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**UPDATED
REVISED
DELUXE
EDITION**

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The dictionary entries are based on the Second Edition of
The Random House Dictionary of the English Language

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PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	Born	Died	Birthplace	Residence	Religious Affiliation	Party	Dates in Office	Wife's Name	Wife's Dates	Children
1. George Washington	Feb. 22, 1732	Dec. 14, 1799	Westmoreland Co., Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Fed.	1789-1797	Martha Dandridge Custis	1732-1802	0
2. John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826	Quincy, Mass.	Mass.	Unitarian	Fed.	1797-1801	Abigail Smith	1744-1818	5
3. Thomas Jefferson	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826	Shadwell, Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Rep.*	1801-1809	Martha Wayles Skelton	1748-1782	6
4. James Madison	Mar. 16, 1751	June 28, 1836	Port Conway, Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Rep.*	1809-1817	Dolly Payne Todd	1768-1849	0
5. James Monroe	Apr. 28, 1758	July 4, 1831	Westmoreland Co., Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Rep.*	1817-1825	Elizabeth Kortwright	1768-1830	2
6. John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767	Feb. 23, 1848	Quincy, Mass.	Mass.	Unitarian	Rep.*	1825-1829	Louise Catherine Johnson	1775-1852	4
7. Andrew Jackson	Mar. 15, 1767	June 8, 1845	New Lancaster Co., S.C.	Tenn.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1829-1837	Rachel Donelson Robards	1767-1828	0
8. Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862	Kinderhook, N.Y.	N.Y.	Reformed Dutch	Dem.	1837-1841	Hannah Hoes	1783-1819	4
9. William Henry Harrison†	Feb. 9, 1773	Apr. 4, 1841	Berkeley, Va.	Ohio	Episcopalian	Whig	1841	Anna Symmes	1775-1864	10
10. John Tyler	Mar. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862	Greenway, Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Whig	1841-1845	[1] Letitia Christian [2] Julia Gardiner	1790-1842 1820-1889	7
11. James Knox Polk	Nov. 2, 1795	June 15, 1849	Mecklenburg Co., N.C.	Tenn.	Methodist	Dem.	1845-1849	Sarah Childress	1803-1891	0
12. Zachary Taylor†	Nov. 24, 1784	July 9, 1850	Orange Co., Va.	La.	Episcopalian	Whig	1849-1850	Margaret Smith	1788-1852	6
13. Millard Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	N.Y.	Unitarian	Whig	1850-1853	[1] Abigail Powers [2] Caroline Carmichael McIntosh	1798-1853 1813-1881	2 0
14. Franklin Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869	Hillsboro, N.H.	N.H.	Episcopalian	Dem.	1853-1857	Jane Means Appleton	1806-1863	3
15. James Buchanan	Apr. 23, 1791	June 1, 1868	Mercersburg, Pa.	Pa.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1857-1861	none		0
16. Abraham Lincoln†	Feb. 12, 1809	Apr. 15, 1865	Hardin Co., Ky.	Ill.	Nonmember	Rep.‡	1861-1865	Mary Todd	1818-1882	4
17. Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875	Raleigh, N.C.	Tenn.	Nonmember	Dem.‡	1865-1869	Eliza McCordle	1810-1876	5
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Apr. 27, 1822	July 23, 1885	Point Pleasant, Ohio	Ill.	Methodist	Rep.	1869-1877	Julia Dent	1826-1902	4
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822	Jan. 17, 1893	Delaware, Ohio	Ohio	Nonmember	Rep.	1877-1881	Lucy Ward Webb	1831-1889	8
20. James Abram Garfield†	Nov. 19, 1831	Sept. 19, 1881	Orange, Ohio	Ohio	Disciples of Christ	Rep.	1881	Lucretia Rudolph	1832-1918	7
21. Chester Alan Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	Fairfield, Vt.	N.Y.	Episcopalian	Rep.	1881-1885	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837-1880	3
22. Grover Cleveland	Mar. 18, 1837	June 24, 1908	Caldwell, N.J.	N.Y.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1885-1889	Frances Folsom	1864-1947	5
23. Benjamin Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833	Mar. 13, 1901	North Bend, Ohio	Ind.	Presbyterian	Rep.	1889-1893	[1] Caroline Lavinia Scott [2] Mary Scott Lord Dimmock	1832-1892 1858-1948	2 1
24. Grover Cleveland	See number 22						1893-1897			
25. William McKinley†	Jan. 29, 1843	Sept. 6, 1901	Niles, Ohio	Ohio	Methodist	Rep.	1897-1901	Ida Saxton	1847-1907	2
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858	Jan. 6, 1919	New York, N.Y.	N.Y.	Reformed Dutch	Rep.	1901-1909	[1] Alice Hathaway Lee [2] Edith Kermit Carow	1861-1884 1861-1948	1 5
27. William Howard Taft	Sept. 15, 1857	Mar. 8, 1930	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ohio	Unitarian	Rep.	1909-1913	Helen Herron	1861-1943	3
28. Woodrow Wilson	Dec. 28, 1856	Feb. 3, 1924	Staunton, Va.	N.J.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1913-1921	[1] Ellen Louise Axson [2] Edith Bolling Galt	1860-1914 1872-1961	3 0
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Nov. 2, 1865	Aug. 2, 1923	Bloomington Grove, Ohio	Ohio	Baptist	Rep.	1921-1923	Florence Kling De Wolfe	1860-1924	0
30. Calvin Coolidge	July 4, 1872	Jan. 5, 1933	Plymouth, Vt.	Mass.	Congregational	Rep.	1923-1929	Grace A. Goodhue	1879-1957	2
31. Herbert Clark Hoover	Aug. 10, 1874	Oct. 20, 1964	West Branch, Iowa	Calif.	Society of Friends	Dem.	1929-1933	Lou Henry	1875-1944	2
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt†	Jan. 30, 1882	Apr. 12, 1945	Hyde Park, N.Y.	N.Y.	Episcopalian	Dem.	1933-1945	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	1884-1962	6
33. Harry S. Truman	May 8, 1884	Dec. 26, 1972	Lamar, Mo.	Mo.	Baptist	Dem.	1945-1953	Elizabeth Virginia Wallace	1885-1982	1
34. Dwight David Eisenhower	Oct. 14, 1890	Mar. 28, 1969	Denison, Tex.	N.Y.	Presbyterian	Rep.	1953-1961	Mamie Geneva Doud	1896-1979	2
35. John Fitzgerald Kennedy†	May 29, 1917	Nov. 22, 1963	Brookline, Mass.	Mass.	Roman Catholic	Dem.	1961-1963	Jacqueline Bouvier	1929-	3
36. Lyndon Baines Johnson	Aug. 27, 1908	Jan. 22, 1973	Johnson City, Tex.	Tex.	Disciples of Christ	Dem.	1963-1969	Claudia Alta Taylor	1912-	2
37. Richard Milhous Nixon§	Jan. 9, 1913		Yorba Linda, Calif.	Calif.	Society of Friends	Rep.	1969-1974	Thelma Patricia Ryan	1913-	2
38. Gerald Rudolph Ford	July 14, 1913		Omaha, Neb.	Mich.	Episcopalian	Rep.	1974-1977	Elizabeth Bloomer	1918-	4
39. James Earl Carter, Jr.	Oct. 1, 1924		Plains, Ga.	Ga.	Baptist	Dem.	1977-1981	Rosalynn Smith	1927-	2
40. Ronald Wilson Reagan	Feb. 6, 1911		Tampico, Ill.	Calif.	Presbyterian	Rep.	1981-1989	[1] Jane Wyman [2] Nancy Davis	1914- 1923-	2 2
41. George Herbert Walker Bush	June 12, 1924		Milton, Mass.	Tex.	Episcopalian	Rep.	1989-1993	Barbara Pierce	1925-	6
42. William Clinton	Aug. 19, 1946		Hope, Ark.	Ark.	Baptist	Dem.	1993-	Hillary Rodham	1947-	1

*Now the Democratic party †Died in office ‡Elected on the Union party ticket §Resigned

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name	Born	Died	Birthplace	Residence	Party	Dates in Office	Wife's Name	Children
1.	John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826	Quincy, Mass.	Mass.	Fed.	1789-1797	Abigail Smith	5
2.	Thomas Jefferson	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826	Shadwell, Va.	Va.	Rep.	1797-1801	Martha Wayles Skelton	6
3.	Aaron Burr	Feb. 6, 1756	Sept. 14, 1836	Newark, N.J.	N.Y.	Rep.	1801-1805	Theodosia Bartow Prevost	1
4.	George Clinton†	July 26, 1739	Apr. 20, 1812	Ulster Co., N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1805-1812	Cornelia Tappen	6
5.	Elbridge Gerry†	June 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814	Marblehead, Mass.	Mass.	Rep.	1813-1814	Ann Thompson	7
6.	Daniel D. Tompkins	June 21, 1774	June 11, 1825	Scarsdale, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1817-1825	Hannah Minthorne	7
7.	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 18, 1782	Mar. 31, 1850	Abbeville, S.C.	S.C.	Rep.	1825-1832	Florie Calhoun	9
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862	Kinderhook, N.Y.	N.Y.	Dem.	1833-1837	Hannah Hoes	4
9.	Richard M. Johnson	Oct. 17, 1781	Nov. 19, 1850	Louisville, Ky.	Ky.	Dem.	1837-1841	none	0
10.	John Tyler*	Mar. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862	Greenway, Va.	Va.	Whig	1841	[1] Letitia Christian [2] Julia Gardiner	7, 7
11.	George M. Dallas	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pa.	Dem.	1845-1849	Sophia Nicklin	0
12.	Millard Fillmore*	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	N.Y.	Whig	1849-1850	[1] Abigail Powers [2] Caroline Carmichael McIntosh	2
13.	William R. King†	Apr. 7, 1786	Apr. 18, 1853	Sampson Co., N.C.	Ala.	Dem.	1853	none	0
14.	John C. Breckinridge	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875	Lexington, Ky.	Ky.	Dem.	1857-1861	Mary C. Burch	0
15.	Hannibal Hamlin	Aug. 27, 1809	July 4, 1891	Paris, Me.	Me.	Rep.	1861-1865	[1] Sarah Jane Emery [2] Ellen Vesta Emery	0, 1
16.	Andrew Johnson*	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875	Raleigh, N.C.	Tenn.	Dem.†	1865	Eliza McCordle	5
17.	Schuyler Colfax	Mar. 23, 1823	Jan. 13, 1885	New York, N.Y.	Ind.	Rep.	1869-1873	[1] Evelyn Clark [2] Ellen W. Wade	0, 0
18.	Henry Wilson†	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875	Farmington, N.H.	Mass.	Rep.	1873-1875	Harriet Malvina Howe	1
19.	William A. Wheeler	June 30, 1819	June 4, 1887	Malone, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1877-1881	Mary King	0
20.	Chester A. Arthur*	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	Fairfield, Vt.	N.Y.	Rep.	1881	Ellen Lewis Herndon	3
21.	Thomas A. Hendricks†	Sept. 7, 1819	Nov. 25, 1885	Muskingham Co., Ohio	Ind.	Dem.	1885	Eliza C. Margan	1
22.	Levi P. Morton	May 16, 1824	May 16, 1920	Shoreham, Vt.	N.Y.	Rep.	1889-1893	[1] Lucy Young Kimball [2] Anna Livingston Read Street	0
23.	Adlai E. Stevenson	Oct. 23, 1835	June 15, 1914	Christian Co., Ky.	Ill.	Dem.	1893-1897	Letitia Green	5
24.	Garret A. Hobart†	June 3, 1844	Nov. 21, 1899	Long Branch, N.J.	N.J.	Rep.	1897-1899	Jennie Tuttle	1
25.	Theodore Roosevelt*	Oct. 27, 1858	Jan. 6, 1919	New York, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1901	[1] Alice Hathaway Lee [2] Edith Kermit Carow	1
26.	Charles W. Fairbanks	May 11, 1852	June 4, 1918	Unionville Centre, Ohio	Ind.	Rep.	1905-1909	Cornelia Cole	5
27.	James S. Sherman†	Oct. 24, 1855	Oct. 30, 1912	Utica, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1909-1912	Carrie Babcock	3
28.	Thomas R. Marshall	Mar. 14, 1854	June 1, 1925	N. Manchester, Ind.	Ind.	Dem.	1913-1921	Lois I. Kimsey	0
29.	Calvin Coolidge*	July 4, 1872	Jan. 5, 1933	Plymouth, Vt.	Mass.	Rep.	1921-1923	Grace A. Goodhue	2
30.	Charles G. Dawes	Aug. 27, 1865	Apr. 23, 1951	Marietta, Ohio	Ill.	Rep.	1925-1929	Caro D. Blymer	4
31.	Charles Curtis	Jan. 25, 1860	Feb. 8, 1936	Topeka, Kan.	Kan.	Rep.	1929-1933	Anna E. Baird	3
32.	John Nance Garner	Nov. 22, 1868	Nov. 7, 1967	Red River Co., Tex.	Tex.	Dem.	1933-1941	Ettie Rheiner	0
33.	Henry Agard Wallace	Oct. 7, 1888	Nov. 18, 1965	Adair Co., Iowa	Iowa	Dem.	1941-1945	Ilo Browne	3
34.	Harry S. Truman*	May 8, 1884	Dec. 26, 1972	Lamar, Mo.	Mo.	Dem.	1945	Elizabeth Virginia Wallace	1
35.	Alben W. Barkley	Nov. 24, 1877	Apr. 30, 1956	Graves Co., Ky.	Ky.	Dem.	1949-1953	[1] Dorothy Brower [2] Jane Hadley	3, 0
36.	Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 9, 1913		Yorba Linda, Calif.	Calif.	Rep.	1953-1961	Thelma Patricia Ryan	2
37.	Lyndon B. Johnson*	Aug. 27, 1908	Jan. 22, 1973	Johnson City, Tex.	Tex.	Dem.	1961-1963	Claudia Alta Taylor	2
38.	Hubert H. Humphrey	May 27, 1911	Jan. 13, 1978	Wallace, S. Dak.	Minn.	Dem.	1965-1969	Muriel Fay Buck	4
39.	Spiro T. Agnew§	Nov. 9, 1918		Baltimore, Md.	Md.	Rep.	1969-1973	Elinor Isobel Judefind	4
40.	Gerald R. Ford	July 14, 1913		Omaha, Neb.	Mich.	Rep.	1973-1974	Elizabeth Bloomer	4
41.	Nelson A. Rockefeller¶	July 8, 1908	Jan. 26, 1979	Bar Harbor, Me.	N.Y.	Rep.	1974-1977	[1] Mary Todhunter Clark [2] Margaretta Fitler Murphy	5
42.	Walter F. Mondale	Jan. 5, 1928		Ceylon, Minn.	Minn.	Dem.	1977-1981	Joan Adams	2
43.	George H. W. Bush*	June 12, 1924		Milton, Mass.	Tex.	Rep.	1981-1989	Barbara Pierce	3
44.	J. Danforth Quayle	Feb. 4, 1947		Indianapolis, Ind.	Ind.	Rep.	1989-1993	Marylin Tucker	6
45.	Albert A. Gore, Jr.	Mar. 31, 1948		Washington, D.C.	Tenn.	Dem.	1993-	Mary Elizabeth ("Tipper") Aitcheson	3

*Succeeded to Presidency

†Died in office

‡Elected on the Union party ticket

§Resigned

||Nominated by R. M. Nixon, whom he later succeeded as President

*Nominated by G. R. Ford

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions,

to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty

and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

[Signers of the Declaration of Independence¹]

John Hancock

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Josiah Bartlett, W^m. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.² 	NEW-JERSEY.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich^d. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fra^s. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark. 	MARYLAND.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samuel Chase, W^m. Paca, Tho^s. Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. 	SOUTH-CAROLINA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Rutledge, Tho^s. Heyward, jun^r, Thomas Lynch, jun^r, Arthur Middleton.
MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sam^l. Adams, John Adams, Rob^t. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rob^t. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Ja^s. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilcott, Geo. Ross. 	VIRGINIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th^s. Jefferson, Benj^m. Harrison, Tho^s. Nelson, j^r, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton. 	GEORGIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.
RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step. Hopkins, William Ellery. 	PENNSYLVANIA.					
CONNECTICUT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger Sherman, Sam^l. Huntington, W^m. Williams, Oliver Wolcott. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read, (Tho M^cKean.)³ 	NORTH-CAROLINA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W^m. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn. 		
NEW-YORK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W^m. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fran^s. Lewis, Lewis Morris. 	DELAWARE.					

1. Based upon the authenticated list printed by order of Congress on January 18, 1777.

2. Matthew Thornton's name was signed on the engrossed copy following the Connecticut Members, but was transferred in the printed copy to its proper place with the other New Hampshire Members.

3. Thomas McKean's name was not included in the list of signers printed by order of Congress on January 18, 1777, as he did not sign the engrossed copy until some time thereafter, probably in 1781.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.]¹ The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, [chosen by the legislature thereof];² for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].³

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall [be on the first Monday in December],⁴ unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by

securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.⁵

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows.

1. The part enclosed by brackets was changed by section 2 of Amendment XIV.

2. The clause enclosed by brackets was changed by clause 1 of Amendment XVII.

3. The part enclosed by brackets was changed by clause 2 of Amendment XVII.

4. The clause enclosed by brackets was changed by section 2 of Amendment XX.

5. See also Amendment XVI.

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.]⁶

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of

the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a state and citizens of another state,⁷ between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe

the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

[No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.]⁸

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight⁹ hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

George Washington, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. { John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.
MASSACHUSETTS. { Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.
CONNECTICUT. { William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.
NEW-YORK. { Alexander Hamilton.
NEW-JERSEY { William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA. { Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.
DELAWARE. { George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Junior,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND. { James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.
VIRGINIA. { John Blair,
James Madison, Junior.
NORTH-CAROLINA. { William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.
SOUTH-CAROLINA. { John Rutledge,
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.
GEORGIA. { William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, William Jackson, SECRETARY.

6. This paragraph has been superseded by Amendment XII.

7. This clause has been affected by Amendment XI.

8. This paragraph has been superseded by Amendment XIII.

9. Misprinted "seven" in the original broadside of September 17, 1787, when the figures of the preceding draft were spelled out. Corrected by Dunlap & Claypole in their Pennsylvania Packet reprint of September 19, 1787. It was the only error of text in the original print. Correct in engrossed copy.

Articles in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures¹⁰ of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE [I]¹¹

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE [II]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE [III]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE [IV]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE [V]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE [VII]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE [VIII]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE [IX]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE [X]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE [XI]¹²

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE [XII]¹³

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]—¹⁴ The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII¹⁵

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV¹⁶

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without the due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which

the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV¹⁷

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI¹⁸

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE [XVII]¹⁹

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE [XVIII]²⁰

[Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

[Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

10. The first 20 amendments and the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Amendments were ratified by State Legislatures. The Twenty-first Amendment, by its terms, was ratified by "conventions in the several States."

11. The first 10 amendments (termed articles), together with 2 others that failed of ratification, were proposed to the several States by resolution of Congress on September 25, 1789. The ratifications were transmitted by the Governors to the President and by him communicated to Congress from time to time. The first 10 amendments were ratified by 11 of the 14 States. Virginia completed the required three-fourths by ratification on December 15, 1791, and its action was communicated to Congress by the President on December 30, 1791. The legislatures of Massachusetts, Georgia and Connecticut ratified them on March 2, 1939, March 24, 1939, and April 19, 1939, respectively.

12. The Eleventh Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on March 4, 1794. It was declared by the President, in a message to Congress dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by three-fourths of the several States. Records of the Department of State show that the 11th Amendment was ratified by 13 of the 16 States and rejected by New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

13. The Twelfth Amendment was proposed in lieu of the original third paragraph of section 1 of article II, by resolution of Congress on December 8, 1803. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by three-fourths of the States. Records of the Department of State show that the 12th Amendment was ratified by 12 of the 17 States and rejected by Connecticut and Delaware.

14. The part enclosed by brackets has been superseded by section 3 of Amendment XX.

15. The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress which the President approved on February 1, 1865. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by 27 States. Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 13th Amendment was ratified by 7 additional States. It was rejected by Mississippi.

16. The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on June 13, 1866. By a concurrent resolution of Congress adopted July 21, 1868, it was declared to have been ratified by "three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union," and the Secretary of State was required duly to promulgate the amendment as a part of the Constitution. He accordingly issued a proclamation, dated July 28, 1868, declaring the amendment to have been ratified by 30 States, "being more than three-fourths." Records of the Department of the State show that the 14th Amendment was subsequently ratified by 3 more of the States. It was rejected by Kentucky and New Jersey.

17. The Fifteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on February 26, 1869. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by 29 States, which "constitute three-fourths." Records of the Department of State show that the 15th Amendment was subsequently ratified by 6 more of the States. It was rejected by Kentucky and Tennessee.

18. The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on July 12, 1909. It was declared in a proclamation of the

Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913, to have been ratified by 38 States, which "constitute three-fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 16th Amendment was ratified by 4 more of the States. It was rejected by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

19. The Seventeenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on May 13, 1912. It was declared a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by 36 States, which "constitute three-fourths." Records of the Department of State show that the 17th Amendment was subsequently ratified by 1 more of the States. It was rejected by Utah and Delaware.

20. The Eighteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on December 18, 1917. It was declared in a proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State, dated January 29, 1919, to have been ratified by 36 States, which "constitute three-fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 18th Amendment was ratified by 10 more of the 48 States. It was rejected by Rhode Island. By its own terms the 18th Amendment became effective one year after its ratification, which was consummated on January 16, 1919, and therefore went into effect on January 16, 1920.

Repeal of the 18th Amendment on December 5, 1933, was proclaimed by the President in his proclamation of that date, when the ratification of the 21st Amendment was certified by the Acting Secretary of State.

ARTICLE [XIX]²¹

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE [XX]²²

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Sec. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Sec. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE [XXI]²³

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE [XXII]²⁴

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Sec. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE [XXIII]²⁵

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE [XXIV]²⁶

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE [XXV]²⁷

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take the office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within 48 hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within 21 days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within 21 days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

ARTICLE [XXVI]²⁸

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

21. The Nineteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on June 4, 1919. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated August 26, 1920, to have been ratified by 36 States, which "constitute three-fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 19th Amendment was ratified by 2 more of the 48 States. It was rejected by Georgia, South Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia.

22. The Twentieth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on March 2, 1932. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 6, 1933, to have been ratified by 39 States, which "constitute more than the requisite three-fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 20th Amendment was ratified by all of the 48 States before sections 1 and 2 became effective on October 15, 1933. The other sections of the amendment became effective on January 23, 1933, when its ratification was consummated by three-fourths of the States.

23. The Twenty-first Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on February 20, 1933. It was certified in a proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State dated December 5, 1933, to have

been ratified by conventions of 36 States, which "constitute the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of States." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 21st Amendment was ratified by 1 more State. It was rejected by the convention of South Carolina. North Carolina voted against holding a convention.

24. The Twenty-second Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on March 24, 1947. Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951, when the thirty-sixth State (Minnesota) approved the amendment. On March 1, 1951, the Administrator of General Services certified that "the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment constitute the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States." Records of the General Services Administration show that the 22nd Amendment was subsequently ratified by 5 additional States.

25. The Twenty-third Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on June 16, 1960. The Administrator of General Services certified the ratification and adoption of the amendment by three-fourths of the States on April 3, 1961. It was rejected by Arkansas.

26. The Twenty-fourth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on August 27, 1962. It was declared in a Proclamation of the Administrator of General Services dated February 4, 1964, to have been ratified by three-fourths of the States. It was rejected by the legislature of Mississippi on December 20, 1962.

27. The Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on July 6, 1965. It was declared in a certificate of the Administrator of General Services, dated February 23, 1967, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States. Ratification was completed on February 10, 1967. The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut, Montana, South Dakota, Ohio, Alabama, North Carolina, Illinois, and Texas.

28. The Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Ninety-second Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, which was approved by the Senate on March 10, 1971, and by the House of Representatives on March 23, 1971. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on July 5, 1971, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States.

INTRODUCTION

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE DICTIONARY

Although not everyone may realize it, the origin of the English language can be dated with relative precision. The term “English” goes back to the name of one of the Germanic tribes—the Angles—who, according to the Venerable Bede, began to invade Britain in the year 449. “English” derives from “Angle-ish,” and both the name of the tribe, the “Angles,” and the “-ish” suffix are entered in this *Dictionary*—as are the name “Bede” and, of course, the word “English” itself, where the etymology just outlined is given.

The Angles, and also the Saxons and the Jutes, who, according to Bede, joined in the invasion of Britain, all spoke dialects of a language scholars call West Germanic, no contemporary records of which are extant. Other current West Germanic languages, along with English, are Dutch and German. West Germanic was closely related to North Germanic, which survives today in the Scandinavian languages such as Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish. Originally, both West Germanic and North Germanic were the same language, called Germanic, before its speakers split up and in time evolved their own distinctive speech. Germanic, in turn, is related to a number of other ancient languages in both Europe and Asia, such as Greek, Latin, Slavic, Celtic, Hittite, and Indic. Some of these ancient languages, such as Hittite, have no surviving descendants; others, such as Latin, have many, e.g., French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. As with the branches of Germanic, all these ancient languages stem from the same prehistoric language, which scholars call “Indo-European.” Attempts have long been made to relate the Indo-European family of languages—now spoken by half the people in the world—to the many other known language families, such as Semitic, which includes the current languages Hebrew and Arabic, or Ural-Altaic, which includes Finnish and Hungarian.

The oldest stage of the English language is called Anglo-Saxon or Old English. Its period lasted until the Norman Conquest of 1066, when William the Conqueror imposed a new government, and tried, with some, but far from total success, to impose on Britain the conquerors’ French. From then until about 1475, the language is called Middle English, and from then to now, Modern English. The earliest Old English records date from about the year 650. Most surviving Old English manuscripts, however, are from the tenth and eleventh centuries, including the single surviving manuscript of the epic poem *Beowulf*. The English of these early times is much different from that of today. Here is the Lord’s Prayer as written in the southwest of England about the year 1000:

Faeder ure, thu the eart on heofenum, si thin nama gehalgod. To-becume thin rice. Geweorthe thin willa on eorþan, swa swa on heofenum. Urne daeghwamlican hlaf syle us to-daeg. And forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgyfath urum gyltendum. And ne gelaede thu us on costnunge, ac alys us of yfle: Sothlice.

Almost all of the eleven words of the opening sentence, for instance, are recognizable, but barely. Some of them have changed simply in pronunciation, and thus in spelling, but still have essentially the same form, e.g., *faeder* / “father” and *thu* / “thou.” Other words have also changed in inflection. An “inflection” is a sound (and hence, in writing, one or more letters) added to a word to show how that word is being used. So, for instance, *heofenum* in the Old English is the noun *heofen* (“heaven”) plus the *-um* inflection, which indicated “dative plural.” That is, the noun is plural here, and in the dative case, which is the case of the indirect object. Thus the form *heofenum* by itself means “in (the) heavens.”

Yet in this first sentence of the Lord’s Prayer, the Old English also uses a preposition with the dative noun: *on heofenum*. This is redundant, as both the preposition *on* (here meaning “in”) and the inflection *-um* show how the noun *heofen* is being used in, or relates to the rest of, the sentence. Because of such redundancies, many inflections used in Old English have died out. So, whereas in Old English a singular noun can have special inflections for any of four cases—nominative (subject), genitive (possessive), dative, and accusative (direct object)—today only one case, the possessive, has any inflection: we say “heaven” for subject or object, but “heaven’s” for possessive. And whereas in Old English a plural noun can likewise have special inflections for the same four cases, today in the plural, nouns are not inflected at all: we say “heavens,” plural subject or object, and also “heavens,” plural possessive. In writing we use apostrophes to show the singular and plural possessives, but there is no difference in pronunciation between “heavens,” “heaven’s,” and “heavens’.”

Verbs, pronouns, and adjectives also have far more inflections in Old English than in later stages of the language. In fact, adjectives in current English do not have any inflections at all, and have not had any for over five hundred years. Verbs and pronouns still inflect, but not so much as previously, and some pronouns have been lost or are now little used, such as the *thu* / “thou” and *thin* / “thine” of the Lord’s Prayer for second person singular. Today we say “you” or “your” whether the reference is to one other person or more than one. The opening sentence of the Lord’s Prayer also happens to show how some Old English verbal inflections have coalesced or been lost. The last word in the sentence, *gehalgod*, meaning “hallowed,” is a past participle, and this is shown by the distinctive inflection *-od*. (The *ge-* prefix occurs here, too, but this prefix was not restricted to past participles in Old English.) The past tense forms of this verb in Old English are *gehalgode*, singular, and *gehalgodon*, plural. Thus Old English has three distinct inflections—*-od*, *-ode* (pronounced as two syllables), and *-odon*—which have all coalesced into “-ed”: we use “hallowed” not only as a past participle, but also in the past tense singular and past tense plural. The distinctive *o* vowel in the Old English inflection was reduced in pronunciation to an undifferentiated “e” sound (called “schwa”) early in the Middle English period, the final *-n* was lost from past plural inflections (but not always from past participles: note, e.g., the current past participles “ridden” and “driven”), and, around the year 1400, the unstressed final *-e* was lost.

By the time of Chaucer, who wrote during the Middle English period (and died in the year 1400), the English is much more easily recognizable as the language we speak today. There are still more inflections than we use, but not so many more, and, equally important,

the vocabulary has already taken in many of the now familiar loan words from French. In the famous opening couplet of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, for instance, the main verb, *perced* ("pierced"), is a French loan word:

Whan that Aprille with his shoures sote,
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the rote.

The names of the months in this couplet are also from French (see the etymologies for "March" and "April" in this *Dictionary*), but the rest of the words come from Anglo-Saxon, even if, as with *sote*, a variant form of "sweet," we no longer use them. Chaucer's couplet is obviously not free from inflections, but most of them simply consist of final *-e*. This inflection was by now pronounced with very little stress and was soon lost, as its function had become minimal. In these first two lines of the *Canterbury Tales*, for instance, none of the five final *-e*'s conveys any information not already provided by a preposition or by the word order.

Chaucer lived 600 years ago, but he spoke and wrote in the London dialect of English—the dialect from which descend the standard varieties of English used today in both North America and Britain. This makes Chaucer much easier for us to read than he otherwise would be, as can be seen by comparing his language with the opening two lines of the poem *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, also from the late fourteenth century, but from the northwest of England, near Liverpool:

Sithen the sege and the assaut watz sesed at Troye,
The borg brittened and brent to brondez and askez
("Since the siege and the assault was ceased at Troy,
The city destroyed and burnt to brands and ashes")

Not only is the language less familiar to us, but so also is the style. Chaucer wrote in rhymed verse, in imitation of French and Italian models; the Gawain poet used alliteration, in the tradition of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

Shakespeare, like Chaucer, lived and wrote in London (though he came from Stratford), as did most of the writers from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we now read. The works of these writers need progressively less respelling and glossing as we move toward our own time. It is important to realize, however, that most current editions of Shakespeare do not keep the original spellings. Here is a famous line from *Hamlet* as found in an edition printed in 1604 (the Second Quarto edition):

O that this too too sallied flesh would melt

Another early edition of Shakespeare, the so-called First Folio of 1623, has "too too solid flesh," but this does not mean that "sallied" is an error. It may well be exactly what Shakespeare intended: his way of spelling (reflecting his pronunciation of) the word "sullied." The entry for the verb *sully* in this *Dictionary* explains that it descends from Old English *solī(an)*, and in pronunciation the *o* can develop as easily into an *a* (Shakespeare's "sallied") as into a *u* ("sullied").

Shakespeare may have brought the form "sallied" to London from his native Stratford, or it may have been used widely in London in his time and since died out. We do not know. What is known, however, is that the English language continues to have regional dialects. They developed in Britain during the Middle Ages, and they likewise sprang up and have persisted in North America. Benjamin Franklin, writing to Noah Webster in December 1789, remembers his own native New England dialect of the 1720s and 1730s:

When I left New England in the year 23, the word *improved* had never been used among us, as far as I know, but in the sense of *ameliorated* or *made better*, except once in a very old book of Dr. Mather's entitled, *Remarkable Providences*. As that eminent man wrote a very obscure hand, I remember that when I read that word in his book, used instead of the word *improved*, I conjectured that it was an error of the printer. . . . But when I returned to Boston in 1733, I found this change had obtained favor, and was then become common; for I met with it often in perusing the newspapers, where it frequently made an appearance rather ridiculous: Such, for instance, as the advertisement of a country-house to be sold, which had been many years improved as a tavern . . .

First note that in Franklin's time, the choice between the forms "employed" and "employ" had still not been settled; I have also lower-cased the nouns throughout the passage, for it was then common to capitalize them. But Franklin's main assertion, of course, is that the use of the verb *improve* with the meaning "employ" is a local feature of the New England dialect of English—and is a deplorable error. The first part of the assertion, that this use of *improve* is a local feature, may be correct, though the usage is now known to antedate Mather's book. The second part of the assertion, however, the prescriptive part, is another matter. Many words change in meaning through time, usually imperceptibly, and have always done so. The half-dozen current meanings distinguished in the *Dictionary* for the verb *improve* have all evolved from an earlier, simpler meaning for the word in French.

This fine *Dictionary* continues, in magnificent form, the noble tradition exemplified by Benjamin Franklin of describing and reporting the English language.

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How to Use This Dictionary

THIS GUIDE to using the *Random House Dictionary* contains information about the Dictionary in the following order:

- I. **Entries** (Range of Vocabulary Entries in the Dictionary, How to Find an Entry, Main Entries, Variants, Undefined Entries)
- II. **Parts of Speech and Inflected Forms**
- III. **Definitions** (Sense Division, Idioms, Cross References)
- IV. **Labels** (Field Labels, Usage Labels)
- V. **Etymologies** (Symbols and Abbreviations, Parentheses, Language Labels, Typefaces, Special Types of Etymologies, Treatment of Non-European Languages, Dating the Entries, Americanisms)
- VI. **End-of-Entry Notes** (Synonym Lists and Studies, Antonym Lists, Usage Notes, Pronunciation Notes, Regional Variation Notes)
- VII. **Pronunciation** (Approach to Pronunciations, Pronunciation System, Kinds of Symbols Used, A Guide to Pronunciation Symbols, Syllable Division and Stress in the Pronunciations)
- VIII. **Supplements**

I. ENTRIES

Range of Vocabulary Entries in the Dictionary

This Dictionary contains not only words and phrases from the general vocabulary but a large number of specialized terms, as from sports, telecommunications, history, and business. It contains as well a large technical and scientific vocabulary: terms from medicine, as for current therapeutic techniques and drugs; botanical terms, from exotic flora to common houseplants; terms from astronomy, space, and physics; and terms from the expanding lexicon of computers. In addition, the book's vocabulary encompasses a variety of proper nouns—given names, names of significant people and places, names from the Bible and mythology, and select titles from the arts and literature. Also included are abbreviations, symbols, and foreign words and phrases. All these entries appear, for easy access, in a single alphabetical listing.

How To Find an Entry

Guide words. At the top of each page, on either side of the page number, are two guide words. The one at the upper left corresponds to the first **main entry** (or **headword**) on the page, while the one at the upper right corresponds to the last. The two guide words thus indicate the alphabetical range of main entry terms covered on any given page.

Spellings. For those times when someone is not sure of the spelling of a particular word, the editors have provided a list of "Sound-Spelling Correspondences in English" (p. xxxviii). Using this listing, a reader can determine how a word is likely to be spelled, based on how it is said.

Secondary entries. The user of the Dictionary should also look within an entry for variant spellings and other derived or related forms of the main entry term. In addition, some pages contain lists of undefined words beginning with the same prefix (as *un-* or *anti-*), whose meanings can be established from the sum of their parts.

Implicit entries. Many terms containing two or more words, as *rug cleaner*, *social change*, or *silk dress*, are self-defining. That is, their meanings can readily be understood by combining the appropriate senses of their component words. Such terms do not need to appear as entries in

the Dictionary. In addition, regular plurals, like *boxes*, regular past tense forms, like *walked*, etc., are to be considered part of the lexicon even though they do not show overtly as Dictionary entries.

Main Entries

Typeface. All main entries appear flush to the left margin of the column, in large **boldface** type. Certain main entries are shown in italics, but most are entered in roman typeface. This distinction makes it easy for users of this Dictionary to ascertain the appropriate form to use for each headword, as when writing a report or academic paper. Italicized terms include book and play titles; titles of long poems and musical compositions; names of works of art, ships, and aircraft; and those foreign words and phrases that have not been naturalized or assimilated into English. Note that some main entries that appear in the Dictionary in roman type are commonly italicized for particular definitions. These definitions will be marked ("*italics*").

count-ess (koun'tis), *n.* 1. the wife or widow of a count

com-tesse (kôn tes'), *n., pl. -tesses* (-tes'). *French.* countess.

Endym-ion (en dim'ē ōn), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a young man kept forever youthful through eternal sleep and loved by Selene. 2. ("*italics*") a narrative poem (1818) by John Keats.

Word division. To provide information about where to break words at the end of a line, the Dictionary divides entry words into syllables, using a raised centered dot. (In hyphenated compounds, the hyphen itself automatically serves to mark division between two syllables.) These divisions follow traditional American practice in the fields of editing and typesetting. Thus, although some word segments, as *-tion* and *-ble*, are never divided, entry words are primarily broken phonetically, that is, after vowels for either long or unstressed (open) syllables and after consonants for short (or closed) syllables. Capitalized acronyms, as NATO, are not divided into syllables.

Single words are normally divided into syllables at their own entries only. In multiple-word entries, the individual words are marked for stress in relation to one another but are not syllabified.

e-lec-tron-ic (i lek tron'ik, ē'lek-), *adj.* 1. of or per-

im-ag-ing (im'ə jing), *n.* 1. *Psychol.* a technique in

electron'ic im'aging, a system of photography

Multiple-word entries formed from components that are not entirely assimilated into English, whether or not italicized, are usually syllabified and pronounced in full, even when their component parts are pronounced elsewhere in the book.

bro-de-rie an-glaise (brō'də rē' āng glāz', -glēz'; *Fr.* brō'də rē ān glēz'), fine white needlework done on

Readers should be cautioned that although the Dictionary shows the total number of syllables into which a word may be broken, not all syllable breaks should be used as end-of-line divisions. It is not advisable, for example, to break a word before or after a single character; one would try not to break *city* or *a-lone*. And hyphenated compounds, as *country-and-western* and *habit-forming*, are best split at the hyphen. Note, too, that syllable divisions for the spelling of an entry word may not always correspond with divisions shown inside the pronunciation parentheses, as with *double* (dub'l). These two kinds of syllable division are determined by different sets of rules.

Boldface entries are normally divided according to the first pronunciation shown, which is generally the most common one. For example, the main entry for *process* is divided after the *c*: *proc-ess*, although *pro-cess*, not shown and corresponding to a pronunciation less widely used in the United States, would be equally correct. However, when the pronunciation and, consequently, the division into syllables shift according to part of speech function, the Dictionary shows more than one division; syllables in the main entry are divided according to the pronunciation for the first part of speech in the entry, while appropriate division for any subsequent part of speech is shown, in boldface type, at the beginning of the definitions given for that part of speech.

prog-ress (*n.* prog'res, -rəs or, *esp. Brit.*, prō'gres; *u.* prə'gres'), *n.* 1. a movement toward a goal or to a further or higher stage: *the progress of a student toward a degree*. . . —*u.* **pro-gress** 11. to go forward or onward in space or time: *The wagon train progressed through the valley.*

Notice that when a boldface spelling that is stressed or syllabified must break at the end of a line of Dictionary text, it usually breaks with a centered dot rather than a hyphen. The hyphen is used in these places only when it is actually part of the spelling.

broad-gauge (brōd'gāj'), *adj.* 1. *Railroads.* of or pertaining to equipment designed for a railroad having track of a broad gauge: *broad-gauge rolling stock*. 2. of wide scope, application, or experience: *broad-gauge efforts to improve the health of our citizens*. Also, **broad-gauged**: [1835-45, for earlier sense]

break-even (brāk'ēvən), *adj.* 1. having income exactly equal to expenditure, thus showing neither profit nor loss. —*n.* 2. See **break-even point**. Also, **break'e-even**. [1935-40, *Amer.*]

Identically spelled entries. Single words that are spelled identically but differ in derivation are given separate main entries. Such entries are called **homographs**. Homographs entered in lowercase roman type, with no distinguishing diacritical marks in the spelling, are marked with a small superscript number immediately following the spelled form and are given etymologies that explain their origins. Homographs that are capitalized or italicized, while entered separately, are not numbered. Near homographs, as pairs in which one of the words is spelled with *ü*, *ç*, or the like, and the other is spelled with those letters unmarked, are also not numbered.

rose¹ (rōz), *n., adj., v.* **rosed, ros-ing.** —*n.* 1. any of the wild or cultivated, usually prickly-stemmed, showy-flowered shrubs of the genus *Rosa*. . . [bef. 900; ME; OE *rōse* < L *rosa*; akin to Gk *rhōdōn* (see RHODODENDRON)] —**rose**¹ *less, adj.* —**rose**¹ *like*, *adj.*

rose² (rōz), *u.* 1. pt. of **rise**. 2. *Nonstandard.* a pp. of **rise**.

Rose (rōz), *n.* 1. *Billy*, 1899-1966, U.S. theatrical producer. 2. a female given name.

ro-sé (rō zā'), *n.* a pink table wine in which the pale color is produced by removing the grape skins from the must before fermentation is completed. [1425-75; < F: lit., pink]

Word stress in multiple word entries.

Although this Dictionary makes use of two kinds of stress marks, **primary stress** (ˈ) and **secondary stress** (ˌ), three gradations of stress can actually be shown in boldface entries: primary, secondary, and relative lack of stress. A syllable that would be pronounced with relatively heavy stress is immediately followed by a primary stress mark; a syllable pronounced with slightly less stress is immediately followed by a secondary stress mark; and a syllable that would be said with little stress remains unmarked. No stress is shown in the spellings for main entries that contain abbreviations, Roman numerals, or letters of the alphabet that are individually pronounced as such.

Knights' of the Round' Ta'ble, a legendary order of knights created by King Arthur.

St. Clair (sānt' klār'; *for 1* also sing'klār, sin'), 1. *Arthur*, 1736-1818, American Revolutionary War gen-

T cell, *Immunol.* any of several closely related lymphocytes, developed in the thymus, that circulate in the

The use of stress marks in any boldface entry of two or more words is intended to show the stress pattern for that entry as a unit—the usual accentual relationship among those words. It does not show the relationship of one syllable to another within an individual word. For example, the pattern ' ' indicates approximately equal stress: *companionate marriage*; the pattern ' ' indicates that the first word receives greater stress than the second: *companion cell*; and the pattern ' ' shows the kind of relationship heard in utterances like *New' York*. Note that the usual stress for a particular word, when said in isolation, may shift when that word is used in a longer utterance: by itself, *en'do-cra'nial* is said with one secondary and one primary stress, but as an attributive modifier, it may change its pattern and be pronounced with two primary stresses, as in *en'do-cra'nial cast*. Note, too, that because regional, individual, and circumstantial differences are characteristic of spoken discourse, readers should be aware that their own stress patterns, when different from the ones found in the book, may be equally valid.

Variants

A characteristic of the English language is the existence of alternate spellings and alternate terms. In the Dictionary, terms are usually defined at the forms a reader is most likely to find in contemporary writing, but common variant forms are shown at many entries. These forms range from simple spelling variants of the main entry (*ameba—amoeba*) through forms similar to the main entry but not identical, as those in which only the suffix differs (*exploratory—explorative*), to forms that are substantially different from the main entry (*riboflavin—vitamin B₂*). Variants, entered in boldface type, are preceded by “Also” or “Also called.” Their location in an entry depends on whether they apply to the whole entry, to one part of speech only, or to particular definitions.

en-do-crine (en'də krin, -krin', -krēn'), *Anat., Physiol.* —*adj.* Also, **en-do-crin-al** (en'də krin'əl, -krēn'əl), **en-do-crin-ic** (en'də krin'ik), **endocrinous**. 1. secreting internally into the blood or lymph. —*n.* 3. an internal secretion; hormone. 4. See **endocrine gland**. Cf. **exocrine**. [1910–15; ENDO- + -crine < Gk *krinein* to separate]

pro-gram (prō'gram, -gram), *n., v., -grammed or -gramed, -gram-ming or -gram-ing.* —*n.* 1. a plan of action to accomplish a specified end: a school lunch program. —*v.i.* 15. to plan or write a program. Also, **esp. Brit., pro'gramme**. [1625–35; < LL *programma* < Gk *programma* public notice in writing. See **PRO-2**, **GRAM-1**]

At the entry for *endocrine*, all three variants apply to the adjective part of speech only, while at the entry for *program*, the variant *programme* applies to the entire entry.

Some variant spellings are shown only at certain basic terms throughout the main vocabulary listing, but not at nearby derived forms. Thus the Dictionary gives the chiefly British variant *colour* at the entry for *color*, but does not show *colourful*, *colourcast*, etc., which may be inferred. Similarly, a noun ending in *-isation* is implied at *-ization* entries wherever *-ise*, another spelling variant commonly found in Great Britain, is shown for the related verb ending in *-ize*.

Main entry listings for variants. Many variant forms are entered as headwords in the main vocabulary listings, where they are not given full definitions but are cross-referred to the form that does have the definition. However, if a reader cannot find a given term, he or she should look nearby on the page for the main entry of an alternate form, since many variants whose entries would fall within 30 lines of the form that is defined do not have their own entries. (Main entries for variants may have additional full definitions for other senses.)

Ha-ba-na (Sp. ä vä'nä), *n.* Havana.

nau'tical archaeol'ogy. See **marine archaeology**.

Notice that the word “See” is used as a cross-referencing device to guide the reader to a main entry of two or more words. This is done so that such a cross reference will not be mistaken for a complete definition.

Undefined Entries

The meanings of certain terms are evident from the sum of their parts, the already defined base word plus a prefix or a suffix. There is consequently no need for the Dictionary to define all of these terms separately.

It should be understood that no group of **run-on** forms at any given entry and no **list** of prefixed terms at the bottom of a page can be considered complete. Prefixes, like *non-* and *re-*, and suffixes, like *-ly*, *-ity*, *-like*, and *-ness*, which are used to help form the undefined entries in this book, are often highly productive parts of the language. They are used to create new lexical combinations as circumstances require. The fact that a particular form of this sort cannot be found in a dictionary does not mean that it is not a “real word.”

Run-on entries; root plus suffix. Run-ons are derivatives of the main entry, formed primarily by adding a suffix to the main entry form or its root, but sometimes by deleting or replacing a suffix. Run-ons can also be formed from compounds, as by adding a hyphen to a two-word entry to form an adjective. When the meaning of the run-on form can be readily understood and the term therefore does not require defining, the run-on is placed at the end of the main entry, following all definitions and any bracketed etymology, but preceding any end-of-entry notes. Each run-on or set of run-ons (the set indicating that two or more run-ons share a meaning) is preceded by a lightface dash and, when applicable, followed by one or more parts of speech.

bron-cho-scope (brong'kə sköp'), *n. Med.* a lighted, flexible tubular instrument that is inserted into the trachea for diagnosis and for removing inhaled objects. [1895–1900; BRONCHO- + SCOPE] —**bron-cho-scop-ic** (brong'kə sköp'ik), *adj.* —**bron-chos-co-pist** (brong'kə sköp'ist), *n.*

Since *-ic*, when attached to nouns, forms adjectives with the meaning ‘of or pertaining to (the base word)’, the run-on

bronchoscopic can be assumed to mean ‘of or pertaining to a bronchoscope’. The other run-ons at this entry are similarly derived by using the definitions for the individual suffixed forms.

as-trol-o-gy (ə strol'ə jē), *n.* 1. the study that assumes and attempts to interpret the influence of the heavenly bodies on human affairs. 2. *Obs.* the science of astronomy. [1325–75; ME < L *astrologia* < Gk. See **ASTRO-1**, **LOGY**] —**as-trol-o-ger**, **as-trol'o-gist**, *n.* —**as-trol-o-gi-cal** (ə strol'ə jē kəl), **as-trol'og-ic**, **as-trol-o-gous** (ə strol'ə gəs), *adj.* —**as-trol'og-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

At the entry for *astrology*, the two noun run-ons (*astrologer*, *astrologist*) form one set, while the three adjective run-ons (*astrological*, *astrologic*, *astrologous*) form another.

Run-ons are usually divided into syllables and stressed. When necessary, a parenthesized pronunciation is added.

List words; prefix plus root. Just as many run-ons can be interpreted as root plus suffix, list words can be understood by adding the meaning of a root form (or a root form with suffixes) to the meaning of a prefix. These terms are so formulaic in sense that they do not warrant inclusion in the Dictionary's defined A to Z vocabulary; they have been incorporated as undefined entries for the convenience of users.

Lists can be found starting at the bottom of the page that contains the entry for each prefix. They extend, when necessary, to following pages. The vocabulary entry for each appropriate prefix includes a note explaining how the list words beginning with that prefix are to be interpreted. Lists are located at the following prefixes: *anti-*, *counter-*, *de-*, *half-*, *hyper-*, *inter-*, *mini-*, *mis-*, *multi-*, *non-*, *out-*, *over-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *pseudo-*, *quasi-*, *re-*, *self-*, *semi-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *trans-*, *ultra-*, *un-*, *under-*, and *well-*.

List words, like run-ons, are divided into syllables and stressed. Inflected forms are included in the lists wherever appropriate. However, no pronunciations are shown.

II. PARTS OF SPEECH AND INFLECTED FORMS

Parts of Speech

Single-word entries are given italicized labels, preceding a definition or group of definitions, to show grammatical function. Among the abbreviations used for the traditional parts of speech are *n.*, *pron.*, *adj.*, *adv.*, *conj.*, *prep.*, and *interj.*, standing for noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection, respectively. The generalized abbreviation *v.* for verb is also used, as at the beginning of a group of verbal idiom definitions, or for verbal list words that are both transitive and intransitive, or for inflected forms, when transitivity or intransitivity is labeled at following definitions. But most verb labels are specific: *v.t.* for transitive verbs and *v.i.* for those that are intransitive. Other labels include *n.pl.* for plural nouns and *Trademark* for entries with names that are legally the property of the companies that have registered the terms.

If an entry word is used for more than one grammatical function, the appropriate part of speech label precedes each set of definitions shown for that part of speech.

ben-ze-noid (ben'zə noid'), *Chem.* —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or similar to benzene, esp. with respect to structure. —*n.* 2. any benzene compound. [1885–90; BENZENE + -OID]

Note that *benzenoid* can be an adjective (definition 1) or a noun (definition 2).

Inflected Forms

Inflected forms, as plurals for nouns or past tense and past participle forms for verbs, are available for use by speakers of English whether or not they are shown explicitly at their entries in the Dictionary. Thus *hats* is implied for *hat*, *looked* for *look*, etc. These are regular forms and would not be shown. The Dictionary shows inflected forms primarily for entry words that form their inflections irregularly, although some regular forms are also given.

Nouns. Plurals are shown only for count nouns, like *city* and *key*, that refer to things that are countable. They are not shown for **mass nouns**, like *atrophy*, since one would refer to the *atrophy*, not *atrophies*, of several persons or things. The following kinds of nouns and noun phrases show plurals: (1) nouns ending in a final *-y* that changes to *-ies* when the plural is formed, as *blasphemy*: *blasphemies*; (2) nouns ending in *-ey*, whether the plural is *-s* or *-ies*, as *monkey*: *monkeys* and *money*: *moneys* or *monies*; (3) nouns with plurals that are not native English formations, as *alumna*: *alumnae* and *alumnus*: *alumni*; (4) nouns with a **zero plural**, that is, with a plural identical to the singular, as *Chinese*: *Chinese* and *sheep*: *sheep*; (5) nouns changing their spellings internally to form the plural, as *louse*: *lice*; and (6) noun phrases or compounds, when the reader might

not be sure which element is to be pluralized, as *mother-in-law*: *mothers-in-law*, *spoonful*: *spoonfuls*, and *solicitor general*: *solicitors general*.

Plurals are also shown for (7) all nouns ending in *-o*, *-ful*, or *-us*; (8) nouns ending in elements that usually form their plurals in a different way, like *-goose* (*mongoose*: *mongoosees*); and (9) nouns with plurals that require information about their pronunciations, as when the voiceless (*s*) in *house* becomes a voiced (*z*) in *houses*.

All plurals, regular and irregular, are shown whenever a term can have more than one plural, and Latin names of constellations show the genitive form, as used in naming stars.

bass² (bas), *n., pl. (esp. collectively) bass*, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **bass-es**. 1. any of numerous edible, spiny-finned, freshwater or marine fishes of the families Serranidae and Centrarchidae. 2. (originally) the European perch, *Perca fluviatilis*. [1375–1425; late ME *bas*, earlier *bærs*, OE *bærs* (with loss of *r* before *s* in ASS², PASSEL, etc.); c. D *baars*, G *Barsch*, OSw *aghboore*]

O-ri-on (ə rī'on), *n., gen. O-ri-o-nis* (ə rī'ə nīs, or, c. rī'ə nīs) for 2. 1. *Class. Myth.* a giant hunter who pursued the Pleiades, was eventually slain by Artemis, and was then placed in the sky as a constellation. 2. *Astron.* the Hunter, a constellation lying on the celestial equator between Canis Major and Taurus, containing the bright stars Betelgeuse and Rigel.

Pronouns. The entire paradigm of inflections is shown at nominative pronouns.

I (ī), *pron., nom. I, poss. my or mine, obj. me; pl. nom. we, poss. our or ours, obj. us; n. pl. I's.* —*pron.* 1. the nominative singular pronoun, used by a speaker in referring to himself or herself.

Verbs. Past and past participle forms are shown especially for the following: (1) verbs ending in *-e*, as *examine*: *examined*, *examining*, since the final *-e* is dropped before endings are added; (2) verbs ending in *-y*, as *deny*: *denied*, *denying*, in which *y* changes to *-i* before *-ed*; (3) verbs doubling the consonant before adding inflectional endings, as *tap*: *tapped*, *tapping*; and (4) verbs forming the past or past participle other than by adding *-ed* or *-d*, as *went* for *go*, or *broke* for *break*.

Adjectives and adverbs. All adjectives and adverbs that form the comparison and superlative by adding the suffixes *-er* and *-est* will show these inflections. Examples are *green*: *greener*, *greenest* and *classy*: *classier*, *classiest*.

On the other hand, many polysyllabic adjectives and adverbs can be compared only with *more* and *most*, as the adjective *familiar*, and certain adjectives and adverbs are considered to have absolute senses that do not admit of comparison. These two groups will not show inflections.

III. DEFINITIONS

Sense Division

Order. Definitions within an entry are individually numbered in a single sequence that includes all parts of speech. In each part of speech group, the most frequently encountered meanings generally come before less common ones. Specialized senses follow those in the common vocabulary, and rare, archaic, or obsolete senses are listed last. This order may be modified slightly when it is desirable to group related meanings together.

A numbered definition can be divided into lettered sub-senses, as when they share a label.

bronze (bronz), *n., v., -bronzed, bronz-ing, adj.* —*n.* 1. *Metall.* a. any of various alloys consisting essentially of copper and tin, the tin content not exceeding 11 percent. b. any of various other alloys having a large copper content. 2. a metallic brownish color. 3. a work of art, as a statue, statuette, bust, or medal, composed of...

Variations in form. For some meanings, the entry word is used in a form that differs slightly, as in typeface or case, from the one shown as the headword. An italicized label indicating the change—for example, (*italics*), (*cap.*), or (*l.c.*)—appears in parentheses at the beginning of the definition.

For meanings using a singular main entry in the plural form or vice versa, the changed form is spelled out at the beginning of the definition.

Od-ys-sey (od'ə sē), *n., pl. -seys* for 2. 1. (*italics*) an epic poem attributed to Homer, describing Odysseus's adventures in his ten-year attempt to return home to Ithaca after the Trojan War. 2. (*often l.c.*) a long series of wanderings or adventures, esp. when filled with notable experiences, hardships, etc. —**Od'ys-se'an**, *adj.*

heav-en (hev'on), *n.* 1. the abode of God, the angels, and the spirits of the righteous after death; the place or state of existence of the blessed after the mortal life. 2. (*cap.*) **Often, Heavens**, the celestial powers; God. 3. a metonym for God (used in expressions of emphasis,

surprise, etc.): *For heaven's sake!* 4. **heavens**, *a.* (used interjectionally to express emphasis, surprise, etc.): *Heavens, what a cold room!* *b.* (used with a singular *v.*) a wooden roof or canopy over the outer stage of an Elizabethan theater. 5. **Usually, heavens**, the sky, firmament, or expanse of space surrounding the earth.

Grammatical information. Information is included with some nouns indicating whether they are normally used with singular or plural verbs.

gym-nas-tics (jim nas'tiks), *n.* 1. (used with a plural *v.*) exercises. 2. (used with a singular *v.*) the practice, art, or competitive sport of gymnastic exercises. 3. (used with a plural *v.*) mental feats or other exercises of skill: *verbal gymnastics*. [1645–55; see GYMNASTIC, -ICS]

Additional information indicating that for a given sense the entry word is sometimes followed or preceded by a specified word, as *up* or *about*, is shown in a parenthetical phrase at the beginning of the definition.

pump¹ (pʌmp), *adj.*, *-er*, *-est*, *v.* —*adj.* 1. well filled out or rounded in form; somewhat fleshy or fat. —*u.i.* 2. to become plump (often fol. by *up* or *out*). —*v.t.* 3. to make plump (often fol. by *up* or *out*): *to pump up the sofa pillows*. [1475–85; earlier *plompe* dull, rude < MD *plomp* blunt, not pointed; c. MLG *plump*] —**pump**², *adv.* —**pump**³, *n.*

If the specified word must always precede or follow the headword for a particular sense, the term is shown as an idiom.

poop² (pūp), *u.t.* *Slang.* 1. to cause to become out of breath or fatigued; exhaust: *Climbing that mountain pooped the whole group.* 2. **poop out**, *a.* to cease from or fail in something, as from fear or exhaustion: *When the time for action came, they all pooped out and went home instead.* *b.* to break down; stop functioning: *The heater has pooped out again.* [1885–90; perh. to be identified with *POOP*¹]

Idioms

Idioms, expressions whose meanings are not predictable from the usual meanings of the constituent elements, are shown in boldface type under the main entry for one of the content words in the idiom. When the idiom might feasibly be listed at either of two such words, it is fully defined at one of them and may be cross-referred to this definition at the other.

The part of speech under which an idiom is shown depends on the grammatical function of the main entry word in the idiom, and not on the grammatical function of the idiom in a sentence. Thus at *bag*, the idiom *in the bag* would be listed under the noun definitions.

Idioms are listed in alphabetical order, after all the other definitions for the part of speech under which they appear. Pronunciation and stress are not shown. Note that a single idiom may have several subsenses.

bag (bag), *n.*, *v.*, *bagged*, *bag-ging*, *interj.* —*n.* 1. a container or receptacle of leather, plastic, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; pouch. 14. **bags**, *a.* *Informal.* plenty; much; many (usually fol. by *of*): *bags of time*; *bags of money*. *b.* *Slang.* trousers. 15. **bag and baggage**, *a.* with all one's personal property: *When they went to collect the rent, they found he had left, bag and baggage.* *b.* completely; totally: *The equipment had disappeared, bag and baggage, without even the slightest trace.* 16. **bag of bones**, an emaciated person or animal. 17. **bag of tricks**, a supply of expedient resources; stratagems: *Maybe they will finally be honest with us, once they've run through their bag of tricks.* 18. **hold the bag**, *Informal.* to be forced to bear the entire blame, responsibility, or loss that was to have been shared: *His accomplices flew to South America on news of the theft and left him holding the bag.* 19. **in the bag**, *Informal.* virtually certain; assured; definite: *Her promotion is in the bag.* *The sale of the house is in the bag.* 20. **old bag**, *Slang.* an unattractive, often slatternly woman: *a gossipy old bag*. —*v.i.* 21. to swell or bulge: *A stiff breeze made the sails bag out.* 22. to hang loosely like an empty bag: *His socks bagged at the ankles.* 23. to pack groceries or other items into a bag. —*v.t.* 24. to cause to swell or bulge; distend: *The wind bagged the curtain.* 25. to put into a bag. 26. *Informal.* to kill or catch, as in hunting: *I bagged my first deer when I was a teenager.* 27. *Theater.* *clow* (def. 10a). 28. **bag school**, *Slang.* to be truant. Also, **bag it**, *—interj.* 29. **bags!** *Brit. Slang.* (used to lay first claim to something): *Bags! It's bags, I go first!* [1200–50; 1920–25 for def. 20; ME *bagge* < ON *baggi* pack, bundle] —**bag**³, *like*, *adj.*

Cross References

Abbreviations, symbols, etc. Some abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, etc., are simply defined with their full, expanded forms. Some of these full forms may be sufficient to define the entries, but others are themselves shown as main entries, with more extensive definitions. Some of these definitions may in turn show the abbreviated form. Entries for chemical elements also show atomic number, atomic weight, etc.

Hidden entries. A hidden entry is enclosed in parentheses and shown in boldface within the text of a broader entry, where its definition is made clear. A main entry for an item thus defined refers the reader to the

broader entry with the instruction to “See under” (the broader entry).

jun'gle fowl', any of several East Indian, gallinaceous birds of the genus *Gallus*, as *G. gallus* (**red jungle fowl**), believed to be the ancestor of the domestic fowl. [1815–25]

red' jun'gle fowl'. See under **jungle fowl**.

Comparisons. A “Cf.” at the end of a definition, preceding one or more terms in boldface type, indicates that a user can compare the information in that definition with related information at the entries for the cross-referenced terms.

Similar cross references are used to pinpoint more specific relationships between definitions. For example, one term may be opposed to, contrasted with, or distinguished from another. These cross references are enclosed in parentheses at the end of a definition, with the entry referred to shown in italics.

elec'tromagnet'ic field', *Elect.* the coupled electric and magnetic fields that are generated by time-varying currents and accelerated charges. Cf. **Maxwell's field equations**.

in-tra vi-res (in'tra vī'rēz), *Law.* within the legal power or authority of an individual or corporation (opposed to *ultra vires*). [1875–80; < L *intra vīrēs* within the powers]

Illustrations. When additional helpful information can be found in an illustration, map, diagram, or table shown elsewhere in the Dictionary, the user is guided to that illustration with an instruction to “See illus. (map, diag., etc.) under (the appropriate entry term),” the latter shown in boldface.

Neanderthal man', a member of an extinct subspecies of powerful, physically robust humans, *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*, that inhabited Europe and western and central Asia c100,000–40,000 B.C. See **illus. under hominid**. [1860–65]

neap' (nēp), *adj.* 1. designating tides midway between spring tides that attain the least height. —*n.* 2. neap tide. See **diag. under tide**¹. [bef. 900; ME *neep*, OE *nēp*, in *nēpfōd* neap tide]

IV. LABELS

Field Labels

Some entries or individual definitions are restricted in use to one particular subject field, like history, or to two related fields, like chemistry and physics. These entries and definitions are appropriately labeled throughout the Dictionary. Often, however, the content of a definition will make the scope of its use sufficiently clear without overt labeling.

Usage Labels

Labels of place. Entries or definitions that are limited in use to a particular geographical location are given regional labels, like *Canadian*, *Chiefly Brit.*, or *South Midland U.S.* (For major U.S. labels, see map, p. xxvi.) Entries not so labeled are considered to be in general use throughout the U.S. A few terms, especially those with a somewhat rural flavor, like *agin* or *opry*, are too widespread to warrant a specific regional label. These are labeled *Dial.*

Labels of time. Not all entries and definitions are equally current. To help the user of the Dictionary discriminate between terms in contemporary use and terms of historical interest, the following labels are used:

Obs. Obsolete terms have not been in widespread use since about 1750. They may be encountered in literature written before this time.

Archaic. Entries or definitions now archaic were current roughly to 1900, but are now employed only as conscious archaisms.

Rare. This label indicates terms that, while not obsolete or archaic, are simply not often found in the contemporary idiom.

Older Use. A term with this label, though commonly used in the early part of the 20th century, is now primarily heard among older members of the population. Examples are certain slang terms from the 1920's or 1930's.

Labels of style. Entries that are not used freely as part of the standard vocabulary are given stylistic or status labels so that the reader can make useful judgments about the setting in which a term might be appropriate, the kind of speaker who might use it, the kind of communication intended, and the likely effect on the listener or reader. The following stylistic labels are used in this Dictionary:

Informal. An informal term is not likely to occur in formal, prepared speech or carefully edited writing except when used intentionally to convey a casual tone.

Nonstandard. A nonstandard term is characteristic of the speech of persons with little education and is often regarded as a marker of low social status.

Slang. Often metaphorical, slang terms may be vivid, playful, and elliptical. Much slang is ephemeral, becoming dated in a relatively short period of time, but some slang terms find their way into the standard language. Slang terms are used in formal speech and writing only for special effect.

Vulgar. Vulgar terms are considered inappropriate in many circumstances because of their association with a taboo subject. Major taboo subjects in English-speaking cultures are sex and excretion and the parts of the body associated with those functions.

Disparaging. This label indicates that a term is used with disparaging intent, as to belittle a particular racial, religious, or social group.

Offensive. This label indicates that the term so labeled is likely to be perceived as offensive by a listener or reader, whether or not any offense was intended.

Facetious. A term may be labeled “Facetious” if it is used consciously for humorous or playful effect.

Baby Talk. A term with this label is thought to be used by small children and is therefore used by adults in imitation of a child, as in speaking to babies, young children, sweethearts, or pets.

Literary. An entry term with this label is used rarely in contemporary speech or writing except to create a literary, poetic, evocative effect.

Eye Dialect. This label is used for deliberate misspellings in literature that are calculated to convey a character's lack of education or habitual use of dialectal pronunciations, but that in fact represent perfectly standard pronunciations, often the only ones in use, as the one conveyed by *wimmin*, for *women*.

Pron. Spelling. Terms with this label, which stands for “Pronunciation Spelling,” differ from those labeled “Eye Dialect” in that they are not intended to convey lack of education, but merely continuous, especially rapid, speech. The label is used for such forms as *gonna* ‘going to’ (followed by a verb) and *lemme* ‘let me’, and the pronunciations they reflect, while not the only ones possible, are used by speakers at all educational and social levels, on formal as well as informal occasions.

V. ETYMOLOGIES

Etymologies in this Dictionary appear in square brackets after the definitions or, when they occur, after the variant spellings of the entry word. A full key to the symbols and abbreviations used in the etymologies appears inside the front cover of the Dictionary and on page xlii, and a concise key is given at the bottom of every left-hand page.

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations occur with particular frequency in the etymologies.

< This symbol, meaning “from,” is used to show descent from one language or group of languages to another. It is placed before a language label (e.g., < OF... < L... < Gk) in order to indicate from what source and in what form a word has entered English and to trace, in turn, the line of descent from one pre-English source to another.

diadem... [...ME *diademe* (< AF) < L *diadēma* < Gk *diādēma*...]

negative... [...< L *negativus* denying (see NEGATE, -IVE), r. ME *negatif* (n. and adj.) < MF < L, as above]

It is also placed between an attested word and an earlier unattested form (marked with an asterisk), signifying that the unattested form is reconstructed for an earlier unnamed stage in the development of the language in question.

cousin... [...L *consobrinus*...equiv. to *con-* CON + *sobrinus* second cousin (presumably orig. “pertaining to the sister”) < **suesrinus*, equiv. to **suesr*, gradational var. of **suesor* (> *soror* SISTER) + *-inos -INE...]

This symbol is not used between words that belong to different named historical periods of the same language. It is omitted, for example, between ME and OE forms, MHG and G forms, and OF and F forms.

madder'... [...ME *mad(d)er*, OE *mædde*...]

It is also not used before the analysis of a word—that is, before the breaking down of a word into its constituent morphemes. See **equiv.** to below.