman.

9) To make uniform; reduce to uniformity.

10) To clothe with or as if with a uniform.

unimodular:

1) Having only one modulus.

unipartite:

1) Not separated into parts.

uniplanar:

1) Lying in one plane.

unit:

1) An abbreviation of Unitarian.

2) A single thing or person, opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups; any one of the individuals or similar groups into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

3) Any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured.

4) Any subdivision of an army having a distinct organization and defined duties.

5) According to the hypothesis of Herbert Spencer, an ultimate biological unit or element which, when joined to others like itself, possesses the power to become a specific organism. The body of each individual organism is held to consist of its own sort of physiological units which are all alike and nearly, but not completely, identical with those which compose the body of another individual of the same species. The physiological unit is held to be intermediate between the molecule or chemical unit and the cell or morphological unit, each cell being regarded as composed of innumerable physiological units each of which again consists of innumerable molecules. The physiological units are held to make each organism and each species what it is and to have the aptitude to contribute to the construction of the organism in virtue of their polarity. The hypothesis of physiological units is advanced as an explanation of the facts of inheritance in general, and, especially, the generation of living beings from eggs and the regeneration or replacement of lost parts. The organism is able to replace lost parts because the polarity of the units, it is said, causes them to restore the organism to its perfect condition under the directive influence of the whole, which forces the units to arrange themselves in just such a way as is necessary for the perfection of the part in the harmony of the whole. A germ-cell is held to contain small groups of these units which, by their polarity, give to it the power to reproduce the whole.

6) According to Bateson, an ultimate element or unit of inheritance, of unknown nature, of which an allelomorph or character-unit is the sensible manifestation.

7) In the centesimal method, a grade.

8) Acre-foot, a unit used in irrigation; the volume of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot, = 43,560 cubic feet, = 1,233.49 cubic meters.

9) Ampere, a practical unit of electrical current, = 0.1 c. g. s. unit.

10) Ampere (international), the ampere as defined for practical purposes by the International Congress at Chicago in 1893, as the current required to deposit 0.001118 gram of silver in a second of time. This value was subsequently legalized in the United States and was re-adopted by the Electrical Conference in England (1908), although the value 0.0011183 was known to be more nearly correct.

11) Ampere-hour, =3,600 coulombs, =360 c. g. s. units (electromagnetic).

12) Ampere-second, =1 coulomb.

13) Ampere-turn, a unit of magnetomotive force, =4 π/10 c. g. s. units, =1.256637 gilberts.

14) Angström unit, =0.0000001 millimeter, =0.0001 micron.

15) Arc, = 100 square meters, =1,076.387 square feet.

16) Atmosphere, a unit of fluid pressure, = the pressure of a column of mercury 76 centimeters in height, =1,013,240 dynes per square centimeter. Sometimes an atmosphere is defined as a pressure of 1 kilogram per square centimeter.

17) Bougie décimale, a unit of intensity of light originally defined as 1/20 of a violle; subsequently (by the Geneva Congress of Photometricians), as equal to 1 hefner.

18) Bougie de l'étoile, a unit of intensity of light used in France; the light from a stearin candle burning 10 grams per hour, = 1/7 carcels (approximately).

19) British thermal unit, the heat required to raise one pound (avoir.) of water one degree Fahrenheit, = 1,054.90 joules, = 251.996 calories, = 778.104 foot-pounds, = 0.000392982 horse-power hour, = 0.293027 watt-hour.

20) Calory, a calorimetric unit; the heat required to raise one gram of water one degree centigrade (also called a gram-calory or small calory), =4.18617 joules, = 3.08777 foot-pounds, =0.003968 British thermal unit, = 0.00116282 watt-hour.

21) Candle (British standard), a unit of intensity of light; the light from a spermaceti candle of specified composition, size, and form (see standard candle), = 1.136 Hefner units.

22) Candle (German; German Vereinskerze), a unit of intensity of light; the light from a paraffin candle having a diameter of 20 millimeters and a flame height of 50 millimeters, =1.16 … 1.224 Hefner units (approximately), =1.05 British standard candles (approximately).

23) Candle (Munich), a unit of intensity of light; the light from a stearin candle of conical form, =0.153 carcel (approximately), =1.17. British standard candles (approximately).

24) Candle (star). See bougie de l'étoile (above).

25) Candle-foot. See foot-candle (below).

26) Candle-meter. See meter-candle (below).

27) Carcel, a unit of intensity of light formerly used in France; the light from a lamp of Argand type with mechanical draft, =10.87 … 10.90 Hefner units (approximately), =9.53 British candles (approximately).

28) Centimeter, =0.01 meter, =0.393700 inch.

29) Centimeter (cubic), =0.001 liter, =0.0610234 cubic inch.

30) C. G. S. unit of acceleration, an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second, =0.00101979 of the acceleration due to gravity.

31) C. G. S. unit of capacity (electromagnetic), the capacity of a condenser the charge of which at unit potential (c. g. s.) is one c. g. s. unit of quantity or 10 coulombs, = 1 × 109 farads.

32) C. G. S. unit of capacity (electrostatic), =1/9 × 10–20 c. g. s. units of capacity of the electromagnetic system (approximately), =1/9 × 10–11 farads (approximately).

33) C. G. S. unit of electric charge (electromagnetic), the charge transferred by one c. g. s. unit of current in one second of time, =10 coulombs, =0.00277778 ampere-hour, = 3 × 1010 electrostatic units (approximately).

34) C. G. S. unit of electric charge (electrostatic), the charge which in air exerts a force of one dyne on an equal charge at a distance of one centimeter, =1/v c. g. s. units (electromagnetic), =10/V coulombs or 1/3 × 10coulombs (approximately).

35) C. G. S. unit of electric current, the current which, flowing in a circular coil of one centimeter radius, produces at the center of the coil a magnetic field of 2μ units intensity, =10 amperes.

36) C. G. S. unit of electrical resistance, =1 × 10–9 ohms.

37) C. G. S. unit of electromotive force, =1 × 10–8 volts.

38) C. G. S. unit of energy, =1 erg, = 0.0000001 joule.

39) C. G. S. unit of force, =1 dyne, =0.00101979 of the force due to a gram, = 0 000002248 of the force due to a pound, =0.00007233 poundal.

40) C. G. S. unit of inductance, the inductance which gives one c. g. s. unit of electromotive force when the current is changing at the rate of one c. g. s. unit per second, =1 × 10–9 henrys.

41) C. G. S. unit of magnetic flux, the flux which acts with a force of one dyne on a unit magnetic pole, = 1 maxwell, = 1 line of force, = 1/4 μ of the flux from a unit pole.

42) C. G. S. unit of magnetic induction (or flux density), a flux density of one line of force, or maxwell per square centimeter; the magnetic induction in a field which exerts a force of one dyne upon a unit pole placed in it, = 1 gauss.

43) C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, the magnetomotive force that gives one c. g. s. unit of magnetic flux through one c. g. s. unit of reluctance, = 1 gilbert, = 10/4 μ ampere-turns.

44) C. G. S. unit of permeance (or magnetic conductance), the reciprocal of one unit of reluctance.

45) C. G. S. unit of power, = 1 erg per second.

46) C. G. S. unit of reluctance (or magnetic resistance), that reluctance (or resistance) through which a c. g. s. unit of magnetomotive force gives a c. g. s. unit of magnetic flux, = 1 oersted.

47) C. G. S. unit of velocity, a velocity of one centimeter per second.

48) Chain (surveyors'), = 66.00 feet, =20.117 meters.

49) Coulomb, a practical unit of electric charge, = 0.1 c. g. s. unit (electromagnetic), = 1 ampere-second, =0.000277778 ampere-hour.

50) Coulomb (international), the charge transferred by one international ampere in one second of time.

51) Daniell, a former practical unit of electromotive force; the electromotive force of a Daniell cell, = 1.08 to 1.10 volts.

52) Day (astronomical), the twenty-four hours from noon to noon (mean solar time).

53) Day (calendar day), the twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight (mean solar time).

54) Day (civil). Same as calendar day (above).

55) Day (mean solar), = 86,400 mean solar seconds, =86,636.55 sidereal seconds, = 1.002737 sidereal days.

56) Day (sidereal), = 86,164.1 mean solar seconds, =86,400 sidereal seconds, =0.997269 mean solar day.

57) Degree (of arc), =0.0174533 radian.

58) Degree (of latitude), =60 nautical miles at equator (approximately), = 69.00 statute miles at 40° lat.

59) Degree (of longitude), =60 nautical miles at equator (approximately), =53.05 statute miles at 40° lat.

60) Degree (Celsius). Same as a degree centigrade (below).

61) Degree (centigrade), = 1/100 of the interval between the ice-point and the steam-point of a thermometer, =9/5 of a degree Fahrenheit.

62) Degree (Fahrenheit), = 1/180 of the interval between the ice-point and the steam-point of a thermometer, =5/9 of a degree centigrade.

63) Degree (Kelvin; K), = one degree on the absolute scale of temperatures the intervals of which are the same as those of the centigrade scale while the zero is at —273° C.

64) Degree (Réaumur), = 1/80 of the Interval between the ice-point and the steam-point of a thermometer, = 5/4 of a degree centigrade, =9/4 of a degree Fahrenheit.

65) Dyne, a unit of force; the force which, acting on a mass of one gram, produces an acceleration per second of one centimeter per second, =0.00007233 poundal. A dyne is equivalent to the following gravitational forces at sea-level in latitude 45°:=0.00101979 gram,=0.000–00224825 pound.

66) Erg, the c. g. s. unit of energy; the work done by a force of one dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter, = 0.0000001 joule.

67) Farad, a unit of electrical capacity, = 9 × 1011 c. g. s. units of the electrostatic system (approximately).

68) Farad (international), the capacity represented by the ratio of one international coulomb divided by one international volt. The microfarad in common use is one millionth of this quantity.

69) Fathom (British), =0.001 nautical mile, =6.080 feet, =1.8532 meters.

70) Fathom (United States), =6.00 feet, = 1.8288 meters.

71) Foot (British), =12 inches, = 30.4801 centimeters.

72) Foot (cubic), =28,317.0 cubic centimeters, =7.48052 gallons (United States).

73) Foot-candle, a unit of illumination; the illumination from a candle at a distance of one foot, =12.2 luxes (approximately).

74) Foot-pound, a gravitational unit of work, =1.35573 joules, =0.323859 calory, = 0.000376591 watt-hour, = 0.000000–505051 horse-power hour.

75) Furlong, =660 feet, =201.17 meters.

76) Gallon (liquid; United States), =3,785.43 cubic centimeters, =231 cubic inches.

77) Gallon (imperial), =4,545.9361 cubic centimeters,=277.410 cubic inches, =0.00594586 cubic yard.

78) Gauss, a unit of magnetic induction or flux density, = 1 c. g. s. unit, = 1 maxwell or line of force per square centimeter, =6.45163 maxwells per square inch.

79) Gilbert, a unit of magnetomotive force, = 1 c. g. s. unit, =10/4π = .7958 ampere-turn.

80) Grade, a unit of angular measure, =0.01 quadrant, = 0.015708 radian.

81) Grain,=0.0647989 gram.

82) Gram, = 15.432356 grains, =0.0352740 oz. (avoir.), =0.0022046 pound (avoir.).

83) Gram (taken as a unit of force at sea-level in latitude 45°), = 980.600 dynes, = 0.0709265 poundal.

84) Gram-centimeter, a gravitational unit of work; the work required to lift one gram one centimeter against gravity, =980.60 ergs in lat. 45°.

85) Gram-molecule, that weight of a substance in grams which equals numerically its molecular weight.

86) Hand, a unit used in measuring the height at which horses stand, =4.0 inches.

87) Hectare, = 10,000 square meters, =2.47104 acres.

88) Hectoliter, = 100 liters, =26.4170 gallons (U. S.), =3.53145 cubic feet.

89) Hefner, the unit of intensity of light commonly accepted as the primary standard in photometry (see hefner), =0.88 British standard candle, =0.89 … 1.026 bougies décimales (approximately).

90) Hefner (spherical), a unit of flux of light; the total flux from a source of light of one hefner intensity, =12.5664 lumens.

91) Henry, a practical unit of inductance; an inductance such that the induced electromotive force is one international volt, while the rate of variation of the inducing current is one international ampere per second, = 1 quadrant, = 1 secohm, = 1 × 109 c. g. s. units.

92) Horse-power, =745.650 watts. =33,000 foot-pounds per minute, =42.4108 British thermal units per minute, = 10,687.3 calories per minute, = 1.01387 metric horse-power.

93) Horse-power (metric), = 0.735448 kilowatt, = 0.986318 horse-power.

94) Horse-power hour, = 2,684,340 joules, = 1,980,000 foot-pounds, =2,544.65 British thermal units, = 745.650 watt-hours, = 641,240 calories.

95) Hundredweight (long), = 112 pounds (avoir.).

96) Hundredweight (short), = 100 pounds (avoir.),=45.35924 kilograms.

97) Inch, =.083333 foot, =2.540005 centimeters.

98) Inch (circular), a unit of cross-section, =1,000,000 circular mils, = 0.785398 square inch, = 5.067090 square centimeters.

99) Inch (miners), a unit of flow of water. = 1.5 cubic feet per minute. =0.000707925 cubic meter per second.

100) Joule, a practical unit of energy, = 10,000,000 ergs, = 0.737612 foot-pound, =0.238882 calory.

101) Kapp line, a practical unit of magnetic flux =6,000 maxwells.

102) Kilo-calory (also called large calory), = 1,000 calories.

103) Kilodyne, = 1,000 dynes.

104) Kilogram, = 1,000 grams, =35.2740 ounces (avoir.), =2.20462 pounds (avoir.).

105) Kilogram (taken as a unit of force at sea-level in latitude 45°), =980,600 dynes, =70,9265 poundals.

106) Kilogram-meter, a gravitational unit of work, = 9.80596 joules, = 7.23300 foot-pounds, = 2.34247 calories, = 0.00272388 watt-hour.

107) Kilometer, = 1,000 meters, =3,280.83 feet, =0.621370 mile.

108) Kilowatt, = 1,000 watts, = 1.34111 horse-power, = 44,256.7 foot-pounds per minute, = 56.8776 British thermal units per minute.

109) Kilowatt-hour, = 1,000 watt-hours, = 3,600,000 joules, = 3,412.66 British thermal units, = 859,975 calories, = 1.34111 horse-power hours.

110) Kine, a unit of velocity, =one centimeter per second.

111) Knot or nautical mile, =6,080.27 feet, = 1,853.25 meters,= 1′ of the earth's circumference.

112) Light-year, a unit of length used in expressing the distance of fixed stars from the earth, = 9.467 × 1012 kilometers, =5.8825 × 1012 miles.

113) Line of force (magnetic), a unit of flux, =1 maxwell or c. g s. unit.

114) Link, a unit of length used in surveying, =7.920 inches, =20.117 centimeters.

115) Liter, =1,000 cubic centimeters, =1.05668 quarts (United States), = 0.0013079 cubic yard.

116) Lumen, a unit of flux of light; the flux from a source of one hefner intensity per unit of solid angle; the flux from one hefner which is comprised within a cone which subtends a surface of one square meter at a radius of one meter, =0.079577 of the total flux from a hefner.

117) Lumen-hour, a unit of quantity of light (or more properly of luminous energy); one lumen of flux for one hour.

118) Lux, a unit of illumination; the illumination from one hefner at a distance of one meter, =0.0818 foot-candle.

119) Matthiesen's unit of electrical conductivity, = 592,768 mho-cubic centimeter units.

120) Maxwell, a unit of magnetic flux, = 1 c. g. s. unit, = 1 line of force, = 1/4π of the flux from a unit pole.

121) Megadyne, =1,000,000 dynes.

122) Megamho, the reciprocal of a microhm.

123) Megaohm. Same as megohm (below).

124) Megavolt, = 1,000,000 volts.

125) Megohm, a unit of electrical resistance, = 1,000,000 ohms.

126) Meter, = 100 centimeters, =39.37000 inches, = 3.28083 feet.

127) Meter (cubic), = 61,023.4 cubic inches. =264,170 gallons (United States), = 35.3145 cubic feet, = 1.30794 cubic yards.

128) Meter-candle, a unit of illumination; the illumination from a candle at a distance of one meter,=1 lux (approximately), =0.0818 foot-candle.

129) Meter-kilogram, a practical unit of torque; the torque exerted by a force corresponding to the weight of one kilogram acting at the end of an arm one meter in length.

130) Mho, a practical unit of electrical conductance; for unvarying direct currents it is the reciprocal of the ohm, =1 × 10 c. g. s. units.

131) Mho (in alternating currents), a practical unit of admittance. Admittance in mhos is effective amperes divided by effective volte.

132) Mho (in alternating circuits), a unit of susceptance. Susceptance in mhos is wattless amperes divided by volts.

133) Mho-cubic centimeter unit (Hering). See unit of electrical conductivity (below).

134) Micro-ampere, =0.000001 ampere.

135) Microdyne, a unit of force, =0.000001 dyne.

136) Microfarad, the practical unit commonly used for the measure of electrical capacity, =9 × 105 c. g. s. units of the electrostatic system (approximately), = 0.000001 farad.

137) Microhenry (of inductance), = 0.000001 henry, = 1,000 c. g. s. units.

138) Microhm, a unit of electrical resistance, =0.000001 ohm, = 1,000 c. g. s. units.

139) Micron (μ), = 0.001 millimeter, =10,000 Ångström units.

140) Microvolt, =0.000001 volt, = 100 c. g. s. units.

141) Mil, =0.001 inch, =.002540 centimeter.

142) Mil (circular), a unit of cross-section, = 0.000001 circular inch, =0.00050671 square millimeter.

143) Mile (nautical) or knot, =1.15155 statute miles,=6,080.27 feet, = 1,853.25 meters.

144) Mile (statute), = 5,280 feet, =1,609.35 meters.

145) Milliampere, =0.001 ampere.

146) Milligram, =0.015432 grain.

147) Millihenry (of inductance), = 0.001 henry.

148) Millimeter, =0.1 centimeter, =0.039370 inch.

149) Millimeter (circular), a unit of cross-section, = 1.55000 circular mils, = 0.785398 square millimeter.

150) Millimicron (μμ),=0.001μ, =0.000001 millimeter.

151) Millivolt, =0.001 volt.

152) Mol, = 1 gram-molecule.

153) Month (lunar), averages 29.53059 mean solar days.

154) Month (synodic), an average lunar month.

155) Oersted, a unit of reluctance or magnetic resistance, = 1 c. g. s. unit.

156) Ohm, a unit of electrical resistance, = 1 × 109 c. g. s. units.

157) Ohm (B. A., or British Association), =0.986699 ohm.

158) Ohm (Board of Trade), = 1.01358 B. A. ohms.

159) Ohm (international), a practical unit of resistance recommended by the International Congress at Chicago in 1893 and subsequently legalized by the United States Congress. It is the resistance at 0° C. of a column of pure mercury of uniform cross-section and 106.3 centimeters in length, weighing 14.4521 grams.

160) Ohm (legal), =0.997178 ohm.

161) Ohm (true), = 1 × 109 c. g. s. units.

162) Ounce (avoir.), =28.3495 grams, =437.500 grains, =0.062500 pound (avoir.)

163) Ounce (fluid; British), =28.41227 cubic centimeters, = 1.73381 cubic inches.

164) Ounce (fluid; United States), =29.5737 cubic centimeters, =1.80469 cubic inches.

165) Ounce (troy), =480 grains, =31.1035 grams.

166) Pint (imperial), = 568.245 cubic centimeters, =34.6762 cubic inches, = 1.20091 United States pints (liquid).

167) Pint (dry; United States), = 1.16365 liquid pints (United States), =0.968972 imperial pint, =550.614 cubic centimeters.

168) Pint (liquid; United States), =473.179 cubic centimeters, =28.875 cubic inches, =0.859367 pint (dry; United States), =0.832702 imperial pint.

169) Poucelet, a unit of power, =100 kilogram-meters per second, =0.9806 kilowatt, = 1.31509 horse-power.

170) Pound (avoir.),=7,000 grains, =453.5924 grams.

171) Pound (taken as a unit of force at sea-level in latitude 45°), =444,791 dynes,=32.1717 poundals.

172) Pound (troy),=5,760 grains, =373.242 grams.

173) Pound-foot, a practical unit of torque; the torque exerted by a force corresponding to the weight of one pound acting at the end of an arm one foot in length.

174) Poundal, a unit of force; a force which, acting upon a mass of one pound, produces an acceleration per second of one foot per second, =13,825.5 dynes. The poundal corresponds to the force exerted by 0.031083 pound or 14.099 grams at sea-level in latitude 45°.

175) Pyr, a unit of intensity of light, = 1 bougie décimale.

176) Quadrant (of arc), =1.57080 radians.

177) Quadrant (of inductance), =1 henry.

178) Quart (imperial), =1,136.4908 cubic centimeters,=69.3525 cubic inches, = 1.20091 quarts (liquid; United States).

179) Quart (dry; United States), =1,101.23 cubic centimeters, =1.16365 liquid quarts (United States).

180) Quart (liquid; United States), =946.359 cubic centimeters, =57.7500 cubic inches, =0.033420 cubic foot, =0.859367 dry quart (United States), =0.832702 imperial quart.

181) Radian, a unit of plane angular or circular measure, = 57.2958 degrees, =0.63662 quadrant, =0.159155 of the circumference.

182) Rod (surveyors'), = 16.5 feet, =5.0292 meters.

183) Secohm (of inductance), =1 henry.

184) Second (sidereal), =0.997269 mean solar second.

185) Second (mean solar), = 1.002738 sidereal seconds.

186) Siemens unit, a unit of electrical resistance; the resistance of a column of pure mercury one meter long and one square millimeter in cross-section, =0.940734 ohm.

187) Steradian, a unit of solid angle, =0.636620 of a spherical right angle.

188) Stone, = 14 pounds (avoir.), = 6.35029 kilograms.

189) Ton (long), =2,240 pounds (avoir.).

190) Ton (metric), = 1,000 kilograms, =2,204.62 pounds (avoir.).

191) Ton (short), =2,000 pounds (avoir.), =45.35924 kilograms.

192) Unit of electrical conductivity, conductivity such that a column one centimeter long and one square centimeter of cross-section has a resistance of one ohm: called by Hering the mho-cubic centimeter unit.

193) Unit of pole strength. Same as unit of magnetic induction (see maxwell, above).

194) Unit of torque, the torque produced by one dyne acting at the end of an arm one centimeter in length.

195) Unit magnetic pole, a magnetic pole that, at a distance of one centimeter, exerts a force of one dyne on another unit pole. The flux from a unit pole is 4μ maxwells.

196) Vereinskerze. See German candle (above).

197) Violle, a unit of intensity of light; the light from one square centimeter of platinum at the melting-point, = 20 … 20.6 Hefner units (approximately), =20 bougies décimales (approximately), =19.8 British candles.

198) Volt, a practical unit of electromotive force, =1 × 108 c. g. s. units.

199) Volt (international), the practical unit of electromotive force recommended by the international congress at Chicago in 1893; the electromotive force that will maintain one international ampere through one international ohm.

200) Volt (true), 1 × 108 c. g. s. units.

unitarian: None

Unitarianism: None

unitary:

1) Of or relating to a unit; of the nature of a unit; not divided; entire: specifically noting in chemistry that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule—water, for example—and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely double decomposition. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, unity or uniformity; also, directed at or striving for unity: as, a unitary system of thought; in politics, centralized.

2) In biology, monistic, as distinguished from dualistic.

3) Pertaining to or of the nature of a unit (of measurement).

4) In mathematics, involving a root to unit power.

unitate:

1) To perform the operation of unitation upon.

2) The remainder given by a number after division by a digit.

unitate:

1) To perform the operation of unitation upon.

2) The remainder given by a number after division by a digit.

unitation:

1) Expression in terms of units; measurement in accordance with a system of units.

2) The operation of adding to the units of a number, written in the Arabic notation, (10—N) times the tens (where N is any number less than 10), (10—N) times the hundreds, etc., and repeating the process until a digit is obtained. This (diminished by any multiple of N which it exceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original number by N.

unitism:

1) Same as monism, 1.

unity:

1) The state or property of being one; oneness, as opposed to multiplicity; individuality, as opposed to plurality.

2) Organic totality; that interconnection of parts which constitutes a complex whole; a systematic whole as distinguished from its constituent parts: as, the unity of consciousness; the unity of an artistic creation. See def. 9.

3) Identity; self-sameness; uniformity.

4) The state of being united or combined in one; especially, union as connected parts of a complex whole: as, the national unity of the separate states.

5) Harmony or accord in sentiments, affection, action, etc.; concord.

6) Sameness of character or effect; agreement; coincidence.

7) In mathematics, a quantity which, multiplied by any quantity of the system considered, gives that same quantity as the product.

8) The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to this principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, or to the main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotelian law of unity of time, of place, and of action (called ‘the unities’) in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

9) In artistic creations, a combination of parts such as to constitute a whole or to exhibit a form of symmetry in style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.

10) In law: The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy.

11) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.

12) A gold coin of the reign of James I. See unite.

13) See primitive.

universal:

1) Pertaining to the universe in its entirety, or to the human race collectively.

2) Pertaining to all things or to all mankind distributively. This is the original and most proper signification.

3) Belonging to or predicated of all the members of a class considered without exception: as, a universal rule.

4) In logic, capable of being predicated of many individuals or single cases; general.

5) Synonyms General, etc. See common.

6) In logic: One of the five predicables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

7) A general term or predicate, or the general nature which such a term signifies.

8) The whole; the system of the universe.

9) In mech., having feed-motions of the work against the cutter or tool in all possible directions (both right and left, forward and back, and up and down). Since tools of this type have usually a wide range of adaptable cutters, the term has been extended to mean having a very wide range of uses, or capable of doing nearly all kinds of work. It is the contradictory of special (in this use), which is applied to a tool that is designed for one class of work and no other.

10) A form of pipe-union in which the two pieces joined together, end to end, may be at an angle with each other, or not in line: effected by the use of a spherical surface of contact, one half male and the other female, pressed together by a nut forming part of the female half.

universe:

1) The totality of existing things; all that is in dynamical connection with general experience taken collectively—embracing the Creator and creation; or psychical and material objects, but excluding the Creator; or material objects only.

2) The whole world; all mankind; all that meets us in experience, in a loose sense.

3) In logic, the collection of all the objects to which any discourse refers: as, the universe of things.

university:

1) The whole; the universe.

2) A corporation; a gild.

3) An association of men for the purpose of study, which confers degrees which are acknowledged as valid throughout Christendom, is endowed, and is privileged by the state in order that the people may receive intellectual guidance, and that the theoretical problems which present themselves in the development of civilization may be resolved.

universology:

1) The science of the universe, or of the whole system of created things; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy, of the sciences in their general aspects, and of social polity, or the collective life of the human world.

univocal:

1) In mathematics, having only one result.

2) Having one meaning only; having the meaning unmistakable: opposed to equivocal.

3) In music, having a unisonous sound.

4) Certain; not to be doubted or mistaken.

5) Producing something of its own nature: as, univocal generation; a univocal cause.

6) A word having only one signification or meaning; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as fish, tree.

univocation:

1) Agreement of name and meaning.

unknowable:

1) Incapable of being known; not capable of being ascertained or discovered; above or beyond knowledge.

2) Unknown.

unknown:

1) Not known; not become an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

2) Unknown in this sense is often used in the predicate, followed by to: as, a man unknown to fame; a fact unknown to the public. In this use it is also often used absolntely: as, unknown to me (elliptically for it being unknown to me), he made a new contract.

3) Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

4) Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

5) Not having had sexual commerce.

6) One who or that which is unknown.

unlike:

1) Not in a like or similar manner; not like or as.

2) Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

3) Not likely; improbable; unlikely.

unlimited:

1) Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.

2) Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

3) Unconfined; not restrained; not restricted.

unlimitedly:

1) In an unlimited manner or degree.

unlimitedness:

1) The state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined.

unnaturalness:

1) The state or character of being unnatural; contrariety to nature.

unode:

1) A conical point of a surface in which the tangent cone has degenerated to two coincident planes, so that infinitely near that point the surface has the form of a thin sheet cut off at an edge, both sides of the sheet being continuous with one side of the surface generally. Also called uniplanar node.

unsensible:

1) Insensible.

2) Not sensible; nonsensical.

3) Imperceptible.

unsolid:

1) Not solid.

Uraniun: None

uranology:

1) The knowledge of the heavens.

uranometry:

1) The measurement of stellar distances.

2) A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

Uranus:

1) In classical mythology, the son of Ge or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc.

2) In astronomy, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star.

3) that of the earth; its density is therefore about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about eighty-four years and one week. It has four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberou—of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane nearly perpendicular to that of the orbit of the planet.

Ursa: None

utilitarian:

1) Consisting in or pertaining to utility; having regard to utility rather than beauty and the like; specifically, making the greatest good of the greatest number the prime consideration. See the quotations.

2) One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utilitarianism:

1) The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole aim of all public action, together with the hedonistic theory of ethics, upon which this doctrine rests.

vacation:

1) The act of vacating.

2) A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.

3) Specifically— In law, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tuesday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tuesday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

4) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer vacation.

5) The act of becoming vacant; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.

6) Freedom from duty; leisure time.

vacuist:

1) One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to plenist.

vacuum:

1) Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to plenum; in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump.

vague:

1) To wander; rove; roam; play the vagrant.

2) Wandering; roving; vagrant.

3) Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application; restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fullness of logical depth; said to be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination.

4) Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a vague report.

5) Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

6) A wandering; a journey; a voyage.

7) A vagary; a whim.

8) An undefined expanse: indefinite space.

valedictorian:

1) In American colleges and some academies and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exorcises of his class: usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of special distinction.

valedictory:

1) Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a valedictory speech.

2) pl. valedictories (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare valedictorian.

valid:

1) Strong: powerful; efficient.

2) Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good: capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a valid reason; a valid objection.

3) Good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be. recognized and enforced by law: as, a, valid deed; a valid covenant; a valid instrument of any kind; a valid claim or title; a valid marriage; a valid ordination.—4. In zoology and hot., having sufficient classificatory strength or force; scientifically founded or well-grounded; securely established: as, a valid family, genus, or species; & valid classification.

4) In logic, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have.

5) In chem., having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in univalid for univalent, etc.

value:

1) Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

2) Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

3) The amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which a thing can be exchanged in open market: the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the common popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price.

4) Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

5) Import; precise signification: as, the value of a word or phrase.

6) In music, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note: as, a half-note has the value of two quarternotes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full value.

7) In painting and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being abstracted.

8) In mathematics, the special determination of a quantity.

9) In biology, grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the value of a family.

10) See cruise, 2.

11) Value which is socially recognized, in contrast with purely personal valuation. Thus an heirloom may be said to be of small intrinsic value, although highly valued by its possessor.

12) Value as determined by ordinary market conditions, as contrasted with value with which an object is endowed by virtue of convention or governmental flat. Thus paper money is often said to be devoid of intrinsic value.

13) In mathematics, the value of the function represented by the ordinate of a turning point.

14) To estimate the value or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to value lands or goods.

15) To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; regard.

16) Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem; set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

17) To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excellence.

18) To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

19) To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

20) To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

21) To be worth; be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

vanish:

1) To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

2) To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

3) To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no more.

4) To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale.

5) In mathematics, to become zero.

6) In phonetics, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the ē-sound of ā (the i in ei as pronounced in veil), or the ö-sound of ō (the u in ou as pronounced in soul).

variability:

1) The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

2) In biology, ability to vary; capability of variation; susceptibility to modification under conditions of environment, whether inherited or acquired; that plasticity or modifiability of any organism in virtue of which an animal or a plant may change in form, structure, function, size, color, or other character, lose some character or acquire another, and thus deviate from its parent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in a given instance; the fact or act of varying. See variation, 8, variety, 6.

3) In astronomy, the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less periodic manner.

variable:

1) Apt to change; changing or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable.

2) In botany and zoology, embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.

3) Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; inconstant: as, variable moods.

4) Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in grammar, capable of inflection.

5) In mathematics, quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinations of quantity that are possible in the case. See II.

6) In astronomy, changing in brightness

7) Synonyms and Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.

8) That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

9) In mathematics, a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time.

10) A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, the variables, the intermediate region or belt between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds.

variation:

1) The difference of offspring from the parent.

2) Statistical or formal abnormality in living beings, or the departure of individual organisms from the mean, average, or rule for the race, considered as a fixed standard or logical species which individual animals approach or from which they recede.

3) A change in a living being which is dne to its own activity as an individual, as contrasted with a change which is inherited. See the extract.

4) A congenital or germinal change in a living being, which is not due to its own activity and is transmitted to descendants, as contrasted with a change which comes about in it by its own activity and is not transmitted to descendants.

5) A change that may take place in an individual or a variety or species when its habitat changes.

6) The amount of change which a quantity suffers in an hour: as, the hourly variation of the sun's declination.

7) Variation which arises during the larval and later stages of development, as contrasted with variation which arises during the early embryonic stages.

8) The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; variance; modification: as, variations of color; the slow variation of language.

9) The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition, position, or relation; amount or rate of change: as, a variation of two degrees; a variation of twopence in the pound.

10) Difference.

11) Variance; dissension; discord.

12) In grammar, change of form of words, as in declension, conjugation, etc.; inflection.

13) In astronomy, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body.

14) In physics and navigation, the deviation of a magnetic needle from the true north, denoted by the angle which the vertical plane passing through the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the geographical meridian of the place: generally and more properly called declination.

15) In biology, the act, process, or result of deviation from a given type of form or structure in a plastic vegetable or animal organization, by means of natural selection; or the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of conditions of environment, as opposed to those which would have been exhibited had the law of heredity alone been operative. See variability, 2, and variety, 6.

16) In music, a tune or theme repeated with changes, elaborations, or embellishments, especially when made one of a series of movements aiming to develop the capacities of a given subject.

17) In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables.

18) In algebra: The following of a + sign after a—sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs.

19) A linear arrangement of some of a given set of objects or of all. Thus, there are fifteen variations of the letters A, B, C, as follows: A, B, C, AB, BA, BC, CB, CA, AC, ABC, BCA, CAB, CBA, BAC, ACB.

vary:

1) Alteration; change; variation.

2) To change; alter: as, to vary the conditions of an experiment.

3) To diversify: modify; relieve from uniformity or monotony.

4) To change to something else; transmute.

5) To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.

6) To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of expression.

7) In music, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See variation, 9.

8) To alter or be altered in any manner; suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

9) To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries vary.

10) To become unlike one's self; undergo variation, as in purpose or opinion.

11) To deviate; depart; swerve.

12) To alter or change in succession; foliow alternately; alternate.

13) To disagree; be at variance.

14) To turn out otherwise.

15) In math, analysis, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to vary, or have different values in the same equation.

16) In biology, to be varied or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See variability, 2, variation, 8, and variety, 6.

vector:

1) In quaternions, a quantity which, being added to any point of space, gives as the sum that point which is at a certain distance in a certain direction from the first.

2) Hence— A directive quantity; a quantity determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.

3) Same as radius vector. See radius.

4) Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.

Vega:

1) A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a ‘tobacco-field.’

2) A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; adjective Lyræ.

vehicle:

1) To convey in or apply or impart by means of a vehicle.

2) In chem., a liquid used to carry sensitive salts for coating glass or paper for use in photography.

3) Any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance.

4) That which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

5) Specifically— In pharmacy, a substance, usually fluid, possessing little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for the administration of active remedies; an excipient.

6) In painting, any liquid, whether water, as in water-color painting, or oil, as in oil-color painting, which is used to render colors, varnishes, etc., manageable and fit for use.

7) One of two enduements, the one more spiritual than the other, with which the soul is clothed, according to the Platonists. One corresponds to vital power, the other to spirit.

vehicular:

1) Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle: as, vehicular traffic.

velleity:

1) Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

Venus:

1) In Roman mythology, the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love.

2) The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight.

3) Sexual intercourse; venery.

4) In old chemistry, copper.

5) In heraldry, green: the name given to that color when blazoning is done by means of the planets. See blazon, n., 2.

6) In conchology: The typical genus of bivalve shells of the family Veneridæ: so called by Linnæus with allusion to the shape of the lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under Veneridæ, quahog, and dimyarian.

7) [lowercase] A shell of the genus Venus; any venerid.

8) Venus's-comb; a murex.

9) Venus's-slipper. A heteropod, the glass-nautilus. See cut under Carinaria. A pteropod of the family Cymbulidæ. See cut under Cymbulum.

veracity:

1) The fact or character of being veracious or true.

2) Consistency with truth; agreement with actual fact: as, the veracity of the senses.

3) That which is true; that in which truth inheres; also, abstract truth.

verbalist:

1) One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbarian.

verbicide:

1) One who kills a word or words.

2) The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning.

vergee:

1) A unit of superficies in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, equal to 40 of the perches there used, or four ninths of an English acre.

verger:

1) One who carries a verge, or staff of office.

2) An oilicial who takes care of the interior of a church, exhibits it to visitors, and assigns seats to worshipers.

3) An inclosure; specifically, an orchard.

verisimility:

1) Verisimilitude.

vernier:

1) A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant. theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or arc.

versed:

1) Conversant or acquainted; practised; skilled: with in.

2) Turned; turned over.

version:

1) A turning round or about; change of direction.

2) A change or transformation; conversion.

3) The act of translating, or rendering from one language into another.

4) A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word Bible.

5) A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's version of the affair.

6) A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.

7) In obstetrics, a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canal; turning.

8) In mathematical physics, the measure of the direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space.

vertex:

1) The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit.

2) In mathematics, a point of a figure most distant from the center; any convex angle of a polygon.

3) In geometry, the point at which concurrent straights meet.

vertical:

1) Of or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith, or point in the heavens directly overhead; figuratively, occupying the highest place.

2) Specifically, being in a position or direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.

3) In medicine, of or relating to the vertex, or crown of the head.

4) In zoology and anatomy: Pertaining to or placed on the vertex, or crown of the head; sincipital; coronal: as, vertical stemmata of an insect; vertical eyes of a fish; the vertical crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected.

5) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at right angles with an (actual or assumed) horizon.

6) See circle.

7) In conic sections, a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis.

8) In perspective, a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.

9) A vertical circle, plane, or line.

verticity:

1) A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

vespertine:

1) In astrology, setting after the sun: said of a planet.

2) Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

3) In botany, opening in the evening, as a flower.

4) [capitalized] In geology, noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania.

5) In zoology, crepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the vespertine or evening grosbeak, Hesperiphona vespertina.

6) In astronomy, descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

via:

1) Away! off! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc.

2) A highway; a road; a way or passage.

3) In anatomy and medicine, a natural passage of the body.

vibration:

1) The act of vibrating; a movement to and fro; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, avibration of opinion.

2) In physics, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, elastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution.

3) In medicine, same as fremitus.

4) In natural history, movement to and fro, especially when quick, continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the vibration of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the vibration of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the vibration of a fly's wings in flight.

vice-chancellor: None

vicinal:

1) In organ. chem., noting the proximity, in the molecule of a cyclic compound, of two or more substituting groups or atoms. It is used especially of derivatives of benzene having groups in the positions 1,2,3.

2) Near; neighboring. [Rare.]

vinculum:

1) A bond of union; a bond; a tie.

2) In algebra, a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together: thus, , indicates that the sum of a and b is to be multiplied by c; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that b is to be multiplied by c, and the product added to adjective

3) In printing, a brace.

4) In anatomy, a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum.

Vindemiatrix: None

violet:

1) A plant of the genus Viola, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See Viola, compound names below, and cut in next column.

2) A general class of colors, of which the violetflower is a highly chromatic example.

3) Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of Lycæna, Polyommatus, and allied genera.

4) Locally, same as bog-violet.

5) Having the color of violet, a deep blue tinged with red.

6) A viola d'amore. Sometimes called English violet.

virgin:

1) To play the virgin; be or continue chaste: sometimes with indefinite it.

2) A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a pure maid.

3) A man who has preserved his chastity.

4) One who professes perpetual virginity; especially, in the early church, one of a class or order of women who were vowed to lifelong continence.

5) The state of virginity.

6) A parthenogenetic insect, as an aphid; a female insect which lays eggs which hatch, though there has been no fecundation for some generations by the male.

7) Any female animal which has not had young, or has not copulated.

8) [capitalized] The zodiacal sign or the constellation Virgo. See Virgo.

9) Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; being a virgin; befitting a virgin; chaste; pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

10) Unsullied; undefiled: as, virgin snow; virgin minds.

11) Untouched; not meddled with; unused; untried; fresh; new; unalloyed: as, virgin soil.

12) In zoology, parthenogenetic, as an insect; of or pertaining to parthenogenesis: as, virgin reproduction. See agamogenesis.

Virgo:

1) An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called Vindemiatrix, or by the Greeks Protrygeter—that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed, 2100 B.C., this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about August 20th, or, since there is some evidence it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Accadian is called the “Errand of Istar.” The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica. See cut in next column.

virial:

1) The sum of the attractions between all the pairs of particles of a system, each multiplied by the distance between the pair.

vortex-motion:

1) A rotational motion of a fluid in which there is circulation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

Vulcan:

1) In Roman mythology, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen.

2) A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury.

3) A volcano.

Vulpecula cum Ansere: None

W: None

warp:

1) To cast; throw; hurl.

2) To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utterance to.

3) To bring forth (young) prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, etc.

4) In rope-making, to run (the yarn of the winches) into hauls to be tarred. See haul of yarn, under haul.

5) To weave; hence, in a figurative sense, to fabricate; plot.

6) To give a cast or twist to; turn or twist out of shape or out of straightness, as by unequal contraction, etc.; contort.

7) To turn aside from the true direction; cause to bend or incline; pervert.

8) Nautical, to move into some desired place or position by hauling on a rope or warp which has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or other ship at or near that place or position: as, to warp a ship into harbor or to her berth.

9) In agriculture, to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see warp, n., 4), in suspension.

10) To change.

11) To turn, twist, or be twisted out of straightness or the proper shape.

12) To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; deviate; swerve.

13) To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

14) To weave; hence, to plot.

15) To fly with a twisting or bending to this side and that; deflect the course of flight; turn about in flying, as birds or insects.

16) To wind yarn off bobbins, to form the warp of a web. See the quotation.

17) To slink; cast the young prematurely, as cows.

18) Nautical, to work forward by means of a rope fastened to something fixed, as in moving from one berth to another in a harbor, or in making one's way out of a harbor in a calm, or against a contrary wind.

19) A throw; a cast.

20) Hence, a cast of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of counting fish.

21) A cast lamb, kid, calf, foal, or the like; the young of an animal when brought forth prematurely.

22) The sediment which subsides from turbid water; the alluvial deposit of muddy water artificially introduced into low lands in order to enrich or fertilize them.

23) A cast or twist; the twist or bending which occurs in wood in drying; the state of having a cast, or of being warped or twisted.

24) The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, and across which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

25) Nautical, a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to something fixed; a towing-line.

wash:

1) A stony or gravelly slope of gentle declivity formed of debris washed from mountains by occasional torrential rains.

2) An eroded or washed-out depression.

3) The dry bed of an intermittent stream.

4) An abbreviation of Washington (State).

5) To apply a liquid, especially water, to for the purpose of cleansing; scrub, scour, or cleanse in or with water or other liquid; free from impurities by ablution: as, to wash the hands and face; to wash linen; to wash the floor; to wash dishes.

6) Hence, to free from ceremonial defilement, or from the stains of guilt, sin, or corruption; purify.

7) To wet copiously, as with water or other liquid; moisten; cover with moisture.

8) To lap: lave, as by surrounding water; surround; overflow or dash over or against; sweep, as with flowing water.

9) To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water; dispel by or as by washing: either literally or figuratively: used with away, off, out, etc.

10) To overwhelm and carry along (in some specified direction) by or as by a rush of water: as, a man washed overboard; debris washed up by the storm; roast beef washed down with ale.

11) To cover with a watery or thin coat of color; tint lightly, thinly, or evenly, in water-color, with a pigment so mixed as to be very fluid and rapidly and smoothly applied.

12) To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal: as, to wash copper or brass with gold.

13) In mining, metal., etc., to separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, to wash gold; to wash ores.

14) To perform the act of ablution on one's own person.

15) To cleanse clothes in or with water.

16) To stand the operation of washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabrics and of dyes: as, a dress that will not wash; colors that do not wash well.

17) Hence, to stand being put to the proof; stand the test: prove genuine, reliable, trust-worthy, capable, or fit, when submitted to trial.

18) To be eroded, as by a stream, by rainfall, etc.

19) To use washes or cosmetics.

20) To make a swish, swash, or swirl of the water: as, the shad are washing. See shad-wash.

21) Washy; weak; easily losing its qualities.

22) The act or operation of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a wash.

23) Articles in the course of being cleansed by washing, or the quantity of clothes or other articles washed on one occasion.

24) The flow or sweep of a body of water; the onward rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a shore.

25) The rough or broken water left behind by a vessel as it moves along: as, the wash of the steamer nearly filled the boat.

26) The licking or lapping noise made by rippling water as it comes in contact with a boat, a pier, the strand, or the like; the swish-swash of water disturbed as by wind or by ebb or flow.

27) A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

28) Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium.

29) Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected from the cleansed dishes, etc., of a kitchen, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

30) In distilling:

31) The fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted.

32) A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, used in the West Indies for distillation.

33) A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to cleanse it, color it, or the like—especially a thin and watery liquid, as distinguished from one that is glutinous or oily.

34) In medicine, a lotion.

35) A thin even coating of color spread over a surface, as of a painting. See def. 11.

36) In zoology, a light or slight surface-coloration, as if laid over a ground-color; a superficial tone or tinge: as, a frosty wash over black.

37) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

38) In water-color painting, the application of a pigment so mixed as to be in a very fluid condition, or a coat so applied.

39) The blade of an oar.

40) A measure of shell-fish; a stamped measure capable of holding 21 quarts and a pint of water.

41) A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a broker who has received orders from one person to buy and from another person to sell a particular amount or quantity of some particular stock or commodity simply transfers the stock or commodity from one principal to the other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both orders separately to the best advantage in each ease, as is required by the rules of the different exchanges.

42) That which is moved by the force of rain; a deposit formed by rain.

43) Bates's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then straining.

44) In chem., to purity (a gas) by causing (it) to bubble through water, or some other liquid, or some special solution, by means of which foreign substances are removed. Thus hydrogen gas may be washed free of sulphureted hydrogen by passing it through a solution of lead acetate.

45) To subject, as stock, to a wash or fictitious sale. See wash, n., 14.

46) To both sell and buy the same stock at the same time.

watch:

1) The state of being awake; wake-fulness.

2) A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, or preserving; attendance with out sleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

3) A wake. See wake, n., 2.

4) Close, constant, observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice; supervision; vigilance; outlook: as, to be on the watch.

5) A person, or number of persons, whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman, or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

6) The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; period of time; hour.

7) Nautical:

8) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty.

9) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time.

10) Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured.

11) A small portable timepiece or timekeeper that may be worn on the person, operated by power stored in a coiled spring, and capable of keeping time when held in any position. Watches were invented at Nüremberg about the be ginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune:

12) plural A name of the trumpetleaf, Sarracenia flava, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.

13) In pottery, a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggars.

14) In hawking, a company or flight, as of nightingales.

15) To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

16) To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be closely observant; notice carefully; give heed.

17) To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; keep watch.

18) To look forward with expectation; be expectant; seek opportunity; wait.

19) To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like: as, to watch with a patient in a fever.

20) To float on the surface of the water: said of a buoy.

21) To look with close attention at or on; keep carefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookout on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; keep an eye upon.

22) To have in keeping; tend; guard; take care of.

23) To look for; wait for.

24) To take or detect by lying in wait; surprise.

25) In falconry, to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

26) To assign to a watch.

water-language:

1) Jocose abuse; chaff.

water-line:

1) The line in which water at its surface verges or borders upon anything; specifically, in ship-building, one of the horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the sides of a ship, and exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draft.

2) Same as water-level, 1.

3) A semi-transparent line or mark formed in paper during its manufacture; a water-mark. See water-mark, 3.

water-measure:

1) A unit of measure used on board ships, five pecks according to a statute of Henry VII.

water-poise:

1) A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

Watling street: None

wave:

1) An obsolete preterit of weave.

2) A disturbance of the surface of a body in the form of a ridge and trough, propagated by forces tending to restore the surface to its figure of equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.

3) Water; a stream; the sea.

4) A form assumed by parts of a body which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the particles return they are replaced by others moving into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually propagated into new parts of the body while preserving more or less perfectly the same shape and other characters.

5) One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation; a swell.

6) Figuratively, a flood, influx, or rush of anything, marked by unusual volume, extent, uprising. etc., and thus contrasted with preceding and following periods of the opposite character; something that swells like a sea-wave at recurring intervals; often, a period of intensity, activity, or important results: as, a wave of religious enthusiasm; waves of prosperity.

7) Specifically In meteorology, a progressive oscillation of atmospheric pressure or temperature, or an advancing movement of large extent in which these are considerably above or below the normal: as, an air-wave, barometric wave, cold wave, warm wave, etc.

8) A waved or wavy line of color or texture; an undulation; specifically, the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.

9) A waving; a gesture, or a signal given by waving.

10) A book-name of certain geometrid moths.

11) In general, on sea-coasts, the increased wave-motion accompanying storms.

12) =Syn 1. Wave., Billow, Surge, Breaker, Surf, Swell, Ripple. Wave is the general word. A billow is a great round and rolling wave. Surge is only a somewhat stronger word for billow. A breaker is a wave breaking or about to break upon the shore or upon rocks. Surf is the collective name for breakers: as, to bathe in the surf; it is sometimes popularly used for the foam at the edge or crest of the breaker. Swell is the name for the fact of the rising (and falling) of water, especially after the wind has subsided, or for the water that so rises (and falls), or for any particular and occasional disturbance of water by such rising (and falling): as, the boat was swamped by the swell from the steamer. Ripple is the name for the smallest kind of wave.

13) A former spelling of waive.

14) A manufacturers' name for a defect in articles of glass, consisting in a slightly protuberant ridge on the surface due to the glass having cooled irregularly and too much before blowing.

15) To move up and down or to and fro; undulate; fluctuate; bend or sway back and forth; flutter.

16) To have an undulating form or direction; curve alternately in opposite directions.

17) To give a signal by a gesture of movement up and down or to and fro.

18) To waver in mind; vacillate.

19) To move to and fro; cause to shake, rock, or sway; brandish.

20) Specifically To offer as a wave-offering. See wave-offering.

21) To shape or dispose in undulations; cause to wind in and out, as a line in curves, or a surface in ridges and furrows.

22) To decorate with a waving or winding pattern.

23) To signal by a wave of the hand, or of a flag, a handkerchief, or the like; direct by a waving gesture or other movement, as in beckoning.

24) To express, as a command, direction, farewell, etc., by a waving movement or gesture.

25) To water, as silk. See water, v. t., 3.

wave-surface:

1) A surface whose equation in rectangular coördinates is x / (1 − Ar) + y / (1 − Br) + z / (1 − Cr) = 0.

2) If upon every central section of a quadric surface be erected a perpendicular at the center, and points be taken on this perpendicular at distances from the center equal to the axes of the section, then the locus of these points will be the wave-surface. It is frequently called Fresnel's wave-surface, to distinguish it from Huygens's wave-surface, which is simply an ellipsoid—the latter being the form of the wave-front of a uniaxial crystal, the former that of a biaxial crystal.

wedge:

1) In forestry, to force by wedges (a tree that is being felled) to topple over.

2) A pledge; a gage.

3) A simple machine consisting of a very acute-angled triaugular prism of hard material, which is driven in between objects to be separated, or into anything which is to be split.

4) A mass resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.

5) In heraldry, a bearing representing a triangle with one very acute angle—that is, like a pile, but free in the escutcheon instead of being attached to one of its edges.

6) In Cambridge University, the name given to the man whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos: said to be a designation suggested by the name (Wedgewood) of the man who occupied this place on the first list (1824). Compare wooden spoon, under spoon.

7) To cleave with a wedge or with wedges; rive.

8) To drive as a wedge is driven; crowd or compress closely; jam.

9) To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix in the manner of a wedge: as, to wedge on a scythe; to wedge in a rail or a piece of timber.

10) In ceramics, to cut, divide, and work together (a mass of wet clay) to drive out bubbles and render it plastic, just before placing it on the wheel.

11) To make into the shape of a wedge; render cuneiform.

12) To force apart or split off with or as with a wedge.

13) To force one's way like a wedge.

14) In geometry, a prismatoid whose lower base is a rectangle, and upper base a line (sect) parallel to a basal edge.

15) In ancient oriental archæol., an arrow-headed character, the shape of which was produced by pressing one corner of a solid square wand or the like into soft clay.

16) A playing-card so trimmed that one end is narrower than the other, so that when a certain part of the pack is turned round it can be withdrawn again at will, no matter how much the pack may be shuffled in the meantime.

week:

1) An obsolete form of wick.

2) A period of seven days, of which the days are numbered or named in like succession in every period—in English, Sunday (or first day. etc.), Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (or seventh day); hence, a period of seven days.

3) The six working-days of the week; the week minus Sunday: as, to be paid so much a week.

4) A corner; an angle: as, the weeks of the mouth or the eye.

weigh-: None

weigh:

1) In cotton manufacturing, any given quantity of yarn delivered to an operative, for example, a winder, upon which wages are based.

2) A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight (compare wey); in the South Wales coal-fields, a weight of ten tons.

3) See wegh.

4) A misspelling of way, in the phrase under way, due to confusion with the phrase to weigh anchor.

5) To raise or lift; bear up: as, to weigh anchor; to weigh a ship that has been sunk.

6) To bear up or balance in order to determine the weight of; determine the relative heaviness of (something) by comparison in a balance with some recognized standard; ascertain the number of pounds, ounces, etc., in: as, to weigh sugar; to weigh gold.

7) To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; compare; estimate deliberately and maturely; balance; ponder: as, to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

8) To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

9) To overweigh or overpower; burden; op press. See the following phrase.

10) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

11) To weigh anchor; get under way or in readiness to sail.

12) To have weight, literally or figuratively.

13) To be or amount in heaviness or weight; be of equal effect with in the balance: as, a nugget weighing several ounces; a load which weighs two tons.

14) To be considered as important; have weight in the intellectual balance.

15) To bear heavily; press hard.

16) To consider; reflect.

weight:

1) See wecht.

2) In mathematics: The number of roots of x appertaining to any given function or functions of x, which must be employed to express a quantity composed of the product of the coefficients.

3) With respect to any selected variable in a system of homogeneous functions, the sum of the weights in respect to such variable of the several coefficients of which the quantity is composed (the weight of each several coefficient meaning the index of the power of the selected variable in that term of the given function or functions which is affected with such coefficient).

4) In archery, the strength of a bow measured in pounds by the pull or weight necessary to fully draw the bow.

5) To add or attach a weight or weights to; load with additional weight; add to the heaviness of.

6) In dyeing, to load (the threads) with minerals or other foreign matters mixed with the dyes, for the purpose of making the fabrics appear thick and heavy.

7) In founding, to bind (the parts of a flask) together by means of weights placed on the top, in order to prevent the bursting of the flask under the pressure of the liquid metal.

8) Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it.

9) Mass; relative quantity of matter.

10) A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass.

11) Specifically, a body of determinate mass, intended to be used on a balance or scale for measuring the weight or mass of the body in the other pan or part of the scale (as the platform in a platform-scale).

12) A system of units for expressing thy weight or mass of bodies.

13) Pressure; burden; care; responsibility.

14) In coal-mining, subsidence of the roof due to pressure from above, which takes effect as the coal is worked away.

15) Importance; specifically, the importance of a fact as evidence tending to establish a conclusion; efficacy; power of influencing the conduct of persons and the course of events; effective influence in general.

16) In medicine, a sensation of oppression or heaviness over the whole body or over a part of it, as the head or stomach.

well-being:

1) Well-conditioned existence: good mode of being; moral or physical welfare; a state of life which secures or tends toward happiness. Sometimes written wellbeing.

west:

1) One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the east, and lying on the left hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; more generally, the place of sunset. Abbreviated W.

2) The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunset; the tendency or trend directly away from the east; the western part or side: with to, at, or on: as, that place lies to the west of this; to travel to the west; at or on the west were high mountains; Europe is bounded on the west by the Atlantic.

3) The western part or division of a region mentioned or understood: as, the west of Europe or of England; the Canadian west; he lives in the west (of a town, county, etc.).

4) Eccles.:

5) The point of the compass toward which one is turned when looking from the altar or high altar toward the further end of the nave or the usual position of the main entrance of a church. See east, n., 1.

6) In church hist., the church in the Western Empire and countries adjacent, especially on the north; the Western Church

7) Situated in, on, or to the west; being or lying westward with reference to something else; western: as, the West Indies; West Virginia; the west bank or the west fork of a river; west longitude.

8) Coming or moving from the west or western region: as, a west wind.

9) Eccles., situated in, or in the direction of, that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar; opposite the ecclesiastical east

10) To move toward the west; turn or veer to the west.

11) To or toward the west; westward or westerly; specifically (ecclesiastical), toward or in the direction of that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar.

westing:

1) Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, in plane sailing, the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. See departure, 5.

wey:

1) Obsolete spellings of weigh.

2) An obsolete form of way.

3) A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute de ponderihus.

4) Hence A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels.

5) An amount of window-glass—60 cases.

whatness:

1) In metaphysics, a quiddity.

white:

1) Any one of several white pierid butterflies, as the great southern white, Pontia motivate, the checkered white, P. protodice, the gray-veined white, Pieris napi, or the cabbage-butterfly, P. rapæ.

2) In milling, the trade-name of flour made from the whitest and finest part of the wheat and free from all the outer coats.

3) Same as bloom, 6 .

4) Of the color of pure snow or any powder of material transmitting all visible rays without sensible absorption; transmitting and so reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined in the same proportions as in the impinging light, and thus, as seen in sunlight, conveying the same impression to the eye as sunlight of moderate intensity; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; snowy: the opposite of black or dark.

5) Pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice.

6) Free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stainless.

7) Fair; beautiful.

8) Dear; favorite; darling. See whiteboy, 1.

9) Square; honorable; reliable: as, a white man.

10) Gracious; specious; fair-seeming.

11) Gracious; friendly; favorable; auspicious: as, a white witch.

12) Silver: as, white money.

13) In musical notation, of a note, having an open head: as, whole notes and half notes are white. See note.

14) In heraldry, an epithet used instead of argent to note certain furs which are supposed to be represented not in silver but in dead white. It is a modern fanciful variation, and not good heraldry.

15) In silverware, chased or roughened with the tool, so as to retain a slightly granulated and therefore white surface, as distinguished from that of burnished silver.

16) Bright and clean; burnished without ornament, and in no way colored or stained: said of armor of steel or iron.

17) In ceramics, noting the biscuit when dry and ready for firing, because in that state it has grown much lighter in color than it was when first molded, and full of moisture.

18) Transparent and colorless, as glass or water; also, with reference to wine, light-colored, whitish or yellowish, as opposed to red: sometimes used to note wine of even a deep-amber color.

19) Belonging or pertaining to the Carmelites or other orders of monks for whose dress white is the prescribed color: as, the white friars.

20) In botany and zoology, the compounds of white with participial adjectives are numberless, as white-flowered, white-headed, white-winged. Only a few of these are given below.

21) A drink made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.

22) See Trillium, 1.

23) An unusually light-colored specimen of Ursua horribilis, the grizzly bear of the Rocky -Mountains: so named by Lewis and Clarke (1814). Compare first cut under bear.

24) Of India, Grus leucogeranus. See crane and Grus.

25) See elephant.

26) In entomology, a British aretiid moth, Spilosoma menthastri, expanding 1¾ inches, having the wings white or whitish and spotted with black, and the body yellow with black spots. The larva is a hairy black caterpillar which feeds on various plants.

27) A white-topped wave.

28) Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and pork.

29) Same as light meat. See meat.

30) The lemming of Hudson's Bay, Cunicuius torquatus; the snow-mouse, which turns pure-white in winter.

31) See rent,2.

32) The cushion-scale, or fluted scale, Icerya purchasi. See cushion-scale.

33) The rose-scale, Diaspis rosæ, a very white cosmopolitan species occurring on the twigs and leaves of the rose.

34) Synonyms White, Fair, Blond, Clear. As to complexion, white expresses that which has too little color for naturalness or health; that is fair which agreeably approaches white; that is clear which is free from blotch; there is a clear brown or olive as well as a clear blond. Blond is fair in distinctive application to the color of the human skin—properly to that of females.

35) A highly luminous color, devoid of chroma, and therefore indeterminate in hue.

36) A pigment of this color.

37) Something, or a part of something, having the color of snow.

38) The albumen of an egg. or that pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also, sometimes, the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo.

39) That part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris or colored part.

40) plural In printing, blank spaces.

41) plural A white fabric otherwise called long cloth.

42) White clothing or drapery.

43) A member of the white race of mankind: as, the “poor whites” of the southern United States.

44) plural In medicine, leueorrhea.

45) A dialectal form of thwite. Compare whittle from thwittle.

46) To grow white; whiten.

47) To make white.

48) To make pale or pallid.

49) Synonyms See whiten.

wide:

1) To make wide; spread or set far apart.

2) To a distance; afar; widely; a long way; abroad; extensively.

3) Away or to one side of the mark, aim, purpose, or direct line; hence, astray.

4) Round about; in the neighborhood around.

5) Having relatively great or considerable extension from side to side; broad: as, wide cloth; a wide hall: opposed to narrow.

6) Having (a certain or specified) extension as measured from side to side; having (a specified) width or breadth: as, cloth a yard wide.

7) Of great horizontal extent; spacious; extensive; vast; great: as, the wide ocean.

8) Embracing many subjects; looking at a question from many points of view; applicable to many cases: as, a person of wide culture.

9) Capacious; bulging; loose; voluminous.

10) Distended; expanded; spread apart; hence, open.

11) Apart or remote from a specified point; distant; hence, remote from the direct line or object aimed at; too far or too much to one side; deviating; errant; wild: as, a wide arrow in archery; a wide ball in cricket.

12) Amiss; unfortunate; ill; bad; hence, of little avail; useless.

13) In phonetics, uttered with a comparatively relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of the buccal cavity: said by some phonetists of certain vowels, as ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, when compared with ā, ē, â, ė.

14) Synonyms Wide, Broad, spacious, large, ample. Wide and broad may be synonymous, but broad is generally the larger and more emphatic: a wide river is not thought of as so far across as a broad river. Wide is sometimes more applicable to that which is to be passed through: as, a wide mouth or aperture. It is another way of stating this fact to say that wide has more in mind than broad the limiting sides of the thing. Wide is also more generally applicable to that of which the length is much greater than the width, but not to the exclusion of broad. Each may in a secondary sense be used of length and breadth: as, broad acres; a wide domain.

15) Wideness; breadth; extent.

16) In cricket, a ball that goes wide of the wicket, and counts one against the side that is bowling.

virtual:

1) Existing in effect, power, or virtue, but not actually: opposed to real, actual, formal, immediate, literal.

2) Pertaining to a real force or virtue; potential.

3) In mech., as usually understood, possible and infinitesimal: but this meaning seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the original phrase virtual velocity, first used by John Bernoulli, January 26th, 1717, which was not clearly defined as a volocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force resolved in the direction of that force.

4) In electricity, in alternating currents, effective: said of the value which is to be used in computing energy or power relations of a current.

5) In synchronous alternating-current machines, the induced electromotive force corresponding to the resultant of the magnetomotive forces of field-flux and armature-flux.

virtuality:

1) The state or quality of being virtual or not actual.

2) Potentiality; potential existence.

virtually:

1) In a virtual manner; in principle, or in effect, if not in actuality.

wilding:

1) A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation; specifically, a wild crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant.

2) Wild; not cultivated or domesticated.

virtue:

1) Manly spirit; bravery; valor; daring; courage.

2) Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of vice.

3) A particular moral excellence: as, the virtue of temperance or of charity.

4) Specifically, female purity; chastity.

5) Any good quality, merit, or admirable faculty.

6) An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; potency; efficacy; influence, especially active influence, and often medicinal efficacy.

7) One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The virtues are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

8) A mighty work; a miracle.

9) Synonyms Morals, Ethics, etc. (see morality); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.

virtuoso:

1) An experimental philosopher; a student of things by direct observation.

2) One who has an instructed appreciation of artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a critical taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

3) One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See virtuosity, 2.

vis:

1) An abbreviation of viscount. Also written Visc., Visct.

2) An old spelling of vise.

3) Vision; sight; appearance.

4) in law, an irresistible natural force, exempting one, barring special contract or fraud, from contract obligation. In both the civil and the common law the term has nearly the meaning of “act of God.”

5) Force.

6) Hence— Moral indisposition to commit one's self to an energetic line of action; mental sluggishness.

visitation:

1) The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

2) The object of a visit.

3) A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and regulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (ecclesiastical), such examination by a bishop of the churches in his diocese,with the added purpose of administering coufirmation.

4) A special dispensation from heaven sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction;hence a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

5) In international law, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascetaining her character and object.

6) [capitalized] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth (Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.

7) In zoology, an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as,a visitation of lemmings, of the Bohemian waxwing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.

8) In her., an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed.

visitatorial:

1) Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, visitatorial power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's visitatorial work or authority. Also visitorial.

visual:

1) Of or pertaining to sight; relating to vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; optic: as, the visual nerve.

2) Visible; perceptible by the sight.

3) Resulting from the eye; produced by a look: as, visual influences.

4) One who is eye-minded, that is, one who thinks, remembers, imagines, etc., predominantly in terms of sight.

visualization:

1) The act, process, or result of visualizing; the state of being visualized, as an optical image. Also spelled visualisation.

visualize:

1) Hence, in literature, to make (a character) appear real by vividness and force of description.

2) To make visual or visible; make that which is perceived by the mind only visible to the eye; externalize to the eye.

3) To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

4) Also spelled visualise.

vital:

1) Of or pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable: as, vital energies.

2) Contributing to life; necessary to life: as,vital air; vital blood.

3) Containing life; living.

4) Being the seat of life; being that on which life, depends; hence, essential to existence; indispensable.

5) Capable of living; viable.

viz:

1) An abbreviation of videlicet, usually read ‘namely.’

Volans:

1) The constellation Piscis Volans.

volition:

1) The act of willing; the exercise of the will.

2) The power of willing; will.

volitional:

1) Of or pertaining to volition.

volitionally:

1) In a volitional manner; as respects volition; by the act of willing.

volitionary:

1) Volitional.

volitive:

1) Having the power to will; exercising volition.

2) Originating in the will.

3) In rhetoric, expressing a wish or permission: as, a volitive proposition.

volume:

1) A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a scroll. The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an umbilicus, the extremities of which were called the cornua, to which a label containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

2) Hence2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome: as, a large volume; a work in six volumes.

3) Something of a roll-like, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold: as, volumes of smoke.

4) An amount or measure of tridimensional space; solid contents; hence, an amount or aggregated quantity of any kind.

5) In music, quantity, fullness, or roundness of tone or sound.

6) To swell; rise in bulk or volume.

7) A measure of the relative quantity of a substance as determined by its bulk.

voluntary:

1) Voluntarily.

2) Proceeding from the will: done of or due to one's own accord or free choice; unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; spontaneous; of one's or its own accord; free.

3) Subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will: as, the movement, of a limb is voluntary, the action of the heart involuntary.

4) Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; not accidental.

5) Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's judgment.

6) Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries: as, the voluntary theory or controversy.

7) In law: Proceeding from the free and unconstrained will of the person: as, a voluntary confession.

8) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration. See voluntary conveyance, below

9) An affidavit offered spontaneously or made freely, without the compulsion of subpoena or other process.

10) One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

11) Specifically Eccles., in Great. Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.

12) Any work or performance not imposed by another.

13) In church music, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a service.

volutction: None

vortex:

1) A whirl of fluid.

2) Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a whirlpool.

3) In the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.

4) [capitalized] [NL.] In zoology, the typical genus of Vorticidæ, containing such species as V. viridis

vortex-filament:

1) In hydrodynamics, the portion of fluid included within a vortex-tube.

will:

1) A As an independent verb.

2) To wish; desire; want; be willing to have (a certain thing done): now chiefly used in the subjunctive (optative) preterit form would governing a clause: as, I would that the day were at hand. When in the first person the subject is frequently omitted: as, would that ye had listened to us!

3) Would in optative expressions is often followed by a dative, with or without to, noting the person or power by whom the wish may be fulfilled: hence the phrases would (to) God, would (to) heaven, etc.

4) To have a wish or desire; be willing.

5) B. As an auxiliary, followed by an infinitive without to.

6) To wish, want, like, or agree (to do, etc.); to be (am, is, are, was, etc.) willing (to do, etc.): noting desire, preference, consent, or, negatively, refusal.

7) To be (am, is, are, etc.) determined (to do, etc.): said when one insists on or persists in being or doing something; hence, must, as a matter of will or pertinacity; do (emphatic auxiliary) from choice, wilfulness, determination, or persistence.

8) To make (it) a habit or practice (to do, etc.); be (am, is, are, etc.) accustomed (to do, etc.); do usually: noting frequent or customary action.

9) To be (am, is, are, etc.) sure (to do, etc.); do undoubtedly, inevitably, or of necessity; ought or have (to do, etc.); must: used in incontrovertible or general statements, and often, especially in provincial use, forming a verbphrase signifying no more than the simple verb: as, I'm thinking this will be (that is, this is) your daughter.

10) To be (am, is, are, etc.) ready or about (to do, etc.): said of one on the point of doing something not necessarily accomplished.

11) In future and conditional constructions, to be (am, is, are, etc.) (to do, etc.): in general noting in the first person a promise or determination, and in the second and third mere assertion of a future occurrence without reference to the will of the subject, other verb-phrases being compounded with the auxiliary shall. For a more detailed discrimination between will and shall, see shall, B., 2.

12) In such constructions will is sometimes found where precision would require shall. See shall, B., final note.

13) [Would is often used for will in order to avoid a dogmatic style or to soften blunt or harsh assertions, questions, etc.

14) In all its senses the auxiliary will may be used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

15) An abbreviation of the personal name William.

16) Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

17) That which is wished for or desired; express wish; purpose; determination.

18) Wish; request; command.

19) Expressed wish with regard to the disposal of one's property, or the like, after death; the document containing such expression of one's wishes; especially, in law, the legal declaration of a person's intentions, to take effect after his death.

20) Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufferance; mercy.

21) The faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action.

22) The act of willing; the act of determining a choice or forming a purpose; volition.

23) At pleasure; at discretion. To hold an estate at the will of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See estate at will, under estate.

24) Especially— A testamentary act by two persons jointly uniting in the same instrument, as their will, to take effect after the death of both.

25) A similar instrument to take effect as to each on his or her death. These two classes are more properly termed joint or conjoint.

26) Wills made in connection by two persons pursuant to a compact, binding each to the other to make the dispositions of property thus declared.

27) Wills made to bequeath the effects of the one first dying to the survivor. These two classes, and particularly the last, are more appropriately termed mutual. The legal effect of such wills is often a matter of doubt.

28) The power of doing right on all occasions.

29) That freedom of which we have an immediate consciousness in action. This is, however, only the consciousness of being able to overcome some unspecified resistance to some unspecified extent, which implies and is implied in the fact of resistance, and is in fact but an aspect of the sense of action and reaction.

30) The power of acting from an inward spontaneity, not altogether dominated by motives. This is what most of the metaphysical advocates of the freedom of the will specifically contend for. It is a limitation of the action of causality, even in the material world. Some would restrict the spontaneous power of the mind to making particles swerve without variation of their vis viva; but this is untenable, since the law of action and reaction, which would thus be vitiated, is far more securely proved than that of the conservation of energy, the evidence for which is imperfect, while the objections to it are weighty. It is contended on the one hand that such spontaneity is an indispensable condition of moral action; and on the other that, if it exists, it has no direct reference to morality except this that, so far as a being is spontaneous in this sense, he is free from the moral law as well as from that of causation, and that there is neither sense nor justice in holding him responsible for mere sporadic effects of pure non-cause. Responsibility, it is argued, ought to imply that a man's conduct can be regulated by principles as efficient causes, and is not free from the influence of causation.

31) Sincerity; right intention.

32) To wander; go astray; be lost, at a loss, or bewildered.

33) Astray; wrong; at a loss; bewildered.

34) To wish; desire.

35) To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

36) To determine by act of choice; decide; decree; ordain; hence, to intend; purpose.

37) To dispose of by will or testament; give as a legacy; bequeath: as, he willed the farm to his nephew.

38) To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will.

39) To wish; desire; prefer; resolve; determine; decree.

40) To exercise the will.

wine-measure:

1) An old English system of measures of capacity differing from beer-measure, the gallon being about five sixths of the gallon of the latter, and containing only 231 cubic inches.

wingedly:

1) In a winged manner; on, with, or by wings.

wire:

1) To bind, fit, or otherwise provide with wire; put wire in, on, around, through, etc.: as, to wire corks in bottling liquors; to wire beads; to wire a fence; to wire a bird-skin, as in taxidermy; to wire a house for electric lighting.

2) To snare by means of a wire: as, to wire a bird.

3) To send through a telegraphic wire; send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph: as, wire a reply.

4) To be wound or bound about like wire; encircle.

5) In surgery, to maintain the ends of (a fractured bone) in close apposition by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bone.

6) To flow in currents as thin as wire.

7) To communicate by means of a telegraphic wire; telegraph.

8) A corruption of weir.

9) In paper-making, a general term for the woven brass wire-cloth used in a Fourdrinier or paper-making machine.

10) By derivation from this, an annealed wire of size and weight suitable for weaving into nettings, wire-cloth, and the like.

11) An extremely elongated body of elastic material; specifically, a slender bar of metal, commonly circular in section, from the size which can be bent by the hand with some difficulty down to a fine thread.

12) A twisted thread; a filament.

13) A quantity of wire used for various purposes, especially in electric transmission, as in case of the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc.; specifically, a telegraph-wire, and hence (colloquially) the telegraph system itself: as, to send orders by wire.

14) A metallic string of a musical instrument; hence, poetically, the instrument itself.

15) The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

16) In ornithology, one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plumage of various birds. See wired, wire-tailed, and cut under Videstrdda.

17) plural Figuratively, that by which any organization or body of persons is controlled and directed: now used chiefly in political slang. See wire-pulling.

18) A pickpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets.

19) A fiber of cobweb, a fine platinum wire, or a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of objects.

20) Made of wire; consisting of or fitted with wires: as, a wire sieve; a wire bird-cage.

21) In electricity, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which can be divided in any ratio by means of a sliding contact and a graduated scale.

wisdom:

1) The property of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, discretion, and sagacity, or similar qualities and faculties, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge of men and things gained by experience.

2) Human learning; knowledge of arts and sciences; erudition.

3) With possessive pronouns used as a personification (like “your highness,” etc.).

4) A wise saying or act; a wise thing.

5) Skill; skilfulness.

6) [In Scripture the word is sometimes specifically used, especially in Paul's Epistles, in an opprobrious sense to designate the theosophical speculations (1 Cor. i. 19, 20) or rhetorical arts (1 Cor. ii. 5) current among the Greeks and Romans in the first century; sometimes in a good sense to designate spiritual perception of, accompanied with obedience to, the divine law (Prov. iii. 13; Acts vi. 3). Sometimes (as in Prov. viii.) it has personal attributes assigned to it.]

7) =Syn.1. Knowledge, Prudence, Wisdom., Discretion, Providence, Forecast, Provision. Knowledge has several steps, as the perception of facts, the accumulation of facts, and familiarity by experience, but it does not include action, nor the power of judging what is best in ends to be pursued or in means for attaining those ends. Prudence is sometimes the power of judging what are the best means for attaining desired ends; it may be a word or action, or it may be simply the power to avoid danger. It implies deliberation and care, whether in acting or refraining from action. Wisdom chooses not only the best means but also the best ends; it is thus far higher than prudence, which may by choosing wrong ends go altogether astray; hence also it is often used in the Bible for piety. As compared with knowledge, it sees more deeply into the heart of things and more broadly and comprehensively sums up relations, draws conclusions, and acts upon them; hence a man may abound in knowledge and be very deficient in wisdom, or he may have a practical wisdom with a comparatively small stock of knowledge. Discretion is the power to judge critically what is correct and proper, sometimes without suggesting action, but more often in view of action proposed or possible. Like prudence the word implies great caution, and takes for granted that a man will not act contrary to what he knows. Providence looks much further ahead than prudence or discretion, and plans and acts according to what it sees. It may be remarked that provision, which is from the same root as providence and prudence, is primarily a word of action, while they are only secondarily so. Forecast is a grave word for looking carefully forward to the consequences of present situations and decisions; it implies, like all these words except knowledge, that one will act according to what he can make out of the future. See cautious, astute, and genius.

wit:

1) To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite it.

2) Knowledge; wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; judgment; sense.

3) Mind; understanding; intellect; reason; in the plural, the faculties or powers of the mind or intellect; senses: as, to be out of one's wits; he has all his wits about him.

4) Knowledge; information.

5) Ingenuity; skill.

6) Imagination; the imaginative faculty.

7) The keen perception and apt expression of those connections between ideas which awaken pleasure and especially amusement. See the quotations and the synonyms.

8) Conceit; idea; thought; design; scheme; plan.

9) =Syn.6. Wit, Humor. In writers down to the time of Pope wit generally meant the serious kind of wit.

10) In more recent use wit in the singular generally implies comic wit; in that sense it is different from humor. One principal difference is that wit always lies in some form of words, while humor may be expressed by manner, as a smile, a grimace, an attitude. Underlying this is the fact, consistent with the original meaning of the words, that humor goes more deeply into the nature of the thought, while wit catches pleasing but occult or farfetched resemblances between things really unlike: a good pun shows wit; Iiving's “History of New York” is a piece of sustained humor, the humor lying in the portrayal of character, the nature of the incidents, etc. Again, “Wit may, I think, be regarded as a purely intellectual process, while humor is a sense of the ridiculous controlled by feeling, and coexistent often with the gentlest and deepest pathos” (H. Reed, Lects. on Eng. Lit., xi. 357). Hence humor is always kind, while wit may be unkind in the extreme: Swift's “Travels of Gulliver” is much too severe a satire to be called a work of humor. It is essential to the effect of wit that the form in which it is expressed should be brief; humor may be heightened in its effect by expansion into full forms of statement, description, etc Wit more often than humor depends upon passing circumstances for its effect.

11) To know; be or become aware: used with or without an object, the object when present often being a clause or statement.

12) Preterit tense: I, etc., wist (erroneously wotted).

13) Infinitive: wit (to wit); hence, to do to wit, to cause (one) to know.

14) [The phrase to wit is now used chiefly to call attention to some particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to ‘namely,’ ‘that is to say’: as, there were three present—to wit, Mr. Brown. Mr. Green, and Mr. Black.

15) Present participle: witting, sometimes weeting (erroneously wotting). Compare unwitting.

16) Past participle: wist.

17) One who has discernment, reason, or judgment; a person of acute perception; especially, one who detects between associated ideas the finer resemblances or contrasts which give pleasure or enjoyment to the mind, and who gives expression to these for the entertainment of others; often, a person who has a keen perception of the incongruous or ludicrous, and uses it for the amusement and frequently at the expense of others.

18) See wite.

witch:

1) To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

2) To work by charms or witchcraft; effect, cause, or bring by or as by witchcraft.

3) A modified and simplified form of a Jacquard attachment to a loom, for a more limited range of work; a dobby or index-machine.

4) The witch-elm, Ulmus montana.

5) A person (of either sex) given to the black art; a sorcerer; a conjurer; a wizard; later and more particularly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and to be able by their aid to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a sorceress.

6) An old, ugly, and crabbed or malignant woman; a hag; a crone: a term of abuse.

7) A fascinating woman; a woman, especially a young woman or a girl, possessed of peculiar attractions, whether of beauty or of manners; a bewitching or charming young woman or girl.

8) A charm or spell.

9) A petrel: doubtless so called from its incessant flight, often kept up in the dark.

10) A water-witch.

11) The pole, pole-dab, or craigfluke, a kind of flatfish.

withdraw:

1) To draw back, aside, or away; take back; remove.

2) To recall; retract: as, to withdraw a charge, a threat, or a vow.

3) To divert, as from use or from some accustomed channel.

4) To take out; subtract.

5) The word is often used reflexively.

6) To retire; go away; step backward or aside; retreat.

witheringly:

1) In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

witness:

1) To bear witness or testimony; give evidence; testify.

2) To take witness or notice.

3) To give testimony to; testify; bear witness of, or serve as evidence of; attest; prove; show.

4) [Witness in this sense is often used in the subjunctive imperatively or optatively, in many cases with inversion.

5) To show by one's behavior; betray as a sentiment.

6) To see or know by personal presence; be a witness of; observe.

7) To see the execution of and affix one's name to (a contract, will, or other document) for the purpose of establishing its identity: as, to witness a bond or a deed.

8) To foretell; presage; foretoken.

9) =Syn.3. Perceive, Observe, etc. See see.

10) In geology, an eroded fragment of former more extensive strata, remaining in testimony of that which has departed.

11) Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; evidence: often with bear: as, to bear witness.

12) One who or that which bears testimony or furnishes evidence or proof.

13) One who is personally present and sees some act or occurrence, or hears something spoken, and can therefore bear witness to it; a spectator.

14) A sponsor, as at a baptism or christening.

15) In law:

16) One who gives testimony on the trial of a cause; one who appears before a court, judge, or other officer, and is examined under oath or affirmation.

17) One whose testimony is offered, or desired and expected.

18) One in whose presence or under whose observation a fact occurred.

19) One who upon request by or on behalf of a party subscribes his name to an instrument to attest the genuineness of its execution: more exactly, an attesting witness or a subscribing witness.

20) In bookbinding, an occasional rough edge on the leaf of a bound book, which is a testimony that the leaves have not been unduly trimmed.

Wolfian: None

work:

1) Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; toil; labor; striving.

2) Opportunity of expending labor (physical or mental) in some useful or remunerative way, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; employment; something to do: as, to be out of work; to look for work.

3) That upon which one is employed or engaged, and in the accomplishment of which labor is expended or some operation performed; a task, undertaking, enterprise, or project.

4) Something accomplished or done; doing; deed; achievement; feat; performance.

5) plural In theology, acts performed in obedience to the law of God.

6) Active operation; action.

7) Ferment; trouble.

8) That which is made or manufactured; an article, fabric, or structure produced by expenditure of effort or labor of some kind, whether physical or mental; a product of nature or art.

9) Hence, specifically

10) That which is produced by mental labor; a literary or artistic performance; a composition: as, the works of Addison; the works of Mozart. See opus.

11) An engineering structure, as a building, dock, embankment, bridge, or fortification.

12) Design; pattern; workmanship.

13) Embroidery; ornamental work done with the needle; needlework.

14) An establishment for manufacturing, or for performing industrial labor of any sort: generally in the plural, including all the buildings, machines, etc., used in the required operations: as, iron-works; hence the plural is used as a collective singular, taking then a singular article: as, there is a large glass- works in the town.

15) In mech.:

16) The product of a force by the component displacement of its point of application in the direction of the force; or, if this is variable, the integral of all successive infinitesimal such products for any motion of the point of application.

17) The negative of the work as defined above.

18) In physics and chem., the production of any physical or chemical change.

19) In mining, ores before they are cleaned and dressed.

20) plural The mechanism or effective part of some mechanical contrivance, such as a watch.

21) Manner of working; management; treatment.

22) Without employment: as, he was out of work and ill.

23) To have all that one can do.

24) To deal with or dispose of summarily.

25) =Syn.1. Work, Labor, Toil, Drudgery, occupation, exertion, business. Work is the generic term for exertion of body or mind; it stands also for the product of such exertion, while the others do not. Labor is heavier; the word may be qualified by strong adjectives: as, confinement at hard labor. We may speak of light work, but not of light labor. Toil is still heavier, necessarily involving weariness, as labor does not. Drudgery is heavy, monotonous labor of a servile sort.

26) Nautical, to move slightly, as a structural part of a vessel, with reference to adjacent parts; change form slightly, as a vessel: due to the strains brought upon a vessel that is rolling or pitching at sea.

27) In machin., to have an undesired motion due to defective fitting of the bearing, guiding, or supporting areas of contact, or from wear.

28) In horticulture, to graft or to bud.

29) A movement of strata of the earth upon one another which causes creeping, squeezing, or faulting of the veins or lodes in a mine.

30) To put forth effort for the accomplishment of something; exert one's self in the performance of some service; labor; toil; strive: as, to work ten hours a day.

31) To act; operate; carry on or perform a function; operate effectively; prove practicable: as, the pump will not work; a plan or system that works well; the charm works.

32) To ferment, as liquors.

33) To be agitated or in a state of restless movement or commotion; seethe; toss; rage.

34) To make way laboriously and slowly; make progress, become, or get with exertion and difficulty: generally followed by an adjective, or by an adverb of direction, as along, down. into, out, through, up, etc.: as, to work loose; to work out; to work up.

35) To carry on systematic operations in some department of human activity, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; be regularly engaged or employed in some operation, trade, profession, or business: as, to work in brass or iron.

36) To do something; specifically, to be employed in handiwork, as in knitting, sewing, or embroidery.

37) To blossom, as water; become full of some vegetable substance. See the quotation.

38) To rely on.

39) Synonyms Act, Work, etc. See act.

40) To prepare by labor; manipulate: as, to work soil or clay.

41) To convert to use by labor or effort; operate: as, to work a quarry; to work a scheme.

42) To make; form; fashion; execute; mold.

43) To decorate or ornament, as with needlework; embroider.

44) To do, perform, or accomplish; bring about; effect; produce; cause: as, to work mischief; to work a change; to work wonders.

45) To put or set in motion or action: as, to work one's fingers.

46) To direct the action or movements of; manage; handle: as, to work a sawmill.

47) In music, to handle or treat (a voice-part or a theme).

48) To bring by action or motion into some particular state, usually indicated by an adverb or adverbial adjunct, as in, out, over, up, etc. See phrases below.

49) To manage or turn to some particular course or way of thinking or acting by insidious means; influence in some respect by plying with arguments, urgings, threats, bribes, etc.; prevail on or gain over; induce; persuade; lead: as, to work the committee; to work the jury

50) To excite by degrees; bring into a state of perturbation or passion; provoke; agitate.

51) To succeed in effecting, attaining, or making; win by labor; achieve: as, to work a passage through something.

52) To endeavor; attempt; try.

53) To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

54) To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business in; carry on operations in or on: as, to work a district in canvassing for a publication.

55) To exact labor or service from; keep busy or employed: as, he works his horses too hard.

56) To solve: as, to work a sum in arithmetic or a problem in algebra.

57) To cause to ferment: said of anything which is put into a liquid for that purpose.

58) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts: as, the wire was slowly worked, in.

59) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

60) To elaborate; develop; reduce to order; study out.

61) To solve, as a problem.

62) To erase; efface; remove.

63) To exhanst: as, to work out a mine or quarry.

64) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; expend in any work: as, we have worked up all our materials.

65) To expand; enlarge; elaborate: as, to work up a story or an article from a few hints.

66) To master by carefnl study or research: as, to work up a theme.

67) To achieve or attain by special effort: as, to work up a reputation for one's self.

68) Nautical, to discipline or punish by setting at an unnecessary or hateful job, like scraping the anchor-chain. Such a piece of work is called a working-up job.

worm:

1) A conical winding-drum having a spiral groove in which the winding rope or chain lies as it is wound upon the drum, the object being to wind the rope at first over the smaller diameter of the cone, and to increase the leverage as the winding proceeds. A common example is the brake-chain worm of a railroad car at the lower end of a brake-shaft.

2) The driving element in screw-gearing or worm-gearing; the helix whose section is that of a wheel-tooth described upon a cylinder as a base which bears upon the tooth of the worm-wheel to cause the latter to revolve.

3) To move like a worm; go or advance as a worm; crawl or creep sinuously; wriggle; writhe; squirm: as, to worm along.

4) To work or act slowly, stealthily, or secretly.

5) To effect by slow, stealthy, or insidious means: as, to worm one's way along.

6) Specifically

7) To extract, remove, expel, or take away by underhand means persistently continued: generally with out or from.

8) To subject to a stealthy process of ferreting out one's secrets or private affairs; play the spy upon.

9) To free from worms.

10) To remove the charge, etc., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See worm, n., 6 .

11) To remove the worm or lytta from the tongue of, as of a dog: supposed to be a precaution against madness.

12) To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel).

13) To give a spiral form to; put a thread on.

14) Nautical, to wind rope-yarns, spun yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render the surface smooth for parceling and serving. See cuts under parceling and serving-mallet.

15) In popular language, any small creeping creature whose body consists of a number of movable joints or rings, and whose limbs are very short or entirely wanting; any vermiform animal.

16) Any annelid, as the earthworm, lobworm or lugworm, leech, etc. See the distinctive names.

17) Any helminth, whether parasitic or not, as a flat-worm, brain-worm, fluke-worm, roundworm, tapeworm, pinworm, hairworm, threadworm, spoonworm, longworm, whirl-worm, guinea-worm, etc. See such words, and vinegar-eel.

18) One of several long slender vermiform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See Vermiformia, and cuts under Synapta and trepang.

19) Some small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm found in sebaceous follicles. See comedo and Demodex.

20) A myriapod; a contiped or milleped; a gally-worm.

21) The larva, grub, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects: as, bag-worm; boll-worm; book-worm; wire-worm; sod-worm; snake-worm; joint-worm; silkworms. See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

22) The adult of some true insects whose body is long and flexible, as a glow-worm.

23) One of several long slender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or burrow in other animals, bore into wood, etc., as some kinds of fish-lice, certain isopods (as the gribble), certain amphipods (as the wood-shrimp), etc.

24) One of some vermiform mollusks, as a teredo or shipworm, or a wormshell. See cuts under shipworm and Vermetus.

25) A small lizard with rudimentary legs, or none, as a blindworm or slow-worm.

26) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see worm-snake, 1.

27) Technically, in zoology, any member of the Linnean class Vermes, or of the modern phylum or subkingdom of the same name; any turbellarian, planarian, nemertean, platyhelminth, nemathelminth, trematoid, cestoid, nematoid, chætognath, gephyrean, annelid, etc.

28) A person or human being likened to a worm as an object of scorn, disgust, contempt, pity, and the like: as, man is but a worm of the dust.

29) Figuratively, of inanimate objects, something that slowly, silently, or stealthily eats, makes, or works its way, to the pain, injury, or destruction of the object affected: used emblematically or symbolically.

30) An uneasy conscience; the gnawing or torment of conscience; remorse.

31) In anatomy, some vermiform part or process of an animal's body.

32) Anything thought to resemble a worm in appearance, or in having a spiral or curved movement.

33) plural Any disease or disorder arising from the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues; helminthiasis

34) A worm parasitic in the intestine of another animal, as a tapeworm, threadworm, pinworm, etc.

worse:

1) In a more evil, wicked, severe, or disadvantageous manner; in a way that is less good, desirable, or favorable.

2) In a less or lower degree; less.

3) Less favorably or agreeably.

4) With more severity, intensity, etc.; in a greater degree.

5) The comparative of bad, evil, ill; more bad, evil, ill, unfortunate, or undesirable; less valuable or perfect; more unfavorable or unsuccessful; less well in health, or less well off in worldly circumstances. See bad, evil, and ill.

6) Sometimes used substantively in the sense of something less good, desirable, fortunate, favorable, etc.

7) In logic, having, as a proposition, a character which, if belonging to one of two or more premises, must also belong to the conclusion.

8) To become worse.

9) To worst; put to disadvantage; discomfit.

wrangler:

1) Same as horse-wrangler.

2) One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

3) A stubborn opponent or adversary.

4) In Cambridge University, one who has attained the first class in the elementary division of the public examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the mathematical tripos, those who compose the second rank of honors being designated senior optimes, and those of the third order junior optimes.

wranglership:

1) In Cambridge University, the position or rank of a wrangler.

wrappage:

1) The act of wrapping.

2) Anything which wraps, or is used for wrapping; collectively, things used as wraps or wrappers.

wrongous:

1) Wrongful; unjust; improper.

2) In Scots law, not right; unjust; illegal: as, wrongous imprisonment.

Xenocratean: None

Xenophanean: None

yard:

1) A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

2) Rule; direction; correction.

3) A measuring-rod or -stick of the exact length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstick.

4) The fundamental unit of English long measure.

5) Nautical, a long cylindrical spar having a rounded taper toward each end, slung crosswise to a mast and used for suspending certain of the sails called either square or lateen sails according as the yard is suspended at right angles or obliquely.

6) A long piece of timber, as a rafter.

7) In heraldry, a bearing representing a staff or wand divided into equal parts, as if for a measure.

8) The virile member; the penis.

9) Hence— A pint of ale, beer, or wine served in a yard-glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spilling or choking. Compare ale-yard.

10) To summon for hiring: a process formerly used in the Isle of Man, and executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or market.

11) To put into or inclose in a yard; shut up in a yard, as cattle: as, to yard cows.

12) To resort to winter pastures: said of moose and deer.

13) To shoot deer in their winter yards.

14) A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground inclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front yard; a court-yard; a dooryard; a churchyard; an inn-yard; a barn-yard; a vineyard.

15) An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on: as, a brick-yard; a wood-yard; a tan-yard; a dock-yard; a stock-yard; a navy-yard.

16) In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminus, which is used for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes.

17) A garden; now, chiefly, a kitchen- or cottage-garden: as, a kale-yard.

18) The winter pasture or browsing-ground of moose and deer; a moose-yard.

19) A measure of land in England, varying locally: in Buckinghamshire, formerly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltshire, a quarter of an acre. Compare yard-land.

year:

1) A full round of the seasons; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun; more accurately, the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360° of longitude.

2) The time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun: as, the year of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3) A space of about 365 days, used in the civil or religious reckoning of time; especially, the usual period of 365 or 366 days, divided into twelve calendar months, now reckoned as beginning with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December: as, the year 1891 (see legal year, below); also, a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. Compare calendar.

4) A space of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from which they are reckoned: as, he sailed on June 1st, and was absent just one year.

5) plural Period of life; age: as, he is very vigorous for his years: often used specifically to note old age. See in years, below.

6) The older plural year still remains in popular language: as, the horse is ten year old.

7) Incorrectly, a year of the Julian calendar.

8) part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the lands held by persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wasting them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.

year (cont'd): None

yellow:

1) As originally applied to journalism, indecently sensational; in general, sensational; morbid; decadent. See yellow journal.

2) An acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized meta-sulphanilic acid with diphenyl amine. It dyes wool orange-yellow in an acid bath.

3) Same as yellow, 1 .

4) Same as diphenylamine-orange (which see, under orange).

5) To render yellow.

6) To become yellow; grow yellow.

7) Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, etc. See II.

8) See balsam.

9) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also yellow girl) both by whites and by negroes.

10) The yellow star-thistle, Centaurea solstitialis.

11) Seeflag and Iris.

12) See yellow-gum.

13) See Micropterus.

14) In entomology, Peck's skipper, Polites peckius, a small hesperian butterfly of America, of a brownish color with a large yellow blotch on each hind wing.

15) The color of gold, butter, the neutral chromates of lead, potassa, etc., and of light of wave-length about 0.581 micron.

16) The yolk of an egg; the vitellus: opposed to the white, or the surrounding albumen.

17) plural Jaundice, especially jaundice in cattle (see jaundice); hence, figuratively, jealousy.

18) plural Dyer's-weed.

19) Same as peach-yellows.

20) One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name: as, the speckled yellow.

21) Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies; a sulphur. See sulphur, n., 3.

zenity: None

zenith-collimater: None

zenith-distance:

1) The arc intercepted between any body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-sector:

1) An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith-distances of stars which pass near the zenith.

zenith-telescope:

1) An important geodetical instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distances of pairs of stars north and south of the zenith.

Zenonian: None

zero:

1) Cipher; the figure 0, which stands for naught in the Arabic notation for numbers.

2) The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded.

3) Hence—3. Figuratively, the bottom of the scale; the lowest point or ebb; a state of nullity or inanition.

4) In function-theory, a value of x which makes the function vanish.

5) In psychophysics, the temperature at which a thermal stimulus fails to arouse a sensation either of warmth or of cold in the cutaneous organs; the indifference-point of thermal stimulation.

zeta:

1) A little closet or chamber: applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the porter or sexton lived and kept the church documents.

2) The sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English Z.

3) Zu + Zv − Z (u + v) = ksn u. sn verb sn (u + v).

zetetic:

1) Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.

2) A seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

zodiac:

1) A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic.

2) Figuratively, a round or circuit; a zone; a complete course.

3) In heraldry, a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal circle, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazon.

4) Of the moon or of a planet, the belt of the heavens within which the moon or a planet moves.

zodiacal:

1) Of or pertaining to the zodiac: as, the zodiacal signs; zodiacal planets.

zone:

1) A portion of the surface of a sphere cut off by one plane.

2) A belt on the surface of the earth or of the celestial sphere included between two parallels to the equator.

3) In phytogeography, a vegetation ring or belt: referring more directly to the plant-content itself or to the areas marked by œcological difference.

4) One of the different levels of a shaft-furnace, characterized according to the reaction which takes place in it: as, the zone of fusion, reduction-zone, etc.

5) Transition climate, in which the variation is greater than 15° C. and less than 20° C.

6) Land climate, in which the variation is greater than 20° C. and less than 40° C.

7) Extreme continental climate in which the variations are greater than 40° C. Koeppen's climatic zones are arbitrary divisions based upon temperature considerations as follows: A tropical zone having an average temperature of over 68° F.

8) A subtropical zone which has the same temperature during 4 to 11 months.

9) A constant temperate zone with a temperature between 50 and 68° F.

10) A hot summer temperate zone which has an average temperature that sometimes falls below 50° F.

11) A moderate summer and cold winter temperate zone with a temperature between 50 and 68° F.

12) A cold zone with a prevailing temperature below 50° F.

13) A polar zone with an average temperature always below 50° F. Wojeikoff's climatic zones are distinguished according to the quantity and character of the rainfall. Twelve climatic regions are shown upon his maps as follows: A zone of ocean trades with very rare rainfalls.

14) A region of equatorial rains, including the zone of calms.

15) A region of rain which prevails throughout the year.

16) A subtropical zone with rainless summers.

17) A zone of the fall and winter rains of middle latitudes.

18) The zone of summer rainfall of middle latitudes.

19) The zone of equal distribution of rain throughout all seasons.

20) A polar region with light snows in winter.

21) Deserts and semi-deserts with an annual precipitation less than 250 mm. (10 in.).

22) (10) The region of the Australian monsoons.

23) (11) The region of the Asiatic monsoons.

24) (12) The region of the African monsoons. Climatic zones in altitude correspond to climatic zones in latitude and are marked by the retardation of the dates of the development of vegetation; this retardation amounts to about ten days for every 300 meters of increase in altitude in the Alps, or four days for 800 meters in France.

25) that their southward distribution is governed by the mean temperature of a brief period covering the hottest part of the year. Upon this basis Merriam has made the following transcontinental divisions for North America:

26) Tropical region (not subdivided latitudinally).

27) Upon the basis of humidity, the transition zone is subdivided into the Alleghanian area, the arid transition area, and the Pacific Coast transition area; the Upper Austral into the Carolinian and Upper Sonoran areas; and the Lower Austral into the Austroriparian (Louisianian) and the Lower Sonoran areas. See phrases under area.

28) A bed or series of beds in any geological formation characterized by certain fossils or groups of fossils: nearly equivalent in meaning to life-horizon.

29) To encircle with or as if with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide into zones or belts, in any sense.

30) To be formed into zones.

31) A girdle or belt worn as an article of dress.

32) A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object; figuratively, any circumscribing or surrounding line, real or imaginary; a circuitous line, path, or course; an inclosing circle.

33) Specifically, in geography, one of five arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, each named according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt.

34) Any continuous tract or belt differing in character from adjoining tracts; a definite area or region within which some distinguishing circumstances exist or are established: as, the zones of natural history, distinguished by special forms of vegetable or animal life; a zone of free trade; a free zone on the border of a country or between adjoining states.

35) In mathematics, a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

36) In crystallography, a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel.