

clan. There is some uncertainty as to the real origin of the word. It signified originally merely a chief, king or prince.]

1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who by taxation, injustice or cruel

punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require.

2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Love, to a yielding heart is a king, to a resisting heart is a *tyrant*.
Sidney.

TYRO, *n.* A beginner. [See *Tiro*.]

TYTHE. [See *Tithe*.]

TYTHING. [See *Tithing*.]

TZ'AR, *n.* The emperor of Russia.

TZARINA, *n.* The empress of Russia.

U.

U is the twenty first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. Its true primary sound in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe; that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*, answering to the French *ou*, in *tour*. This sound was changed, probably under the Norman kings, by the attempt made to introduce the Norman French language into common use. However this fact may be, the first, or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it cannot be strictly called a *vowel*. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound however is not precisely that of *eu* or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite*, *union*, *uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity*, *numerate*, *brute*, *mute*, *dispute*, *duke*, *true*, *truth*, *rule*, *prudence*, *opportunity*, *infusion*.

Some modern writers make a distinction between the sound of *u*, when it follows *r*, as in *rude*, *truth*, and its sound when it follows other letters, as in *mute*, *duke*; making the former sound equivalent to *oo*; *rood*, *trooth*; and the latter a diphthong equivalent to *eu* or *yu*. This is a mischievous innovation, and not authorized by any general usage either in England or the United States. The difference, very nice indeed, between the sound of *u* in *mute*, and in *rude*, is owing entirely to the articulation which precedes that letter. For example, when a labial precedes *u*, we enter on its sound with the lips closed, and in opening them to the position required for uttering *u*, there is almost necessarily a slight sound of *e* formed before we arrive at the proper sound of *u*. When *r* precedes *u*, the mouth is open before the sound of *u* is commenced. But in both cases, *u* is to be considered as having the same sound.

In some words, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a vowel.

U has another short sound, as in *tun*, *run*, *sun*, *turn*, *rub*. This also is a vowel.

UBEROUS, *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious. [Little used.]

UBERTY, *n.* [L. *ubertas*, from *uber*, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

[Little used.]
UBICATION, { *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] The
UBI'ETY, { state of being in a place;
local relation. [Not much used.]

UBIQUITARINESS, *n.* Existence every where. [Little used.]

UBIQUITARY, *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi*, where.]

Existing every where, or in all places.

UBIQUITARY, *n.* [supra.] One that exists every where.

UBIQUITY, *n.* [L. *ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The ubiquity of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence.

UDDER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter*; D. *uier*; Gr. *οὐθα*.]

The breast of a female; but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female breasts, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young, commonly called the *bag*, in cows and other quadrupeds.

UDDERED, *a.* Furnished with udders.

UG'LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UGLINESS, *n.* [from *ugly*.] Total want of beauty; deformity of person; as old age and *ugliness*.

2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathsomeness.

Their dull ribaldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances.

UG'LY, *a.* [W. *hag*, a cut or gash; *hagyr*, ugly, rough. See *Hack*.]

Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful; as an *ugly* person; an *ugly* face.

O I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams.

Fellow, begone; I cannot bear thy sight;
This news hath made thee a most *ugly* man.

UKA'SE, *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

UL'CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus*; Gr. *ελκος*.]

A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a

secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. Ulcers on the lungs are seldom healed.

Cooper.

UL'CERATE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

UL'CERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero*.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

Harvey.

UL'CERATED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.

UL'CERATING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

ULCERATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ulceratio*.]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous.

2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.

UL'CERED, *a.* Having become an ulcer.

Temple.

UL'CEROUS, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter.

2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

UL'CUSLE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, from *ulcus*.] A little ulcer.

U'LE-TREE, *n.* In *botany*, the Castilla, a genus of trees, whose milky juice yields that kind of elastic gum, called by the Mexicans *ule*.

ULIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, oozeiness.]

Muddy; oozy; slimy.

Woodward.

UL'AGE, *n.* In *commerce*, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full.

Cyc.

UL'MIN, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, elm.] A substance obtained from the elm tree, of very singular properties. It resembles gum, but is hard, of a black color, and considerably bitter. In its original state, it is soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol or ether; but when nitric or oxymuriatic acid is poured into its solution, it changes into a resinous substance no longer soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

Cyc.

A substance originally obtained in the state of an exudation from the *elm*; but it is found to be a constituent of the bark of almost all trees.

Thomson.

UL'NAGE. [See *Alnage*, *Junage*.]

UL'NAR, *a.* [L. *ulna*.] Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as the *ulnar* nerve.

Coree.

ULTE'RIOR, *a.* [L. comparative.] Further; as *ulterior* demands; *ulterior* propo-