

Chambers's
Twentieth Century
DICTIONARY

New Mid-century Version

Edited by

WILLIAM GEDDIE, M.A., B.Sc.

W. & R. CHAMBERS LTD.

11 THISTLE STREET, EDINBURGH

6 DEAN STREET, LONDON, W.1

PREFACE

THE Twentieth Century and the *Twentieth Century Dictionary* began together, and they ran together through half the century's course. The work of the editor, Mr. Thomas Davidson, was continued by various members of the editorial staff until it was found that ordinary revision no longer sufficed. A dictionary with a bulky supplement is a waste of time and a trier of temper. A thorough overhaul was therefore made. Every word already admitted, every definition and etymology, was subjected to scrutiny. New words and phrases—some never before given in a general dictionary, some not until now appearing in a dictionary at all—were collected from many sources. These were very numerous, owing to developments of science, social changes, new habits of life and recreation, and new habits of language resulting from these—notably furthered by the virtual drying up of the Atlantic as a speech barrier. A very few words have been discarded altogether. These belong chiefly to two classes—ghost words, which come by copying or reading amiss, and dictionary words that somebody with a Greek or Latin Dictionary has concocted but nobody so far as can be discovered has ever used.

As before, the aim has been to include all words in general use in literary and conversational English, and all words used in Shakespeare and the Authorised Version of the Bible, in the poems (and many of those in the prose writings) of Spenser and Milton, and in the novels of Walter Scott. It should be understood that to label a word *Milt.* does not mean that nobody but Milton has used it. This is not a dictionary of Scots, but many words of Burns, Ramsay, Fergusson, Galt, and Barrie will be found in it, with many that are still in familiar colloquial use in Scotland. These are marked *Scot.*, but in most cases they are current on both sides of the Border. Likewise we hope no Canadian will take it as a slight when he finds his words marked *U.S.* Indeed such has been the diffusion that many in Britain may object to such labelling; but let them take it as historically true. Dialect words that have made good their footing in literature have been included, with such slang words as seem likely to maintain themselves as well as some dead slang that may puzzle readers, say, of Dickens.

The original edition acknowledged special indebtedness to two American Dictionaries, the *Century* and the *Standard*. The revised *Webster* has further strengthened our American side. The *Oxford Dictionary*, which of course must be the foundation of all English

dictionaries had been used as far as it went, as had Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*. The *Oxford* was completed in 1933, Wright in 1905. Two great Scottish dictionaries now in progress have been much used and would have been more used had their publication kept pace with the work—Sir William Craigie's *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* and the *Scottish National Dictionary* of Mr. Grant and his successors. For Latin etymologies we have been guided chiefly by Ernout and Meillet's *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine*, for Greek by Boisacq's *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque* and the new Liddell and Scott. For old French we have Godefroy's *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*. Some definitions have been adopted or adapted from our own *Technical Dictionary*.

A great part of the construction of this dictionary has been in the hands of Miss A. M. Macdonald. The whole owes much to the vigilance of Mr. J. Liddell Geddie who read a large part of the proofs, and several other members of the staff have made useful contributions. Dr. Angus Macdonald has helped with the etymologies. Finally, scores of users of the dictionary have sent in single words and lists of words. We have not accepted all their suggestions. One was disappointed not to find *myristicivorous*, feeding upon nutmegs, a word to which we grant this place on the doorstep but still deny admission to the dictionary. To these correspondents we owe much, and we tender our thanks, especially to those who first make sure that their words are not already in.

WILLIAM GEDDIE.

NOTE TO THE USER OF THE DICTIONARY

The Arrangement of Words.—Every word is given in its alphabetical order, except in cases where, to save space, derivatives are given under a head-word. The participles and past indicative of uncompounded verbs (and other parts where desirable); and the plural of nouns, are given under the head-word when any doubt is possible. When a derivative stands under a head-word with no meaning given, its meaning can at once be got by combining that of the head-word with that of the suffix. Thus the meanings of *darkness* are obtained by adding the meaning of *-ness* to those of *dark*. Where there has been a shift of meaning or a specialised meaning has developed, derivatives are defined in full.

Key to the Pronunciation.—The pronunciation is given immediately after each head-word by spelling the word anew. Below is a summary of the only points that require comment :—

- dh* is used for the initial sound of *then*
- zh* is used for the sound of *s* in *pleasure*
- gz* is used for the sound of *x* in *example*
- hw* is used for the sound of *wh* in *when*
(some will disagree, but they may interpret it in their own way)
- hh* is used for any open guttural (Scots or German) as in *loch*
- ngg* is used for the sound of *ng* in *linger*
- ngk* is used for the sound of *nk* in *monkey*

The key to the long vowels and diphthongs (appearing at every opening of the dictionary) is :—

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon

(*ā* means that the vowel may be pronounced either long or short)

Nasalised vowels are represented by a following *n^s*, as *ān^s-kōr* (encore). Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables are shown by means of a turned *e* or schwa—

el'ā-mānt, in'fānt, ran'dām

Where the sound of a letter in a derivative differs from that in the head-word the pronunciation of at least part of the word has been added in parentheses. Sometimes several variations occur under one

head-word : in such cases the position of the stress accent will serve as guide to the particular model among the derivatives to be followed.

Spelling.—Letters in brackets may be inserted or omitted. The suffix *-ise* has been given in that form. There is much to be said for *-ize*, which seems to be gaining ground. It would have taken up too much space to give both (along with *-ization*, *-izer*, etc.). Let it be understood that in all cases choice is free. This of course does not apply to such words as *surprise*, *revise*, where *ise* is not a suffix.

The Meanings.—The meanings have been arranged on two different principles according to convenience or usefulness. Sometimes the current or most important is given first ; sometimes the original or at least an early meaning, with others branching out and diverging from it. In the latter case the reader should be warned not to be turned aside by the label *obs.* (obsolete) preceding the first meaning given : it refers to that meaning, not to the word as a whole.

The Etymology.—The etymology is given in square brackets at the end of each article. The sign — is to be read 'derived from'. Whatever follows after a semicolon is not the source of the word but a word from the same ultimate source. Thus, when a word is traced back to Old English, an Old Norse, say, or a Greek word from the same root may follow, but the Old English word is not in such a case derived from Old Norse or from Greek. Within an article the partial etymologies of derivatives are often inserted in round brackets. Each long vowel in Old English and Old Norse is marked with an acute accent, in Greek and Latin with a macron. Any vowel unmarked is to be taken as short. Because we are using no accents, we have had to give Greek words in uncontracted form. Greek words with a subscript iota are also given at full length, as in inscriptions.

DETAILED CHART OF PRONUNCIATION

Respelling is a rough method of showing pronunciation compared with the use of phonetic symbols, but the following table will be useful for reference in cases of doubt.

Vowels and Diphthongs in Accented Syllables

SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
ā as in (1) fate (2) bare	name, aid, rein tare, wear, hair, heir	nām, ād, rān tār, wār, hār, ār
ā „ far	harm, heart, palm, toilette	hārm, hār, pām, twā-let
ā „ castle	ask, bath	āsk, bāth
ā „ (long or short)		
a „ sat	bad, have	bad, hav
ē „ (1) me (2) fear	lean, keel, dene, chief, seize gear, sheer, here, bier	lēn, kēl, dēn, chēf, sēz gēr, shēr, hēr, bēr
e „ pet	red, thread, said, bury	red, thrēd, sēd, ber'i
ə „ her	herd, heard, thirst	hərd, hərd, thərst
i „ (1) mine (2) sire	side, shy, dye, height hire, byre	sīd, shī, dī, hīt hīr, bīr
i „ bid	pin, busy, hymn	pīn, biz'i, him
ō „ (1) mote (2) more	'bone, road, foe, low, dough fore, oar , floor	bōn, rōd, fō, lō, dō fōr, sōr, flōr
o „ (1) got (2) sort	shot, shone form	shot, shon form
aw „ (a) pause; (b) swarthy	haul, lawn, fall, bought; swarm	haw, lawn, fawl, bawt swawrm
oo „ (1) moon (2) poor	fool, sou boor, tour	fōol, sōo bōor, tōor
oo „ foot	good, full, would	good, fool, wood
ū „ (1) mute (2) pure	tune, due, newt, view endure	tūn, dū, nūt, vū en-dūr'
u „ (1) bud (2) absurd	run, love turn, word	run, luv turn, wurd
(y) oo „ (1) super (ū or oo)	supreme	s(y)ōō-prēm'
ow „ (2) lure	lurid	l(y)ōō'rid
ow' „ (1) house (2) hour	mount, frown sour	mount, frown sour
oi „ boy	toy, buoy, soil	toi, boi, soil

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables

SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
as in (a) silver	beggar, adviser, sailor, power	*bēg'ər, ad-vīz'ər, sāl'ər, pow'ər (or pow'r)
(b) absent	element, presence	el'ə-mənt, prez'əns
(c) infant	tenant	ten'ənt
(d) bearable	arable, amiable	ar'ə-bl, ām'i-ə-bl
(e) away	abeam, accuse	ə-bēm', ə-kūz'
(f) squadron	cauldron, telephonist	kawl'drən, ti-lef'ə-nist
(g) tomorrow	tobacco	ts-bak'ō
(h) autumn	quantum	kwon'təm

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables

	SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
as in	(i) faithful	grateful	<i>grāt'fəl</i>
	(j) adventure	tenure, figure	<i>ten'yər, fig'ər</i>
	(k) nation	mention, station	<i>men'shən, stā'shən</i>
	(l) anxious	precious	<i>pre'shəs</i>
	(m) bargain	curtain, villain	<i>kur'tən, vil'ən</i>
	(n) menace	solace	<i>sol'əs (or sol'is)</i>
	(a) civil	anvil, evil	<i>an'vil, ē'vil (or ē'vl)</i>
	(b) blessed (<i>adj.</i>)	beloved (<i>adj.</i>)	<i>bi-luv'id</i>
	(c) packet	basket	<i>bas'kit</i>
	(d) terrace	solace	<i>sol'is (or sol'əs)</i>
"	(e) desolate	delicate	<i>del'i-kit</i>
	(f) cottage	manage, marriage	<i>man'ij, mar'ij</i>
	(g) petty	silly, pretty	<i>sil'i, prit'i</i>
	(h) catastrophe	apostrophe	<i>a-pos'tra-fi</i>
	(i) become	bequest, depart, pedestrian, regard, seclude	<i>bi-kwest', di-pärt', pi-des'tri-ən, ri-gärd', si-klood'</i>
	(a) medal	penal, devil, evil	<i>pē'nl, dev'l, ē'vl (or ē'vil)</i>
	(b) burden	arson	<i>är'sn</i>
	(c) special	initial	<i>in-ish'l</i>
	(d) flower	power	<i>pow'r (or pow'ər)</i>
	(e) Used to mark such pronunciations as <i>t'h</i> (where the sound is two separate consonants)		
	(b) Used in French words such as <i>timbre</i> (<i>tan'-br'</i>)		

Consonants

	SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
ch	as in	church	<i>much, mach, lunch (or lunsh)</i>
d	"	dog	<i>a-dōō', dū</i>
dh	"	then	<i>fā'dhər</i>
f	"	fade	<i>fānt, fāz, ruf</i>
g	"	game	<i>gold, gärd, gäst'li</i>
gz	"	example	<i>igz-akt'</i>
h	"	home	<i>hap'i</i>
hh	"	loch	<i>kor'a-nāhh, lep'ra-hhawn</i>
j	"	judge	<i>jak, jen'tl, lej, rē'jən</i>
k	"	king	<i>kēp, kat, kör'əs</i>
ks	"	exclaim	<i>eks-pand', laks</i>
kw	"	queen	<i>kwēt, kwōd-fər</i>
ng	"	sing	<i>fling, sing'gl</i>
ngk	"	monkey	<i>prē'singkt, aj'ungkt</i>
n'	"	avant (<i>Fr.</i>)	<i>mon'-sen-yər</i>
s	"	sad	<i>savolt, sit'i, sər'kit, sēn, mas</i>
sh	"	ship	<i>shin, ma-shēn', shōōr, lunsh (or lunch), dsh-i-at'ik (or d-zhi-at'ik)</i>
th	"	thin	<i>thrē</i>
y	"	yes	<i>yung, bast'yən, kwest'yən</i>
z	"	zebra	<i>zōō, woz, rōdz</i>
zh	"	pleasure	<i>azh'ər (or d'zhūr), mez'h'ər, kon'-zhā, d-zhi-at'ik (or dsh-i-at'ik)</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

abbrev...... abbreviation
abl...... ablative
acc...... according
accus..... accusative
adj(s)..... adjective(s)
adv(s)..... adverb(s)
aero...... aeronautics
agri..... agriculture
alg...... algebra
anat...... anatomy
alch...... alchemy
anc..... ancient(ly)
ant...... antiquities
anthrop..... anthropology
aor...... aorist
app...... apparently
approx...... approximately
arch...... archaic
archaeol..... archaeology
archit...... architecture
arith...... arithmetic
astrol...... astrology
astron...... astronomy
at. numb...... atomic number
attrib...... attributive(ly)
augm...... augmentative

B...... Bible
biol...... biology
book-k...... book-keeping
bot...... botany

c..... about
cent...... century
cf...... compare
chem...... chemistry
cog...... cognate
coll...... colloquial(ly)
collec...... collective(ly)
comp...... comparative, composition
conj(s)..... conjunction(s)
conn...... connected, connexion
contr...... contracted, contraction
cook...... cookery
corr...... corruption
crystal...... crystallography

dat...... dative
demons...... demonstrative
der...... derived, derivation
dial...... dialect(al)
Diet...... Dictionary
dim...... diminutive
dub..... doubtful

econ...... economics
e.g...... for example
electr...... electricity
entom...... entomology
erron...... erroneous(ly)
esp...... especially
ety...... etymology

facet...... facetiously
fam...... familiar, family
fem...... feminine
fig...... figurative(ly)
fl...... floruit
fol...... followed, following
fort..... fortification
freq...... frequentative
fut...... future

gen...... genitive
gener...... generally
geog...... geography
geol...... geology
geom...... geometry
ger...... gerundive
gram...... grammar

her...... heraldry
hist..... history
hort...... horticulture
hyperb...... hyperbolically

i.e...... that is
illit...... illiterate
imit...... imitative
imper...... imperative
impers...... impersonal(ly)
incl...... including
indic...... indicative
infin...... infinitive
inten(s)..... intensive
interj(s)..... interjection(s)
interrog...... interrogative(ly)
intrans...... intransitive
irreg...... irregular(ly)

lit...... literal(ly)
log...... logic

mach...... machinery
masc...... masculine
math...... mathematics
mech...... mechanics
med...... medicine
metaph...... metaphysics
meteor...... meteorology
mil...... military
Milt...... Milton
min...... mineralogy
mod...... modern
mus...... music
myth...... mythology

n(s)..... noun(s)
nat. hist...... natural history
naut...... nautical
neg...... negative
neut...... neuter
nom...... nominative
n.pl...... noun plural
n.sing...... noun singular
N.T...... New Testament
North..... Northern

obs...... obsolete
opp...... opposed, opposite
opt...... optics
org...... organic
orig...... original(ly)
O.S...... Old Style
O.T...... Old Testament

p., part...... participle
p.adj...... participial adjective

paint...... painting
palaeog...... palaeography
pa.p...... past participle
pass...... passive
pa.t...... past tense
path...... pathology
perf...... perfect
perh...... perhaps
pers...... person(al)
petr...... petrology
pfz...... prefix
phil(os)...... philosophy
philol...... philology
phon...... phonetics
phot...... photography
phys...... physics
physiol...... physiology
pl...... plural
poet...... poetical
pol. econ...... political economy

pop...... popular(ly)
poss...... possessive, possibly

Pr. Bk...... Book of Common Prayer
pr.p...... present participle

prep(s)..... preposition(s)
pres...... present
pret...... preterite
print...... printing
priv...... privative
prob...... probably
pron(s)..... pronoun(s)
pron...... pronounced, pronunciation
prop...... properly
pros...... prosody
prov...... provincial
psych...... psychology

q.v...... which see

R.C...... Roman Catholic
redup...... reduplication
refl(ex)..... reflexive
rel...... related, relative
rhet...... rhetoric
R.V...... Revised Version

sculp...... sculpture
Shak...... Shakespeare
sig...... signifying

sing. singular
specif. specifically
Spens Spenser
subj. subjunctive
suff. suffix
superl. superlative
surg. surgery

teleg. telegraphy

term. termination
theat. theatre,
 theatricals
theol. theology
trans. transitive,
 translation
trig. trigonometry

ult. ultimately

usu. usually

vb(s) verb(s)
v.i. verb intransitive
voc. vocative
v.t. verb transitive
vulg. vulgar

zool. zoology

A.F. Anglo-French
Amer. American
Angl. Anglian
Ar. Arabic
Austr. Australian

Bav. Bavarian
Beng. Bengali
Bohem. Bohemian
Braz. Brazilian
Bret. Breton

Carib. Caribbean
Celt. Celtic
Chin. Chinese

Dan. Danish
Du. Dutch

Egypt. Egyptian
Eng. English

Finn. Finnish
Flem. Flemish
Fr. French
Fris. Frisian

Gael. Gaelic
Ger. German
Gmc. Germanic
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek

Heb. Hebrew
Hind. Hindustani

Hung. Hungarian

Icel. Icelandic
 (Modern)

Ind Indian
Ir. Irish
It. Italian

Yap Japanese
Yav Javanese

L. Latin
L.G., L.Ger. Low German
Li.h. Lithuanian
L.L. Low or Late
 Latin

M.E. Middle English
M.Du. Middle Dutch
Mex. Mexican
M.Flem. Middle Flemish
M.Fr. Middle French
M.H.G. Middle High
 German
M.L.G. Middle Low
 German

Norm Norman
Norw. Norwegian

O.E. Old English
O.Fr. Old French
O.Fris. Old Frisian
O.H.G. Old High Ger-
 man

O.Ir. Old Irish
O.N. Old Norse
O.N.Fr. Old Northern
 French
O.Sax Old Saxon

Pers. Persian
Peruv Peruvian
Pol Polish
Port. Portuguese
Prov. Provençal

Rom. Roman
Russ. Russian

Sans. Sanskrit
S.Afr South African
Scand. Scandinavian
Scot. Scottish (usu.
 includes North
 of England)

Sinh. Sinhalese
Slav. Slavonic
Sp. Spanish
Sw. Swedish

Turk. Turkish

U.S. United States
 (often includes
 Canadian)

W. Welsh
W.S. West Saxon

For *List of Abbreviations used in the Dictionary*, see page x

Key to Pronunciation, see page vi

(detailed chart of pronunciation, page viii)

Original edition 1952
(Superseding the former *Twentieth Century Dictionary*,
first published in 1901)
Latest Reprint 1955

Printed in Great Britain
by The Villafield Press, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow
and T. and A. Constable, Ltd., Edinburgh

A

A, a, ā, n. the first letter in our alphabet, as in the Roman, etc. (see **aleph, alpha**): in music, the major sixth of the scale of C.—**Ar** (*ā wun*), the symbol for a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register: hence (*vulg.*) first-rate.

a, ʔ, also (emphatic) **ā, adj.** the indefinite article, a broken down form of an used before a consonant sound. [O.E. *ān*, one.]

A, ā, ʔ, pron. (dial.) a monophthongised form of **I**. **a, ā, ʔ, pron. (dial.)** he: she: it: they. [O.E. *hē, he, hēo, she, hīe, they*.]

a', aw, Scots and Northern form of all.—pron. **a'body** (*aw*), everybody.—**adv.** **a'gate**, every way.—**pron.** **a'thing**, everything.—**adv.** **a'where**, everywhere.

a, ʔ, a reduced form of the O.E. prep. an, on, on, in, at, chiefly used in composition, as abroad, asleep.

ā, ʔ, a form of the Latin prep. ab, from, of, as in Thomas à Kempis (Thomas from Kempen).

aardvark, ārd'vārk, n. the ant-bear, a South African edentate. [Du. *aarde*, earth, *vark* (now *varken*), pig.]

aardwolf, ārd'wulf, n. the earth-wolf, a hyaena-like South African carnivore. [Du. *aarde*, earth, *wolf*, wolf.]

Aaronic, -al, ā-ron'ik, -l, adj. pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high-priest: pontifical.—**Aaron's beard**, a saxifrage, grown dangling from pots: the great St. John's wort: ivy-leaved toadflax, or other plant; **Aaron's rod**, mullein, golden-rod, or other plant with tall straight flowering stem.

aasvogel, āsfō-gel, n. a South African vulture. [Du. *as*, carrion, *voegel*, bird.]

Ab, ab, n. the eleventh civil, fifth ecclesiastical, month of the Jewish Calendar (parts of July and August). [Syriac.]

aba, abba, ābā, or abaya, ā-bā'yā, n. a Syrian cloth, of goat's or camel's hair, usually striped: an outer-garment made of it. [Ar. *'abā, 'abāya*.]

abaca, ā-bā-kā, n. a plantain much grown in the Philippine Islands: its fibre called Manila hemp. [Tagalog.]

aback, ʔ-bak', adv. backwards: (*naut.*) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence (*fig.*) taken aback, taken by surprise. [O.E. *on bæc*, on back.]

abacot. See bycocket.

abactinal, ab-ak-ti'nəl, ab-ak-ti-nəl, adj. (zool.) remote from the actinal area: without rays.—**adv.** **abactinally.**

abactor, ab-ak'tər, n. cattle thief. [L.L.]

abacus, ab'a-kus, n. a counting-frame: (*archit.*) a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature:—**pl.** **ab'aci** (-*si*). [L. *abacus*—Gr. *abax, -akos*.]

Abaddon, ā-bad'ən, n. Apollyon. (*Milt.*) hell. [Heb. *abaddon*, from *abad*, to be lost.]

abaft, ā-bāft', adv. and prep. (naut.) behind. [Prep. *a* and O.E. *bæftan*, after—*px.* *be-, æftan*. See *aft*.]

abalone, ab-a-lō'nā, n. the sea-ear, especially a richly coloured kind found on the Pacific coast of North America. [Uncertain origin.]

abandon, ā-ban'dən, v.t. to give up, to desert: to yield (oneself) without restraint: to give up all claims to: (*Shak.*) to banish.—**n.** (sometimes as Fr. *ā-bān-don*) condition of letting oneself go: careless freedom of action.—**v.t.** **aband'**, (*Spens.*) to abandon.—**adj.** **aban'doned**, completely deserted: given up, as to a vice: profligate: very wicked.—**adv.** **aban'donedly**.—**ns.** **abandonee** (*law*), an insurer to whom a wreck has been abandoned; **aban'donment**. [O.Fr. *abandoner*, to put

at one's disposal or in one's control (*à bandon*), or to the ban; see **ban**.]

abase, ā-bās, v.t. to lower: to cast down: to humble: to degrade.—**adj.** **abased'**, lowered.—**n.** **'abase-ment**. [O.Fr. *abaisser*, to bring low—L. *ad*, to, L.L. *basus*, low.]

abash, ā-bash', v.t. to strike with shame: to put out of countenance: to astound: to confound.—**adj.** **abash'less**, shameless: unabashed.—**n.** **abash'ment**. [O.Fr. *esbahir*—*px.* *es-* (L. *ex*, out), *bahir*, to astound—interj. *bah*.]

abask, ā-bāsk', adv. in genial warmth. [*bask*.]

abate, ā-bāt', v.t. (obs.) to demolish: (*law*) to put an end to: (*law*) to nullify, to bring down: to lessen: to deduct (with *of*): to mitigate: to blunt: (*Shak.*) to curtail: (*Shak.*) to except.—**v.i.** to grow less: to subside: (*law*) to be abated.—**adj.**

abāt'able, **abāt'ed**, blunted: diminished: lowered: subdued: beaten down or cut away, as the background of relief.—**n.** **abate'ment**, the act or process of abating: the sum or quantity abated: state of being abated: (*law*) the abandonment of an action, or the reduction of a legacy: (*her.*) a supposed mark of dishonour on a coat of arms—apparently never actually used. [O.Fr. *abatre*, to beat down—L. *ab*, from, and L.L. *batère*, for L. *batuère*, to beat.]

abate, ā-bāt', v.i. and v.t. (refl.) to intrude on a freehold and take possession before the heir.—**ns.** **abate'ment**; **abāt'or**. [O.Fr. *enbatre*, to thrust in.]

abatis, abattis, ab'ā-tis, ā-bat'ē, -is, n. (fort.) a rampart of felled trees, branches outward:—**pl.** **abat'tis** (-*ēs*). [Fr.; see **abate** (1).]

abattoir, ā-bā-tuār', n. a public slaughterhouse. [Fr.; see **abate** (1).]

abature, ab'ā-tyar, n. the trail of a stag through underwood. [Fr., beating down; cf. **abate** (1).]

abaya. See **ababa**.

abaxial, ab-ak'si-āl, adj. (bot.) away from the axis. [*Pfx.* *ab-* and *axis*.]

abb, ab, n. properly woof- or weft-yarn, but sometimes warp-yarn. [O.E. *ab, dweb*—*px.* *do-, out, webb*, web.]

abba, āb'ā, n. (N.T.) father (applied to God): a Syriac or Coptic bishop. [Aramaic word *abbā* retained in the Greek N.T. and its translations.]

abba. See **aba**.

abbacy, ab'ā-si, n. the office or jurisdiction of abbot: the time during which one is abbot: an abbey.—**adj.** **abbatial** (*ab-ā'shəl*), pertaining to an abbey, abbot or abness. [App. orig. Scot.: L.L. *abbatia*, abbey.]

Abbasid(e), ā-bas'id, -id, āb'ā-sid, -sid, n. any member of the later (750-1543) of the two great dynasties of caliphs, descendants of Abbas, uncle of Mohammed.

abbé, āb'ā, n. a courtesy title for a priest, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, or for a tutor or holder of a benefice, even if a layman. [Fr., orig. *abbot*.]

abness, āb'es, n. a woman who is head of an abbey. [L.L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbās*, *abbot*.]

abbey, āb'i, n. a convent under an abbot or abness, or (*loosely*) a prior or prioress: the church now or formerly attached to it: a name often retained by an abbatial building that has become a private house:—**pl.** **abb'eyes**.—**ns.** **abb'ey-counter**, **piece**, a pilgrim's token, evidence of a visit to an abbey; **abb'ey-laird**, (*hist.*) a debtor in sanctuary in the precincts of Holyrood Abbey; **abb'ey-lubber**, a lazy monk—a term much used by the reformers. [O.Fr. *abate* (Fr. *abbaye*)—L.L. *abbatia*. See **abba** (1), **abbacy**.]

abbot, āb'ət, n. a male head of an abbey:—**fem.** **abb'ess**.—**n.** **abb'otship**.—**abbot of unreason**, a

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

lord of misrule or mock abbot in mediaeval revels. [L.L. *abbās*, *abbātis*—Aramaic *abbā*; see *abba*.]
abbreviate, *a-brē'vī-āt*, *v.t.* to shorten; to contract: to abridge.—*adj.* shortened.—*ns.* *abbreviā'tion*, an act of shortening: a shortened form: part of a word written or printed for the whole; *abbrē'viātor*.—*adj.* *abbrē'viatory* (*-ā-tor-i*).—*n.* *abbrē'viature* (*obs.*), an abbreviation: an abridgment. [L. *abbreviare*, *-ātum*—*ab*, intens., *brevis*, short.]
ABC, *a-bē'sē*, also (*obs.*) *abcee*, *absey*, *ab'si*, *n.* the alphabet, from its first letters: a first reading-book: hence first rudiments: anything arranged alphabetically, as an acrostic, a highway guide.—*absey book*, (*Shak.*) a primer or hornbook.
Aberdian, *ab-dē'ri-ən*, *adj.* of *Abdera*, a town in Thrace, the Gotham of the ancients, and birth-place of Democritus, 'the laughing philosopher.'—Also *n.*—*n.* *Abderite* (*ab-dēr-ī*), a native or citizen of *Abdera*; a simpleton, Gothamite.
abdicate, *ab-dī-kāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* formally to renounce or give up (office or dignity).—*adjs.* *ab'dicab*; *ab'dicant*.—*n.* *ab'dica'tion*. [L. *ab*, from or off, *dicāre*, *-ātum*, to proclaim.]
abdomen, *ab-dō'mēn*, also *ab' n.* the belly: in mammals, the part between diaphragm and pelvis: in arthropods, the hind-body.—*adj.* *abdominal* (*-dom*).—*adv.* *abdom'inally*.—*adj.* *abdom'inous*, pot-bellied. [L. *abdomēn*, *-inis*.]
abduce, *ab-dūs*, *v.t.* an earlier form of *abduct*.—*v.t.* *abduc'ent*, drawing back: separating.—*v.t.* *abduct* (*-dukt'*), to take away by fraud or violence: to kidnap (esp. a woman, a child, or a voter).—*ns.* *abduction* (*-dukt'shən*), the carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force: (*surg.*) separation of parts of the body after a wound or fracture: muscular action drawing one part away from another: (*log.*) a syllogism whose minor premiss is only probable; *abduc'tor*, one who abducts: a muscle that draws away. [L. *abducere*—*ab*, from, *ducere*, *ductum*, to draw, lead.]
abeam, *a-bēm' adv.* (*naut.*) on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length, hence abreast. [Prep. *a*, and *beam*.]
abear, *a-bār*, *v.t.* to bear, comport, behave: (now *prov.*) to endure or tolerate. [O.E. *abearan*.]
abecedarian, *a-bi-sē-dā'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the ABC: rudimentary: arranged in the manner of an acrostic.—*n.* (*esp. U.S.*) a learner of the ABC, a beginner: a teacher of the ABC: an Anabaptist of a sect that rejected all learning. [ABC.]
abed, *a-bed'*, *adv.* in bed. [Prep. *a*, and *bed*.]
abeigh, *a-bēh'*, *adv.* (*Scot.*) aloof. [Origin obscure.]
abele, *a-bēl'*, *d'bl*, *n.* the white poplar-tree. [Du. *abeel*—O.Fr. *abel*, *abel*—L.L. *albellus*—L. *albus*, white.]
Aberdeen, *ab-er-dēn'*, sometimes *ab'*, *adj.* of or originating in *Aberdeen* or Aberdeenshire.—*n.* (in full *Aberdeen terrier*) a coarse-haired kind of Scottish terrier.—*adj.* *Aberdō'nian*, of *Aberdeen*.—Also *n.*—*Aberdeen Angus* (*ang'gas*), a breed of polled cattle descended from Aberdeenshire humbles and Angus doddies.
aberdevine, *ab-er-dī-vīn'*, *n.* a bird-fancier's name for the skinkin. [Ety. uncertain.]
Abernethy biscuit, *ab-er-nēth'i*, *-nēth'i*, or *ab'*, a hard biscuit, apparently originally with caraway-seeds. [Poss. after Dr. John Abernethy (1764-1831), who was interested in diet.]
aberrate, *ab'er-āt*, *v.i.* to wander or deviate from the right way.—*ns.* *aberrance* (*-er*), *aberr'ancy*.—*adj.* *aberr'ant*, wandering: (*bot.*, *zool.*) having characteristics not strictly in accordance with type.—*n.* *aberrā'tion* (*-er*), deviation from the usual, normal, or right: wandering of the intellect, mental lapse: non-convergence of rays, owing to difference in refrangibility of different colours (*chromatic aberration*) or to difference of focus of the marginal and central parts of a lens or mirror (*spherical aberration*): an apparent displacement of a star, owing to the finite ratio of the velocity of light to that of the earth (*aberration of light*). [L. *aberrāre*, *-ātum*—*ab*, from, *errāre*, to wander.]
abet, *a-bet'*, *v.t.* to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense): (*Spens.*) to back up:

to make good. (*pr.p.* *abett'ing*; *pa.p.* *abett'ed*).—*n.* (*Spens.*) abetting.—*ns.* *abetment*; *abett'or*. [O.Fr. *abeter*—*a* (L. *ad*, to), and *beter*, to bait; see *bait*.]
abeyance, *a-bā'ns*, *n.* suspension; temporary inactivity.—Also *abey'ancy*. [O.Fr. *abeyance*—*a* (L. *ad*, to), and *beer*, *baer*, to gape, open wide; origin uncertain.]
abhorrible, an obs. mistaken form of *abominable*.
abhor, *ab-hor'*, *v.t.* to shrink from with horror: to detest: to loathe: (*Shak.*) to protest against, to reject: (*Shak.*) to fill with horror:—*pr.p.* *abhor'ring*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *abhorred*.—*ns.* *abhor'ence*, extreme hatred: a thing abhorred; *abhor'ency* (*obs.*).—*adj.* *abhor'rent*, detesting: repugnant: strongly opposed: out of keeping: detestable: detested.—*adv.* *abhor'rently*.—*ns.* *abhor'or*, one who abhors: *Abhor'or* (*hist.*) a member of the court party in England in 1679, who abhorred the *Petitioners*, a tory; *abhor'ing*, repugnance: an object of abhorrence. [L. *abhor'rere*—*ab*, from, and *hor'rere*, to bristle, shudder.]
Abib, *a'bīb*, *n.* the seventh civil, first ecclesiastical, month of the Jewish calendar (March-April)—later called Nisan. [Heb. *Abib*, lit. an ear of corn.]
abide, *a-bīd'*, *v.t.* to bide or wait for; to meet, face, sustain: to endure: to tolerate.—*v.i.* to remain: to dwell or stay: to conform, adhere (with *by*).—(*pa.t.* *abode*, also *abid'ed*, *Spens.* *abid'*; *pa.p.* *abode*, *abid'ed*, also *abid'd'en*).—*n.* *abid'ance*.—*adj.* *abid'ing*, continual, permanent.—*n.* an enduring.—*adv.* *abid'ingly*. [O.E. *abīdan*—*pf.* *d*, and *bīdan*, to wait.]
abide, *a-bīd'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*; *Milt.*) to aby. [*aby*, compounded with *abide* (*i*).]
Abies, *ab'ī-ēs*, *n.* the genus of the true firs. [L.]
abigail, *ab'ī-gāl*, *n.* a lady's-maid. [From *Abigail*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, or 1 Sam. XXV.]
ability, *a-bīl'ī-ti*, *n.* quality or fact of being able: power (physical and mental): strength: skill. [O.Fr. *ableté* (Fr. *habileté*), remodelled on its source, L. *habilitās*, *-ātis*—*habere*, to have, hold; see *able*.]
abiogenesis, *ab-i-ō-jen'is-is*, or *ā-bi-*, *n.* the origination of living by non-living matter, spontaneous generation.—*adj.* *abiogenetic* (*-i-jen'et'ik*).—*adv.* *abiogenet'ically*.—*n.* *abiogenist* (*-ō-jē-mist*), a believer in abiogenesis. [Coined by Huxley in 1870; Gr. *a*, neg., *bios*, life, *genesis*, birth.]
abiturient, *ab-it-ū'ri-ənt*, *n.* in Germany, a pupil leaving school for a university. [Mod. L. *abituri-ēns*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *abituire*, desiderative of L. *abire*, to go away—*ab*, from, *ire*, to go.]
abject, *ab-jekt'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to throw or cast down or away.—*adj.* *ab'ject*, cast away: mean: worthless: grovelling: base.—*ns.* *ab'ject*, an outcast; a base slave: one in more servile subjection than a subject; *ab'jection*, abjectness: casting forth: (*bot.*) forcible expulsion of spores.—*adv.* *ab'jectly*.—*n.* *ab'jectness*. [L. *abjicere*, *abjectum*—*ab*, from, *jacere*, to throw.]
abjoin, *ab-joint'*, *v.t.* (*bot.*) to cut off by forming a septum.—*n.* *abjunction* (*-jungk'shən*). [L. *ab*, from, *joint*, *junction*.]
abjure, *ab-juor'*, *v.t.* to renounce on oath or solemnly: to recant: to repudiate.—*ns.* *abjurā'tion*; *abjur'er*. [L. *ab*, from, *jurāre*, *-ātum*, to swear.]
ablation, *ab-lak-tā'shən*, *n.* a weaning: grafting by inarching. [L. *ab*, from, *lactāre*, to suckle—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]
ablation, *ab-lā'shən*, *n.* removal.—*adjs.* *ablatitious* (*-la-tish'as*); *ab'lative* (*-la-tiv*), pertaining to ablation: (*gram.*) in or belonging to a case which in Indo-Germanic languages originally expressed direction from, or time when, later extended to other functions.—*n.* the ablative case: a word in the ablative.—*adj.* *ablati'val*. [L. *ab*, from, *lātum*, used as supine of *ferre*, to take.]
ablaut, *āp'lout*, *ab'lout*, *n.* (*philol.*) a variation in root vowel as in *sing*, *sang*, *song*, *sung*, explained by former accentuation—also called gradation. [Ger. *ab*, off, *laut*, sound.]

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

ablaze, *a-blāz'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blaze, on fire: gleaming brightly. [Prep. *a.* and *blaze.*]
able, *a-bl'*, *adj.* having enough strength, power, or means (to do a thing): skilful.—*v.t. (obs.)* to enable: (Shak.) to warrant.—*adj.* *a'ble-bodied*, of a strong body: free from disability, etc.: robust.—*adv.* *a'bly*; *a(b)ly* (*a'blinz*) or *yibbles* (*yib'lx*). (Scott.) perhaps.—**able seaman**, *able-bodied seaman* (abbrev. *A.B.*), one able to perform all the duties of seamanship and having a higher rating than the ordinary sailor. [See *ability.*]
ablet, *ab'lit*, *n.* the bleak. [Fr. *ablette*—*L.L.* *a(b)ula*, dim. of *alba*, white.]
abloom, *a-blōom'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blooming state. [Prep. *a.* on, and *bloom.*]
ablow, *a-blō*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blowing state. [Prep. *a.* and *blow.*]
ablush, *a-blush'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blushing state. [Prep. *a.* and *blush.*]
ablution, *a-bl(yōō)shən*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) act of washing, esp. the body: ceremonial washing: (sing.) the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, drunk by the officiating priest.—*adj.* *ablutinary*. [*L.* *ablūtio*, *-ōnis*—*ab*, away, *luere*, to wash.]
abnegate, *ab'ni-gāt*, *v.t.* to deny: to renounce.—*ns.* *abnegation*; *ab'negātor*. [*L.* *ab*, away, *negāre*, to deny.]
abnormal, *ab-nōr'ml*, *adj.* not normal.—*ns.* *abnormalism*; *abnormality* (*-mal'i-ti*).—*adv.* *abnormally*.—*n.* *abnormity* (*rare*).—*adj.* *abnormous* (*rare*). [Fr. *anormal*—*L.L.* *anormalis*—*Gr.* *anomalos* (see *anomaly*); influenced by *L. norma*, rule, and *ab*, from.]
aboard, *a-bōrd'*, *adv.* or *prep.* on board: in or into a ship, railway train, etc.: alongside. [Prep. *a.* on, and *board.*]
abode, *a-bōd'*, *n.* a dwelling-place: stay.—*v.t.* and *v.i.*, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of *abide*.
abode, *a-bōd'*, *n.* a presage.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to presage.—*n.* *abodement*, (*obs.*) a foreboding: an omen. [O.E. *abodan*, to proclaim; cf. *bode*, forebode.]
abodeau, *aboteau*, *a-bwā-dō'*, *-tō'*, *n.* a tide-gate. [Canadian Fr.]
aboil, *a-boil'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a boiling state. [Prep. *a.* on, and *boil.*]
abolish, *a-bol'ish*, *v.t.* to put an end to.—*adj.* *abolishable*; *ns.* *abolishment* (*rare*); *abolition*.—*adj.* *abolitional*, *abolitionary*.—*ns.* *abolitionism*; *abolitionist*, one who seeks to abolish anything, esp. slavery. [*L.* *abolere*, *-itum*, partly through Fr. *abolir*.]
abolla, *ab-ol'ā*, *n.* a Roman military cloak. [*L.*]
abomasum, *ab-ō-mā'səm*, *n.* the fourth or true stomach of ruminants, lying close to the omasum.—Also *abomā'sus*. [*L.* *ab*, away from, *omāsum*, tripe, paunch (a Gallic word).]
abominate, *a-bom'in-āt*, *v.t.* to abhor: to detest extremely.—*adj.* *abominable*, hateful: detestable.—An old spelling is *abhom'inable*, to agree with a fancied derivation from *Lat. ab homine*.—*n.* *abominableness*.—*adv.* *abominably*.—*ns.* *abominātion*, extreme aversion: an object of detestation; *abom'inātor*. [*L.* *abōmināri*, *-ātus*, to turn from as of bad omen; see *omen*.]
aboral, *ab-ō'ral*, *adj.* (*zool.*) away from the mouth. [*L.* *ab*, from, and *oral*.]
aboard, *a-bōrd'*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to accost.—*n.* approach. [Fr. *aborder*—*à bord*, to the side.]
aboard, *a-bōrd'*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) astray. [Perh. for abroad.]
aborigines, *ab-ə-rīj'in-ēz*, *n.pl.* the original or native inhabitants of a country. *A sing.* formed by dropping *s* is used by some, esp. in Australia:—*aborigine* (*ab-ə-rīj'in-ē*)—also *aborigin* (*-bor'*), *-ine*, *-en*.—*adj.* *aboriginal*, earliest, primitive, indigenous.—*n.* one of the aborigines.—*ns.* *aboriginism*, due recognition of native peoples; *aboriginality* (*-al'iti*), fact of being aboriginal.—*adv.* *aboriginally*. [*L.* *aboriginēs*—*ab*, from, *origō*, *-inis*, beginning.]
abort, *a-bort'*, *v.i.* to miscarry in birth: to be arrested in development at an early stage: to come to nothing.—*v.t.* to cause to abort; to check at an early stage.—*adj.* *abortifacient* (*-i-fā'shənt*, *-shēnt*), causing abortion.—*n.* means of causing

abortion.—*ns.* *abortion*, premature delivery, or the procuring of it, esp. (*med.*) in the first three months of pregnancy: arrest of development: the product of such arrest: anything that fails in course of coming into being: a mishapen being or monster; *abortionist*, one who procures abortion.—*adj.* *abortive*, born untimely: unsuccessful: brought forth in an imperfect condition: checked in development.—*adv.* *abortively*.—*n.* *abortioness*.—*contagious abortion*, contagious infections of cattle and of horses due to different bacteria. [*L.* *abortiri*, *abortus*—*pf.* *ab*-, reversing the meaning, *oriri*, to rise.]
abought, *a-bawt'*, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of *aby*.
aboulia, *abulia*, *a-bōō'li-ā*, *-bōw'*, *-bū'*, *n.* loss of will-power. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., *boulē*, will.]
abound, *a-bōund*, *v.i.* to be in great plenty: to be rich (with *in*): to be filled (with *with*).—*adj.* *abounding*. [*O.Fr.* *abunder*—*L.* *abundāre*, to overflow—*ab*, from, *unda*, a wave.]
about, *a-bowt'*, *prep.* round on the outside: around: here and there in: near in place, time, size, etc.: on the person of: connected with: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* around: halfway round, in the opposite direction: nearly: here and there: on the opposite tack: in motion or activity: on the point or in contemplation of preparation (with infinitive)—*prep.* *abouts* (*Spens.*), about.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *about'-ship*, to put (the ship) on the opposite tack.—*n.* *about'-sledge*, a heavy blacksmith's hammer.—*be about*, to be astir: to be on the point (of doing something; with *infin.*); *bring about*, to cause to take place; *come about*, to happen in the course of time; *go about*, to prepare to do; *put about* (see *put*); *turn about*, alternately: in rotation. [*O.E.* *onbutan*—*on*, in, *būtan*, without—*be*, by, *utan*, orig. a locative—*ūt*, out.]
above, *a-buw'*, *prep.* over: in or to a position higher than that of: beyond in degree, amount, number, importance, etc.: too magnanimous or proud for:—*adv.* overhead: in a higher position, order, or power: in an earlier passage: in heaven.—*adj.* mentioned, stated, or given in an earlier passage.—*adj.* *above-board*, honourably open; *above-ground*, alive: not buried; *above-mentioned*; *above-named*. [Late O.E. *abufan*—O.E. *ā*, on, *bufan*, above—*be*, by, *ufan*, above, orig. a locative (Ger. *oben*).]
abracadabra, *ab-ra-ka-dab'rā*, *n.* a magic word, written in amulets: a spell or conjuring word: gibberish. [Found in a 2nd-cent. poem by Q. Serenus Sammonicus.]
abrade, *a-brād'*, *v.t.* to wear down or off.—*adj.* and *n.* *abradant*, abrasive. [*L.* *ab*, from, *rādēre*, *rāsum*, to scrape.]
Abraham-man, *d'bra-həm-man'*, *Abram-man*, *d'-bram-man'*, *n.* originally a Bedlam inmate let out to beg: (*arch.*) a sturdy beggar, esp. one shamming insanity.—to *sham Abraham*, to feign sickness. [Said to be from an Abraham Ward in old Bedlam, London.]
abraid, *abrade*, *a-brād'*, or (*Spens.*) *abray*, *a-brā'*, *obs. v.t.* to awake, rouse.—*v.i.* to start: to awake. [*O.E.* *abregdan*—intens. *pf.* *d-*, and *bregdan*; see *braid* (1).]
abram, *d'brām*, *adj.* (Shak.) an obs. form of *auburn*.
abranchiata, *a-brang'ki-āt*, *adj.* without gills. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., *branchia*, gills.]
abrasion, *a-brā'zhən*, *n.* wearing away: a worn-down or grazed place.—*adj.* and *n.* *abrad'sive* (*-ziv*, *-siv*), tending to abrade.—*n.* an abrading agent. [See *abrade*.]
abraxas, *a-braks'as*, *n.* a mystic word, or a gem engraved therewith, often bearing a mystical figure of combined human and animal form, used as a charm: *Abraxas*, the genus of the gooseberry or magpie moth. [Said to have been coined by the 2nd-cent. Egyptian Gnostic Basilides to express 365 by addition of the numerical values of the Greek letters.]
abray. See *abraid*.
abreaction, *ab-rē-ak'shən*, *n.* (*psych.*) resolution of a neurosis by reviving forgotten or repressed ideas of the event first causing it. [*L.* *ab*, from, and *reaction*.]

abreast, *a-breſt'*, *adv.* with fronts in line: side by side. [Prep. *a*, on, and *breast*.]
abricock, *ab'ri-kok*, an obs. form of **apricot**.
abridge, *a-brij'*, *v.t.* to shorten: to epitomise: to curtail.—*ns.* **abridg'er**; **abridg'ment** (sometimes **abridge'ment**), contraction: shortening; a compendium of a larger work: an epitome or synopsis: (*Shak.*; *prob.*) a pastime. [O.Fr. *abregier* (Fr. *abréger*)—*L.* *abbreviāre*.]
abrim, *a-brim'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a brimming state, up to the brim. [Prep. *a*, *brim*.]
abroach, *a-brōch'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a condition to let the liquor run out: in a state to be diffused, afloat, astray. [Prep. *a*, and *broach*.]
abroad, *a-brawd'*, *adv.* over a wide area: in full breadth: out of doors: at large: in the field: current: in or to another country: wide of the mark: astray. [Prep. *a*, and *broad*.]
abrogate, *ab'rō-gāt*, *v.t.* to annul.—*n.* **abrogā'tion**.—*adj.* **abrogative**.—*n.* **abrogator**. [*L.* *ab*, away, *rogāre*, —*ātum*, to ask or propose a law.]
Abroma, *a-brō-mā*, *n.* an East Indian sterulicaceous fibre-yielding tree. [*Gr.* *a*, priv., *brōma*, food.]
abrooke, *a-brook'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to brook, bear, or endure. [Pfx. *a*, intens., and *brook* (5).]
abrupt, *a-brupt'*, *adj.* truncated: as if broken off: sudden: unexpected: precipitous: passing with sudden transitions: (of manners) short, rude.—*n.* (*Milt.*) an abyss.—*n.* **abruption** (*-shn*), a breaking off.—*adv.* **abruptly**.—*n.* **abruptness**. [*L.* *abruptus*, —*ab*, from, *rumpere*, ruptum, to break.]
Abrus, *ā-bras*, *n.* a tropical genus akin to the bean, to which crab's-eyes belong.—*n.* **ā'brin**, a poisonous protein in its seeds. [*Gr.* *habros*, graceful.]
absciss, *ab'ses*, —*sis*, *n.* a collection of pus in a cavity. [*L.* *abscissus*—*abs*, from, *cēdere*, cessum, to go, retreat.]
abscind, *ab-sind'*, *v.t.* to cut off.—*n.* **abscissa** (*-sis*), also **absciss**, **abscisse** (*ab'sis*) the intercept between a fixed point and the foot of an ordinate: the x-co-ordinate in analytical geometry.—*pl.* **abscissae** (*ab-sis'ē*), **absciss'as**, **ab'scisses**.—*n.* **abscission** (*-sish'an*), act of cutting off, or state of being cut off: (*rhet.*) a figure of speech in which the words demanded by the sense are left unsaid, the speaker stopping short suddenly: (*bot.*) organised shedding of a part by means of an absciss layer: liberation of a fungal spore by breakdown of part of its stalk.—**absciss layer** (*bot.*), a layer of parenchymatous cells through which a leaf, branch, or bark scale separates off. [*L.* *abscindere*, **abscissum**, to cut off—*ab*, from, *scindere*, to cut.]
abscond, *ab-skond'*, *v.i.* to hide, or get out of the way, esp. to escape a legal process.—*ns.* **abscond'ence**; **abscond'er**. [*L.* *abscondere*—*abs*, from or away, *condere*, to hide.]
absent, *ab'sent*, *adj.* being away: not present: inattentive.—*v.t.* (*ab-sent'*) to keep (oneself) away.—*ns.* **absence**, the state of being away or not present: want: non-existence: abstraction, inattention; **absentee**, one who is absent on any occasion: one who makes a habit of living away from his estate or his office; **absenteeism**, the practice of absenting oneself from duty, station, or esp. estate.—*adv.* **absently**.—*adj.* **absent-minded**, inattentive to surroundings: pre-occupied.—*adv.* **absent-mindedly**.—*n.* **absent-mindedness**. [*L.* *absēns*, —*sentis*, pr.p. of *abesse*—*ab*, away from, *esse*, to be.]
absey-book. See **ABC**.
absinth(e), *ab'sinth*, *n.* wormwood or other species of Artemisia: a liqueur containing (orig. at all events) extract of wormwood.—*adj.* **absinth'ated**, impregnated with absinth. [*Fr.* *absinthe*—*L.* *absinthium*—*Gr.* *apsinthion*, wormwood.]
absolute, *ab-sol* (*yōt*), *adj.* free from limits, restrictions, or conditions: certain, positive: complete: unlimited: free from mixture: independent of relation to other things: peremptory: unrestricted by constitutional checks: (*gram*) out of ordinary syntactic relation: (*philos.*) existing in and by itself without necessary relation to anything else: capable of being conceived independently of anything else.—*n.* (with *the*; often **Absolute**) that which is absolute, self-existent, uncaused.—*adv.*

ab'solutely, separately, by itself: unconditionally: positively: completely—in vogue as a colourless but emphatic affirmative (*-loot'li*).—*ns.* **ab'soluteness**; **absolu'tion**, release from punishment: acquittal: remission of sins, declared officially by a priest, or the formula by which it is expressed; **ab'solutism**, government, or theory of government, by a ruler without restriction: adherence to the doctrine of the Absolute; **ab'solutist**, a supporter of absolute government, or of a philosophy of the Absolute.—*Also* *adj.*—*adj.* **absolutor** (*ab-sol'ū-tor-i*), of, or giving, absolute.—**absolute alcohol**, water-free alcohol; **absolute magnitude**, the magnitude that a star would have at a standard distance of 10 parsecs; **absolute music**, music which does not attempt to illustrate or describe—*opp.* to *programme music*; **absolute pitch**, the actual pitch of a sound without reference to any arbitrary standard: a sense of or memory for absolute pitch; **absolute temperature**, temperature expressed in accordance with the principles of thermodynamics alone, unaffected by the properties of the thermometric substance: also, temperature measured in degrees centigrade from absolute zero instead of from the freezing-point of water; **absolute zero**, the zero of the absolute scale of temperature (approx. —273°C.). [*L.* *absolūtus*, pr.p. of *absolvēre*; see *absolve*.]
absolve, *ab-solv'*, —*solv'*, *v.t.* to loose or set free: to pardon: to give absolute to or for: to acquit: to discharge (with *from*).—*ns.* **absolv'er**; **absolv'itor** (*L.* 3rd pers. imper. passive, let him be absolved; *Scots law*), a decision favourable to a defender. [*L.* *absolvēre*—*ab*, from, *solvēre*, to loose.]
absorban, *ab'san-ent*, *adj.* discordant: abhorrent: unnatural: contrary to reason (with *to or from*)—*opp.* to *consonant*. [*L.* *ab*, from, *sonāns*, —*antis*, pr.p. of *sonāre*, to sound.]
absorb, *ab-sorb'*, —*zorb'*, *v.t.* to suck in: to swallow up: to imbibe: to take in: to incorporate: to take up and transform (energy) instead of transmitting or reflecting: to engage wholly.—*n.* **absorbability**.—*adj.* **absorb'able**.—*adj.* **absorbed**, swallowed up: entirely occupied.—*adv.* **absorb'edly**.—*n.* **absorb'ency**.—*adj.* **absorb'ent**, absorbing: able to absorb.—*n.* that which absorbs.—*n.* **absorb'er**.—*adj.* **absorb'ing**, engrossing the attention.—*adv.* **absorb'ingly**.—*ns.* **absorptiometer** (*-sorp-shi-om'i-ter*), an apparatus for determining the solubility of gases in liquids; **absorption**, the act of absorbing: entire occupation of mind.—*adj.* **absorptive**, having power to absorb.—*ns.* **absorptiveness**, **absorptivity**.—**absorption bands**, lines, dark bands, lines, interrupting a spectrum, due to absorption of light in the medium traversed; **absorption spectrum**, a system of such lines and bands. [*L.* *ab*, from, *sorbēre*, *sorptum*, to suck in.]
absquatulate, *ab-skwo'tū-lāt*, *v.i.* (*facet.*; *U.S.*) to decamp: to squat.
abstain, *ab-stān'*, *v.i.* to hold or refrain (from).—*ns.* **abstain'er**, one who abstains, esp. one who does not take alcoholic drinks; **absten'tion**. [*Fr.* *absténir*—*L.* *abs*, from, *tenēre*, to hold.]
abstemious, *ab-stē'mi-əs*, *adj.* temperate: sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments.—*adv.* **abste'miously**.—*n.* **abste'miousness**. [*L.* *abstēmūs*—*abs*, from, *tēmētum*, strong wine.]
absterge, *ab-starj'*, *v.t.* to wipe: to cleanse: to purge.—*adj.* **absterg'ent**, serving to cleanse.—*n.* a cleansing agent.—*n.* **abster'sion**.—*adj.* **abster'sive**, having the quality of cleansing: purgative.—*Also* *n.* [*L.* *abstergere*, —*tersum*, to wipe away—*abs*, from, *tergere*, to wipe.]
abstinent, *ab'stin-ent*, *adj.* abstaining: temperate.—*ns.* **ab'stinence**, an abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence (with *from*); **ab'stinency**, the quality of being abstinent.—*adv.* **ab'stinently**. [*L.* *abstinēns*, —*entis*, pr.p. of *abstinēre*; see *abstain*.]
abstract, *ab-strakt'*, *v.t.* to draw away: to separate: to remove quietly: to purloin: to summarise: to separate by the operation of the mind, as in forming a general concept from consideration of particular instances.—*n.* (*ab'strakt*) a summary, abridgment:

fāte, fūr, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

in *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.* III. vi., explained by some as an abridgment of time of separation—others conjecture *abstract*: that which represents the essence: an abstraction.—*adj.* (*ab'strakt*) abstracted: apart from actual material instances, existing only as a mental concept—opp. to *concrete*: away from practice, theoretical: (of terms) denoting a quality of a thing apart from the thing, as 'redness': (*paint. and sculp.*) representing ideas (in geometric and other designs), not the forms of nature.—*adj.* abstract'ed, drawn off (with from): removed: absent in mind.—*adv.* abstract'edly.—*ns.* abstract'edness; abstract'er, abstract'or, one who makes abstracts (with -or for a grade of Civil Service Clerks); abstract'ion, act of abstracting: state of being abstracted: abstract quality or character: withdrawal from worldly things: absence of mind: a purloining: the process of abstracting by the mind: a thing existing only in idea: a theory, visionary notion: an abstract term: (*paint. and sculp.*) an abstract composition.—*adj.* abstract'ional.—*n.* abstract'ionist, one dealing in abstractions or unrealities.—*adj.* abstract'ive, able or tending to abstract: formed by or pertaining to abstraction.—*n.* anything abstractive: an abstract.—*adv.* ab'strac'tly.—*ns.* ab'strac'tness.—in the abstract, as an abstraction: in theory; abstract of title, summary of facts concerning ownership. [*L. abs.* away from, *trahère*, *tractum*, to draw.]

abstract, *ab-strikt'*, *v.t. (biol.)* to set free (of spores, etc.), esp. by constriction of the stalk.—*n.* ab'striction. [*L. ab.* from, *stringere*, *strictum*, to tie.]

abstruse, *ab-strōōs'*, *adj. (arch.)* hidden: remote from apprehension: difficult to understand.—*adv.* abstruse'ly.—*ns.* abstruse'ness. [*L. abstrusus*, thrust away—*abs.* away, *trudere*, *trusum*, to thrust.]

absurd, *ab-surd'*, *adj.* opposed to reason: ridiculous.—*ns.* absurd'ity, absurd'ness.—*adv.* absurd'ly. [*L. absurdus*—*ab.* from, *surdus*, deaf, inaudible, indistinct, harsh, out of fashion, not to the purpose.]

abthane, *ab-thān*, *n.* a monastic territory of the Columban church. [*L.L. abthania*—Gael. *ab-thaine*, abbacy.]

abuna, *ā-bōō'nā*, *n.* an Ethiopian patriarch. [Ethiopian, *Abū*, our father.]

abundance, *ā-bund'ans*, *n.* ample sufficiency: great plenty: (*solo whist*) a call of nine tricks.—*n.* abund'ancy.—*adj.* abund'ant.—*adv.* abund'antly. [See *abound*.]

abune, *ā-būn'*, *a*, a Scots form of above.

aburst, *ā-burst'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a bursting condition. [Prep. *a*, and *burst*.]

abuse, *ā-būz'*, *v.t.* to make a bad use of: to take undue advantage of: to betray (as confidence): to misrepresent: to deceive: to revile: to maltreat: to violate.—*ns.* abuse (*ā-būs'*), wrong use: evil or corrupt practice: deceit: hurt: undue advantage: betrayal (of confidence): ill usage: violation: reviling; abuser (*ā-būz'er*); abū'sion (*-zhən*); *Spens.* also *-zi-zən*; (now rare) misuse: deception: wrong: outrage: reviling.—*adj.* abū'sive (*-ziv*) wrong: containing, giving, of the nature of, abuse: coarsely reviling: (*arch.*) catachrestical.—*adv.* abū'sively.—*n.* abū'siveness. [*L. ab.* off, *usus*, to use.]

abut, *ā-but'*, *v.i.* to end or lean (*on, upon, against*): to border:—*pr.p.* abut'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abut'ted.—*ns.* abut'ment, endwise meeting or junction: (*archit.*) that which a limb of an arch ends or rests against: place of abutting; abut'tal, abut'ment: (in *pl.*) boundaries: abut'ter, one whose property abuts.—*adj.* abut'ting, confronting. [*O.Fr. abouter*, to touch by an end, and *O.Fr. abuter*, to touch at the end; cf. also *Fr. aboutir*, to end at—*ā*, to, *bout*, but, end; see *butt* (4).]

Abutilon, *ā-bū'ti-lon*, *n.* a showy-flowered genus of the mallow family, some species yielding fibres. [*Ar. aubutilān*.]

abuzz, *ā-būz'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a buzz. [Prep. *a*, buzz.]

aby, *ā-by'*, *v.t. (arch.)* to pay the penalty for: to pay as a penalty.—*v.i.* to atone: to endure, continue:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abought (*ā-bawt'*). [Pfx.

a-, back, and *O.E. bycgan*, to buy; merging and confused with *abide*.]

abyss, *ā-bīz'm'*, *n. (arch. and poet.)* abyss.—*adj.* abyss'mal, bottomless: unfathomable: very deep: abyssal.—*adv.* abyss'mally. [*O.Fr. abisme*, from a *L.L.* superl. of *abyssus*; see *abyss*.]

abyss, *ā-bīs*, *n.* a bottomless gulf: primal chaos: the supposed water-filled cavity under the earth: hell: anything very deep: the depths of the sea: a measureless or apparently measureless chasm.—*adj.* abyss'al, abyssmal—esp. of ocean depths. [*Gr. abyssos*, bottomless—*a-*, priv., *byssos*, depth, bottom.]

acacia, *ā-kā'sh(y)ā*, *n.* a wattle, any plant of the genus *Acacia*, akin to the sensitive plants: also applied to the false acacia (of the genus *Robinia*). [*L.*—*Gr. akakia*.]

academy, *ā-kad'ē-mi*, *n. (orig.)* Plato's school of philosophy: a higher, would-be higher, or specialised school, or a university: a riding-school: a society for the promotion of science or art: the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy or of the Royal Scottish Academy.—*n. (poet.)* academe (*ak-ā-dēm*), an academy.—*adj.* academic (*-dēm*), of the philosophical school of Plato: of an academy or university: sceptical: scholarly: formal: theoretical only.—*n.* a Platonic philosopher: a member of a university: (*pl.*) purely theoretical arguments.—*adj.* academ'ical, academic.—*n.* (in *pl.*) university garb.—*n.* academ'icalism, close adherence to formal academic teaching.—*adv.* academ'ically.—*ns.* academician (*ā-kad-ē-mish'ən*) a member of an academy, esp. of the French Academy or the R.A. or R.S.A.; academ'icism, academ'icalism; acad'emist, (*obs.*) an academic: an academician. [*Gr. Akadēmiā*, the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]

Acadian, *ā-kā'di-ən*, *adj.* and *n.* Nova Scotian. [*Fr. Acadie*, Nova Scotia—Micmac Ind. *ākāde*, abundance.]

acajou, *ak'ā-zhōō*, *-zhōō'*, *n.* the cashew tree or its fruit or gum: a kind of mahogany. [See *cashew*.]

acaleph(e), *ak'ā-lef*, *-lef*, *acalepha*, *-lē'fā*, *ns.* old names for a jelly-fish—applied to a group of varying extension of coelenterates.—*n.* and *adj.* acalēphan. [*Gr. akalēphē*, a nettle, sea-anemone.]

acanaceous, *ak-ā-nā'shəs*, *adj. (bot.)* prickly. [*L. acanor*, a kind of thistle—*Gr. akanos*—*akē*, a point.]

acanth, *ā-kanth'*, *n.* acanthus.—*n.* acanth'a, a thorn, prickly: a spinous process.—*n.pl.* Acanth'aceae (*ak-*), the acanthus family, akin to the figworts.—*adj.* acanth'aceous, prickly: of the Acanthaceae.—*n.* acanth'in, strontium sulphate in skeletons of Radiolaria.—*adj.* acanth'ine, of, like, ornamented with, acanthus.—*n.pl.* acanthoceph'ala, a division of parasitic worms with spiny proboscis and no mouth or alimentary canal (*Gr. kephalē*, head).—*adjs.* acanthoid, like acanthus; acanthopterygian (*ak-an-thop-ter-yi-yən*) spiny-finned (*Gr. pteryx*, -ygos, wing, fin); acanth'ous, spiny.—*n.* acanth'us, any plant of the prickly-leaved genus *Acanthus*, esp. *A. spinosus* or *A. mollis*: a conventionalised representation of an acanthus leaf, as in Corinthian capitals. [*Gr. akantha*, prickle, *akanthos*, acanthus—*akē*, point.]

a cappella, *ā kāp-pel-lā*, (*mus.*) "in church style," i.e. sung, as in the earlier church, without accompaniment or with accompaniment merely doubling the voice parts: (as a time indication) alla breve.—Also *al'la cappe'l'la*. [It.]

acappia, *ā-kap'ni-ā*, *n.* deficiency of carbon dioxide. [*Gr. a-*, priv., *kappnos*, smoke.]

acarus, *ak'ā-ras*, *n.* a mite:—*pl.* ac'ari.—*adj.* ac'arian.—*ns.* acari'asis, disease due to mites; ac'arid, one of the Acarida.—*n.pl.* Acar'ida (*-kar*), the order of Arachnida to which mites and ticks belong.—*adj.* acar'idan.—*n.* acar'id'an.—*n.pl.* Acari'na, Acarida.—*adj.* ac'arine.—*n.* acarodomatium, acaridomatium (*-dō-mā'shiyem*), a dwelling for mites provided by certain plants that benefit from their presence.—*pl.* acarodoma'tia.—*adj.* ac'aroid, mite-like.—*ns.* acarol'ogist; acarol'ogy; acaroph'ily, symbiotic association of plants with mites.—acari'se disease, a disease

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

of bees due to mites in the spiracles. [Gr. *akari*, a mite—*akaris*, too short to cut—*a-*, priv., *keirein*, to cut.]

acatalectic, *a-kat-a-lek'tik*, *adj.* (*pros.*) having the full number of syllables.—*n.* an acatalectic verse. [Gr. *akatalektos*—*a-*, priv.; see **catalectic**.]

acatalepsy, *a-kat-a-lep'si*, *n.* (*Sceptic philos.*) the unknowable to a certainty of all things.—*adj.* and *n.* **acatalep'tic**. [Gr. *akatalepsia*—*a-*, priv., *kata*, thoroughly, *lépsis*, a seizing.]

acates, *ə-kāts*, *n.pl.* (*obs.*) bought provisions.—*n.* **acat'er**, **acat'our**, an officer who bought provisions, a caterer. [O.Fr. *acat*—L.L. *accipitare*, to acquire—L. *ad*, to, *capitare*, to seize; see **cate**, **cater**.]

acaulous, *ak-aw-le'sent*, having a very short stem. [Gr. *a-*, priv., L. *caulis*, stem, and suff. *-escent*.]

accede, *ak-sēd'*, *v.t.* to come forward: to arrive (with *to*): to come to office or dignity: to join up, become a party, hence agree or assent (with *to*).—*ns.* **accéd'ence**; **accéd'er**. [L. *accēdere*, *accēsum*, to go near—*ad*, to, *cēdere*, to go; see **cede**.]

accelerando, *ak-sel-ar-an'dō*, It. *āt-chel-er-ān'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with increasing speed. [It.]

accelerate, *ak-sel'er-āt*, *v.t.* to increase the speed of: to hasten the progress or occurrence of.—*v.t.* to become faster.—*ns.* **accel'erant**, an accelerating agent (also *adj.*); **accelerā'tion**, increase of speed: rate of change of velocity: a cumulative advance ahead of the normal or theoretical: the power or means of accelerating.—*adj.* **accel'erative**, quickening.—*n.* **accel'erator**, any person or thing that accelerates, esp. a substance that accelerates chemical action, a nerve or muscle that increases rate of action, an apparatus for changing the speed of a machine, or one for imparting high energies to atomic particles.—*adj.* **accel'eratory**. [L. *accelerāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *celer*, swift.]

accend, *ak-sēd'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to kindle.—*ns.* **accen'sion**. [L. *accēdere*, *accēsum*, to kindle.]

accent, *ak-sent*, *n.* modulation of the voice: tone of voice: stress on a syllable, word, or note: a mark used to direct this stress: a mark over a letter to indicate differences of stress, pitch, length, or quality of sound, or for other purpose: intensity: any mode of utterance characteristic of a region, a class, or an individual: a distinguishing mark: distinctive mode of expression, as of an artist: (*poet.*) a significant word, or words generally: (in art) a touch bringing out some particular effect: (*pl.*) speech, language.—*v.t.* (*ak-sent'*), to express or mark the accent of: to utter: (*esp. U.S.*) to accentuate.—*adj.* **accent'ual**, according to, characterised by, **accent—n.** **accentuā'ity**.—*adv.* **accent'ually**.—*v.t.* **accent'uate**, to mark, play, or pronounce with accent: to make prominent, emphasise.—*n.* **accentuā'tion**. [L. *accentus*—*ad*, to, *cantus*, song.]

Accentor, *ak-sent'or*, *-er*, *n.* the hedge-sparrow genus. [L., one who sings with another—*ad*, to, *cantor*, singer.]

accept, *ak-sept'*, *v.t.* (old-fashioned or formal, *v.i.* with *of*) to take (something offered): to receive (with approbation, favour, consent, resignation, or passivity): to reply to, engaging more or less to comply: (of a bill of exchange—never with *of*) to promise to pay: to understand, take, in respect of meaning.—*adj.* **accept'able** (or *ak'*), worth accepting: welcome.—*n.* **accept'ableness** (or *ak'*).—*adv.* **accept'ably** (or *ak'*).—*ns.* **acceptabil'ity**; **accept'ance**, accepting: favourable reception: favour: acceptableness: an agreeing to terms: an accepted bill: acceptance; **accept'ancy**; **accept'ant**, one who accepts.—*adj.* **ready to receive**.—*ns.* **acceptā'tion**, a kind reception: sense in which a word, etc., is understood; **accept'er**—*adj.* **accept'ive**, ready to receive.—*ns.* **acceptiv'ity**; **accept'or**, one who accepts, esp. a bill of exchange. [L. *accēptāre*—*accēpere*, *accēptum*—*ad*, to, *capere*, to take.]

acceptilation, *ak-sept-il-ā'shən*, *n.* (*Roman and Scots law*) the remission of a debt by fictitious payment: (*theol.*) Christ's atonement on the theory that only God's acceptance made his sacrifice

sufficient. [L. *accēpti lātio*, accounting of (a thing as) received.]

access, *ak'sis*, still sometimes *-ses'*, *n.* approach: admittance: way, or opportunity, of approach or entrance: addition, accession: onset or attack of illness: a fit (of illness or passion).—*n.* and *adj.* **ac'cessary** (or *-ses'*), accessory (*esp. in legal senses*).—*n.* **accessibil'ity**.—*adj.* **access'ible**, within reach: approachable.—*adv.* **access'ibly**.—*n.* **accession** (*ak-sesh'ən*), act or event of acceding: a coming, esp. to office or dignity, or as an addition or new member: that which is added: (*law*) addition by nature or industry to existing property: acquisition of such addition by the owner of the existing property: assent: (*obs.*) an access, fit.—*v.t.* (*esp. U.S.*) to enter in a book as an accession to a library.—*adj.* **ac'cessory** (or *-ses'*), additional: subsidiary: adventitious: contributing: aiding, (*law*) participating in a crime, but not as a principal.—*n.* anything, esp. an item of equipment, that is secondary, additional, or non-essential: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.—*adj.* **accessor'ial**.—*adv.* **ac'cessorily** (or *-ses'*).—**accessory minerals**, those whose presence or absence is not regarded in naming a rock; **deed of accession** (*Scots law*), one by which a bankrupt's creditors accede to a settlement privately, *i.e.* by trust-deed. [See **accede**.]

acciaccatura, *āt-chāk-ā-tō'rā*, *n.* (*mus.*) a short appoggiatura. [It.,—*acciaccare*, to crush.]

accidence, *ak'sid-əns*, *n.* the part of grammar treating of the 'accidents,' *i.e.* inflexions of words.—*n.* **ac'cident**, that which happens: an unforeseen or unexpected event: a chance: a mishap: an unessential quality or property: unevenness of surface.—*adj.* **accidental** (*-dent'*) happening by chance: not essential: (*mus.*) a sharp, flat, or natural not in the key-signature: (*paint.*; in *pl.*) strong chance effects of light.—*ns.* **accident'alism**, the state or quality of being accidental: chance manner: (*med.*) a system based on symptoms rather than on causes: (*paint.*) use of accidentals: (*philos.*) the theory that events happen without a cause; **accidental'ity**.—*adv.* **accident'ally**.—*adj.* **accident'ed**, uneven: varied.—the (now commonly a) **chapter of accidents**, the unforeseen course of events: a series of accidents. [L. *accidēns*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *accidēre*, to happen—*ad*, to, *cadere*, to fall.]

accidie, *ak'si-di*, *n.* *acedia*. [O.Fr. *accide*—L.L. *acēdia*; see **acedia**.]

accinge, *ak-sinj'*, *v.t.* to gird (*fig.*). [L. *ad*, to, *cingere*, to gird.]

accipitrine, *ak-sip'i-trin*, *-trin*, *adj.* pertaining to hawks. [L. *accipiter*, a hawk.]

accite, *ak-sit'*, *v.t.* to cite: to summon: (*Shak.*) to excite. [L.L. *accitāre*—*ad*, to, *citāre*, to cite, call.]

acclamation, *ak-lā-mā'shən*, *n.* a shout of applause or assent.—*v.t.* **acclaim** (*ə-klām'*), to hail or declare by acclamation.—*n.* **acclamation**.—*adj.* **acclamatory** (*ə-klam-ə-tōr-i*). [L. *acclāmāre*—*ad*, to, *clāmāre*, *-ātum*, to shout; see **claim**.]

acclimatise, *ə-kli'mā-tiz*, *v.t.* to inure to a new climate.—Also **acclimā'te** (or *ak'li*, *li-*).—*n.* **acclimatisa'tion**.—Also **acclimātā'tion**, **acclimā'tion** (*ak-li*, *li-*). [Fr. *acclimater*—*ā*, to, *climat*, climate.]

acclivity, *ə-kli-v'i-ti*, *n.* an upward slope.—*adj.* **accliv'itous**, **accliv'ous**. [L. *ad*; to, *clivus*, a slope.]

accloy, *ə-kloi'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to prick or lame with a horse-shoe nail: (*Spens.*) to clog, choke or encumber: to sate, cloy. [See **cloy**.]

accost, *ə-kōst'*, an older form of **accost**.

accoil, *ə-koi'l'*, *n.* (*rare*) reception.—*v.i.*, *pa.t.* (*Spens.*) **accoyld'**, assembled. [O.Fr. *acoil* (Fr. *accueil*).]

accolade, *ak-əl-ād'*, *-ād'*, *n.* an embrace: the action used in conferring knighthood, formerly an embrace, a kiss, now a tap on each shoulder with the flat of a sword: (*mus.*) a brace or other line connecting staves: a bracelike ornament. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, *collum*, neck.]

āte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; āhen (then)