

3. Hence, with reference to the "mind's eye:" The faculty or action of intellectual discrimination or inner perception; attention or notice; consideration or contemplation; mental regard; as, to have an *eye* on rascality; the advantage did not escape his *eye*; discernment; rational power; as, he needs all his *eyes* to work through the difficulty; point of view; as, a crime in the *eye* of the law; to see with another's *eyes*; judgment; opinion; estimation; as, to note logical distinctions with a keen *eye*.
 In my *eye*, she is the sweetest lady that ever I looked on. *Shak.*
 Bookdealers... have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*
4. Fig., specif., a seat of intellectual light. "Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts." *Milton.*
5. Something that resembles or is analogous to the organ of sight, as in form, position, or appearance; as: **a** A circular spot having a center of a different color, as on a peacock's tail. **b** The scar to which the adductor muscle is attached in oysters and other bivalve shells; also, the adductor muscle itself, esp. when used as food, as in the scallop. **c Hort.** (1) The bud of a shoot or of any subterranean stem; as, the *eye* of a cutting; the *eye* of a potato. (2) In orchard fruits, the point of union with the calyx. **d** The center of a target; the bull's-eye. **e** A small loop to receive a hook; as, hooks and *eyes* on a dress. **f** The hole through the head of a needle. **g** A loop forming part of anything, or a hole through anything, to receive a rope, hook, pin, shaft, etc.; as, an *eye* at the end of a tie bar in a bridge truss; an *eye* through a crank; an *eye* at the end of a rope. **h** The hole through the upper millstone. **i Metal.** A peephole in the walls of a furnace through which the interior may be viewed, as at the elbow of a tuyere in a blast furnace. **j Arch.** The horizontal circular opening at the top of a cupola, whether opening to the outer air, as in the Pantheon, or showing an outer cupola above, as in St. Paul's Cathedral of London. See OCELLUS. **k** See CRAB'S-EYE.
6. A spring or well or its outlet. *Rare.*
7. That which resembles the eye in relative importance or beauty. "The very *eye* of that proverb." *Shak.*
8. Tinge; shade of color. *Obs.*
 Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*
9. Meteor. A patch of blue sky often visible at the calm center of a hurricane; a bull's-eye.
by the *eye*, *prob.*, without measure; unlimited. *Obs.*
 Assure thyself thou shalt have broth by the *eye*. *Martine.*
 — **e.** of a *volute*, *Arch.*, the circle in the center of the volute.
 — **e.** of *day*, **e.** of the *morning*, **e.** of *heaven*, the sun. "So gently shuts the *eye* of *day*." *Mrs. Barbauld.* — **e.** of the *storm*.
 — **eye**, **n.** — **eyes** of a *ship*, the foremost part in the bows of a ship, formerly often and still in some countries painted with eyes; also, the hawseholes. — **eyes** of the *rigging*, *Naut.*, the parts of the shrouds, stays, etc., that pass over a masthead. — **in** the **e.** of the *wind*, *Naut.*, in a direction almost directly opposed to the wind; very close to the wind; as, the yacht sailed in the *eye* of the wind.
eye (ī), **v.** **t.**; **EYED** (īd); **EY'ING** (ī'ng) or **EY'E'ING**. **1.** To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.
2. To make an eye in or on; as, to *eye* a needle.
eye, **v. i.** To appear; to look. *Obs.*
 My becoming kill me, when they do not *eye* well to you. *Shak.*
eye-a-ble (ī'ā-b'l), **a.** Open to sight or observation; also, pleasant to the eye; sightly.
eye-ball (ī'bô'l), **n.** The more or less globular capsule of the eye of vertebrates (formed by the sclerotic and cornea) together with its contained structures; the eye proper as distinguished from the accessory parts.
eye-bar (ī'bâr), **n.** *Engin.* A bar with an eye at one or both ends.
eye-beam (ī'bēm'), **n.** A glance of the eye. *Shak.*
eye-bolt (ī'bôlt'), **n.** *Mach.* A bolt with a looped head, or an opening in the head.
eye-bone, *Zool.* One of the ossified plates (well developed in birds and many reptiles) in the sclerotic of the eye.
eye-bright (ī'brī't'), **n.** **a** A small scrophulariaceous plant of Europe (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. **b** Scarlet pimpernel. **c** Indian tobacco. **d** Indian pipe. **e** Germaniard speedwell.
eye-brow (ī'brôw'), **n.** **1.** The arch or ridge over the eye

forming the upper edge of the orbit; also, the covering of soft hair growing on this ridge.
2. *Arch.* A molding over a window. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A fillet. *Rare.* **c** A low dormer in a roof, over which the roofing is carried in wane line.
3. *Naut.* A projection above a sidelight to divert water trickling down the side of a vessel; — called also *wriggle*.
eye'cup (ī'kûp'), **n.** **1.** A small oval porcelain or glass cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes. Called also *eyeglass*.
2. *Firearms.* A round hollowed piece with a peephole, on the rear sight.
eyed (īd), **a.** Having eyes or eyelike spots.
eye dotter. A graining brush used in imitating bird's-eye maple.
eye'flap (ī'flâp'), **n.** A bladder on a horse's bridle.
eye'ful (ī'fûl'), **n.** As much as may be seen at once; of sleep, a "wink."
eye'ful, **a.** Eyeable; also, observant; careful. *Obs.* or *R.*
eye'glance (ī'glâns'), **n.** A glance of the eye.
eye'glass (ī'glâs'), **n.** **1.** A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used singly commonly called a *monocle*; when used in pairs, *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. Cf. SPECTACLES.
2. Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc.
3. The lens of the eye. *Obs.*
4. A glass eyecup. See EYECUP.
eye'hole (ī'hôl'), **n.** **1.** The orbit of the eye.
2. A hole through which one looks or peeps; a peephole.
3. A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet; an eye.
4. An eyespot in a cocoon.
eye'lash (ī'lâsh'), **n.** The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.
eye'lens (ī'lânz'), **n.** *Optics.* The lens nearest the eye in an eyepiece.
eye'less (ī'lēs), **a.** Without eyes; blind; done, or acting, without using the eyes. "Eyeless rage." *Shak.*
eyelet (ī'yēt'), **n.** [*ME.* oilet, *OF.* oilet, *F.* œillet, dim. of œil eye, fr. *L.* oculus. See *EYE*; cf. *OULET*.] **1.** A small hole or perforation, usually to receive a cord or fastener and strengthened on the edge, as when worked round with stitches, as in embroidery, garments, sails, etc.
2. A metal ring or grommet, or short metallic tube, the ends of which can be bent outward and over to fasten it in place; — used to line an eyelet hole.
3. A small eye; an ocellus.
4. A peephole or loophole.
eye'let, **v. t.**; — *LET-ED*; — *LET-ING*. To make or place eyelets in.
eye'let-eer (ī'yēt-ēr'), **n.** A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes; a stiletto; bodkin.
eyelet punch. A machine for punching eyelet holes and fastening eyelets, as in paper or cloth.
eye'lid (ī'yīd'), **n.** The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure. Most vertebrates above fishes have two lids, an upper and a lower, supplemented in many cases by a third, the *nictitating membrane* (which see), beneath the others. Cf. CHAMELEON, SNAKE.
eye'mark (ī'yēmârk'), **n.** An object to look at; a spectacle.
eye-mind'ed, **a.** Having one's mental imagery prevailing of the visual type; having one's thoughts and memories mainly in the form of visual images. See VISUALIZER.
 — **eye-mind'ed-ness**, **n.**
eye opener. That which makes the eyes open, as startling news or occurrence, or, *U. S.* *Slang*, a drink of liquor, esp. the first one in the morning.
eye'piece (ī'yēs'), **n.** **1.** *Optics.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument, through which the image is viewed. See REFRACTIVE EYEPIECE, POSITIVE EYEPIECE.
2. *Metal.* A device consisting of a disk of mica suitably mounted and fitted to an aperture in the side of a furnace so as to permit a view of the interior.
eye'piece micrometer. *Astron.* See MICROMETER.
eye'ply (ī'yī), **n.** The socket of the eye; eyelid.
eye'reach (ī'yē'ch'), **n.** The range or reach of the eye; eye-shot. "A seat in *eyereach* of him." *B. Jonson.*

eye'serv'ant (ī'sûr/vânt), **n.** A servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched.
eye'service (ī-vīz), **n.** **1.** Service performed only under inspection, or the eye of an employer.
 Not with *eyeservice*, as men-pleasers. *Col.* iii. 22.
2. Admiring looks or regard.
eye'shot (ī'shôt'), **n.** Range, reach, or glance of the eye; view; sight; as, to be out of *eyeshot*. *Dryden.*
eye'sight (ī'sī't'), **n.** Sight; view; observation.
 Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Sp. Wilkins.*
eye'sore (ī'sûr'), **n.** Something offensive to the eye or sight; a blemish.
eye speculum. *Med.* An appliance to prevent the spasmodic closure of the lids during examination of or operation upon the eye.
eye-splice, **n.** *Naut.* A splice formed by bending a rope's end back, and splicing it into the rope, forming a loop or eye. See SPLICE, *Illustr.*
eye'spot, **n.** **1.** *Zool.* A simple eye or visual organ in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. **b** An eyelike spot of color.
2. An eyelike spot, as in a potato or cocoon; specif., a small pigment body in certain unicellular algae, supposed to be sensitive to light.
eye-spot'ed, **a.** Marked with spots like eyes.
 Juno's bird [the peacock], in her *eye-spotted* train. *Spenser.*
eye'stone (ī'stôn'), **n.** A small lenticular calcareous body, esp. an operculum of a small marine shell of the family Turbinidae, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye under the lid, and working its way to, and out at, the outer corner, often brings with it the substance.
eye'strain (ī'strâin'), **n.** Weariness or strained condition of the eye from overuse, uncorrected defects of vision, etc.
eye'string (ī'strīng'), **n.** A muscle or tendon by which the eye is moved. It was formerly supposed to break at death or loss of vision.
eye'tooth (ī'tôoth'), **n.**; **pl.** — **TEETH** (ī'tēth'). *Anat.* A canine tooth of the upper jaw. See *TOOTH*.
eye tube. *Optics.* The eyepiece of a telescope.
eye'water (ī'yē/wâ'tēr'), **n.** A wash or lotion for the eyes.
eye'witness (ī'yē/wī'tnēs), **n.** One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies what he has seen.
 We... were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. *2 Pct.* i. 16.
ey'ra (ā'rā), **n.** [*Native South American name.*] *Zool.* A wild cat (*Felis eyra*) ranging from southern Brazil to northern Mexico. It is reddish yellow and about the size of the domestic cat, but with a longer and more slender body and shorter legs.
eyre (ār), **n.** [*OF.* eirre, *eire*, journey, march, way, fr. *L.* iter, *itineris*, a going, way, fr. the root of *it* to go; or fr. *OF.* error to journey, fr. *LL.* iterare, fr. *L.* iter. Cf. ERRANT, ITINERANT, ISSUE.] **1.** Itinerary; a journey in circuit; — used in the phrase *justices in eyre* (or in *itinerare*), *L. justitia itinerantis*, *AF. justitia errantia*, itinerant judges who under temporary royal commissions rode circuit to hold courts in the different counties of England. The practice of commissioning such justices began apparently in the reign of Henry II.; and it continued with increasing irregularity until the appointment of judges of assize and nisi prius in 1235.
2. The circuit or sessions held by the justices in eyre.
Eyre of the Forest. A circuit court held by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre*. *Oxf. E. D.*
Eze'ki-el (ē-zē'kī-ēl; -zē'kī-ēl), **n.** [*L.* Ezechiel, fr. Heb. Yekhezqel, perh. through Gr. Ἰεζεκιήλ.] **1.** Lit., strength of God; — *mas.* prop. name. *F. Ezechiel* (ā-zā'kyē'l); *It. Ezechiele* (ā-zā-kyē'lā); *Ezechiel* (ā-zā'kyē'lō); *Sp. Ezequiel* (ā-thā-kyē'l); *D. Ezechiel* (ā-zā'kē-ēl); — *Dim.* Zeke.
2. A one of the greater Hebrew prophets of the 6th century B. C., whose ministry was spent among exiled Jews in Babylonia. **b** The Book of Ezekeiel. See *OLD TESTAMENT*.
Ez'ra (ē-z'ra), [*Heb.* 'Ezrā.] **1.** Lit., help; — *mas.* prop. name. *L. Ezra, Ezdras* (ē-z'ras); *F. Esdras* (ē-z'ras); *G. Esra* (ē-s'ra).
2. **a** A famous Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B. C. **b** The Book of Ezra, following 2d Chronicles in the Bible canon. See *OLD TESTAMENT*.

F

(f) (fē). **1.** The sixth letter of the English, as also of the Roman, early Greek, and Semitic alphabets. (See ALPHABET, *Illustr.*) Its present form and sound are from the Latin. The Latin borrowed the form from the early Greek digamma, **ϕ**, which represented a sound approximately the same as Eng. **v**, that being also the value of its prototype, the Semitic letter called *vav* or *vaw*. The sound **v** was lost in the chief classical Greek dialects, and its symbol, the digamma, **ϕ**, disappeared from the later Greek alphabet. Etymologically **f** is most closely related to **p**, **k**, **v**, and **b**; as in *E. five*, *Gr.* πέντε; *E. wolf*, *L.* lupus, *Gr.* λύκος; *E. fox*, *vixen*; *fragile*, *break*; *fruit*, *brook*, *v. t.*; *E. bear*, *L.* ferre. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 167.
eye being for *nye*. See *NYE*.] **A** brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.
eye'bam' (ī'bām'), **n.** The plant goldenseal.
eye'bite, **v. t.** To bewitch or fascinate by the eye. *Obs.*
eye'bit'er (ī'bīt-ēr'), **n.** *Obs.*
eye'bre'e (ī'b'rē'), **n.** *Obs.* or *Scot.* **a** = EYELED. **b** = EYEASH. **c** = EYEBROW.
eye'brid'led (ī'brī'd'ld), **a.** *Berlin System.* Having an upper eyelid overhanging at the inner angle, as in the Mongolian eye. See EPICANTHUS, *Illustr.*
eye doctor. An oculist.
eye drag' or *draght.* A drawing from sight.
eye'drop, **n.** A tear. *Poetic.*
eye'last', **n.** [The last part is

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: **a** The sixth in a series; sixth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral **6**; as, Company **F**. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A Fraunhofer line caused by hydrogen. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Fluorine [no period, **f**]. **d** *Math.* Function. **e** [*cap.*] A size of shot. See *SHOT*. **f** *Music.* (1) The fourth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the sixth tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol for this tone, as a note on a certain line or space. See *CLEF, Illustr.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See *KEYBOARD*.
3. As a medieval Roman numeral, **F** = 40, and **F** = 40,000.
4. As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **F**: Various proper

names, as, Florence, Francis, Frederick, etc.; Fahrenheit; Father; February; Fellow; Flat (*Theat.*); French; Frère (French for Brother); Friday. **b** In the form **f** or **F**: **fac** (*L.*, make); falsifier (in old times branded on a person guilty of falsity); fardling or fardlings; fathom or fathoms; feet; felon (in old times branded on a felon on being admitted to benefit of clergy); feminine; fiat (*L.*, let it be made or done); fighter and fry maker (in old times branded on such a person); filly; fine; firm; florn or florns; flower; in the log book, fluid, fog (*Naut.*); folio or folios; following; foot; in *MSS.*, for; formula or -læ; forte (*It.*, loudly); franc or francs; furlong.
eyaso. + HAYSUCK.
eye + AIT, EAT. [*Frw.* *Obs.*]
eythe, **n.** [*AS.* egeðc.] A har.
Ez. *Abbr.* Ezra.
e-zan' (ē-zān'). Var. of AZAN.
Ezar (ē-zār), **E'zer** (ē-zēr).
ib.
ē'ba (ē'bā), **n.** [*Heb.* etšba', *wop.*, finger breadth.] See MEASURE.
Ez'bal (ēz'bâl); *ib.*
Ez'bon (ēz'bôn). *ib.*
Ezech. *Abbr.* Ezechiel.
Ez'chi'as (ēz'chī'as), *ib.*
Ez'chl-el (ē-zē'kī-ēl). *ib.*
Ez'ci-as (ēz'cī'as). *ib.*
Ezek. *Abbr.* Ezechiel.
Ez'ki-as (ēz'kī'as). *ib.*
Ezel (ē-zēl), **n.** [*Heb.* etzēl, *a word* occurring in 1 Sam. xx. 18, in a

F major, F sharp major, Music, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of six sharps and one flat. — **F minor, F sharp minor, Music,** the minor scales or keys, relative to A flat major and A major, and having the same signatures respectively of four flats and three sharps. — **F sharp (F#), Music,** the tone a half step above F.

F (ff), or f, n. pl. F's or Fs (ffs). The letter F or f; also, an object shaped like an F.

fa (fā), n. [It.] Music. A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). **b** The tone F (as fourth in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

fa'ba (fā'bā), n. [L., bean.] Bot. A genus of leguminous plants typifying the family Fabaceae, and by some authors united with *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* or *F. faba*, is the broad bean or horse bean.

Fa'ba/ce-æ (fā-bā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An immense family of plants, comprising with the Mimosaceae and Casalpiniaceae the old order of family Leguminosae, but now included in the modern order Rosales. They are plants of very diverse habit, including herbs, shrubs, and trees; the leaves are stipulate, often compound, and the flowers are irregular and papilionaceous or pea-like. The fruit is a true pod or legume. There are about 320 genera and 5,000 species, found in all parts of the world, but most abundant in the tropics. Many genera are of great economic importance, yielding food, timber, drugs, etc., and others are highly ornamental in cultivation. Called also *Papilionaceæ*.

fa-ba'ceous (-shūs), a. [L. fabaceus, fr. faba bean.] A of the family Fabaceae. **b** Of the nature of, or like, a bean.

fa-be'l'a (fā-bē'lā), n. pl. -læ (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. faba a bean.] Anat. A small fibrocartilage ossified in many animals, and sometimes in man, in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, behind one or both of the femoral condyles.

Fa'bi-an (fā'bi-ān), a. [L. Fabianus, Fabius, belonging to Fabius.] 1. Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who fled Hannibal in the Second Punic War by avoiding decisive contests, while constantly harassing the enemy by marches, counter-marches, and ambuscades; cautious; dilatory. 2. Of or pertaining to the Roman gens Fabia.

3. Designating, or pertaining to, a society of socialists, organized in England in 1884 to spread socialistic principles gradually without violent agitation.

Fa'bi-an, n. A member of, or sympathizer with, the Fabian Society.

fa'bi-form (-fōrm), a. [L. faba bean + -form.] Bean-shaped.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), n. [F., fr. L. fabula, fr. fari to speak, say. See BAN; cf. FABULOUS, FAME.] 1. A fiction; a fictitious narrative or statement; specif. : a fiction intended to deceive; untruth; falsehood.

2. It would look like a *faible* to report [etc.]. *Addison*. **b** A story of supernatural or highly marvelous happenings, as in legend, myth, or folklore. **c** A narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; esp., one in which animals and even inanimate objects speak and act like human or rational beings; an apologue. See *BEAST FABLE*.

3. Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant. *Addison*. **d** Any story told to excite wonder; hence, talk; common talk; the theme of talk. "Old wives' *fables*." 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

We grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwell. *Tennyson*.

2. The plot, story, or connected series of events, forming the subject of an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden*.

Syn. — ALLEGORY, PARABLE, FABLE, APOLOGUE. AN ALLEGORY is the elaborate development of a metaphor, frequently in narrative form, sometimes at considerable length; its figures are commonly types or personifications, its incidents symbolic, its machinery more or less artificial. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" are celebrated examples of the long allegory; Addison's "Vision of Mirza" of the short. A PARABLE is a fictitious narrative, usually brief and simple, which, under the guise of facts of familiar or common occurrence, conveys moral or spiritual truth; as, the *parables* of Jesus.

A FABLE or APOLOGUE (the latter the more bookish term) is a short story in which the actions or qualities of beasts or inanimate objects are made to reflect, often satirically, human traits or foibles; it is, not like a *parable*, limited by strict rules of probability; as, the *fables* of Æsop. See *COMPARISON*, *STORY*.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), v. i.; FA'BLE (fā'b'l); FA'BLING (-bl'ng). [Cf. OF. *fabler*, L. *fabulari* to talk.] 1. To talk. *Obs.* 2. To compose *fables*; hence, to write or speak fiction; to write or utter what is not true; to talk idly; to lie.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior*.

fa'ble, v. t. To feign; to invent; to devise, and speak of, as true or real; to tell of falsely.

The hell thou *faibles*. *Milton*.

fa'bled (fā'b'ld), p. a. 1. Told or mentioned in *fable*; mythical; legendary. 2. Having no real existence; fictitious.

fa'bler (fā'b'lēr), n. A teller of *fables*; a fabulist.

fa'bl'au' (fā'bl'āu'), n.; FA'BLIAUX (F. -sāz'). [F., fr. OF. *fabler*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *fabliaux*, dim. of *fabule* a *fable*.] *Fr. Lit.* One of a kind of short metrical tales composed, chiefly in the 12th and 13th centuries, by the trouvères and told for amusement merely. They are usually comic and satirical and frankly coarse, and are often cynical, esp. in their treatment of women; they throw light, however, on the state of society and the manner of everyday life. Such are the *fabliaux* proper, from which Boccaccio and other Italian tale-tellers, Chaucer, and Moore got directly or indirectly some of their material.

fa'bling (fā'bl'ng), n. Act of *fabling*; romancing; lying.

fab'ric (fā'b'r'k), n. [L. fabrica fabric, workshop; cf. F. fabriquer fabric. See FORGE.] 1. A building; framework; structure.

Anon out of the earth a *fabric* huge
Rose like an exhalation. *Milton*.

The whole vast *fabric* of society. *Macaulay*.

2. A contrivance; appliance.

3. Act of constructing; construction; erection; formation; specif., construction and maintenance of churches. *Eng.*

fa' FEW, ROE.
fa (fē). Scot. var. of WHO.
fa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAY, faith.
fa. [var. of FAL], n. & v.
fa' (fē). Scot. or dial. Eng.
fa. Abbr. Florida.
F. A. A. Abbr. Free of all average. See AVERAGE, n. 4.
F. A. A. S. Abbr. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

fae, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recōut, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; ī Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

4. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; make; as, cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.

5. Anything manufactured; in modern use, only, cloth that is woven or knit from fibers, either vegetable or animal; manufactured cloth; a textile fabric; as, silks, or other *fabrics*.

6. The material of which a fabric is made. *Rare*.

7. A place where anything is made; a factory. *Rare*.

8. Petrog. The appearance or pattern produced by the shapes and arrangement of the crystal grains or of these with glass, in an igneous rock. It is one of the features of rock texture.

fab'ric (fā'b'r'k), v. t.; FAB'RICED (-f'kt); FAB'RIC-ING. To frame; build; construct. *Obs.*

fab'ri-cant (-kāt), v. t.; FAB'RI-CAN'ED (-kāt'ed); FAB'RI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ng). [L. *fabricatus*, p. p. of *fabricari*, fabricare, to frame, build, forge, fr. *fabrica*. See FABRIC, FORCE.] 1. To form into a whole by uniting parts; to frame; construct; build; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or ship; to *fabricate* a book. *Archaic*.

2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; produce; as, to *fabricate* woolens.

3. To invent (a fiction, legend, etc.); to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

Syn. — See FASHION.

fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), n. [L. fabricatio; cf. F. fabrication.] 1. Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture; invention; forging; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge, a church, a government, a fiction. 2. That which is fabricated; specif., a falsehood; as, the story is doubtless a *fabrication*.

Syn. — See FICTION.

fab'ri-ca'tor (fā'b'r'i-kā'tēr), n. [L.] 1. One who constructs, makes, or fashions something. *Mason*.

The *fabricator* of the works of Osian.

2. One who invents a false statement or commits forgery.

fab'ric fund or lands. A fund or lands held or given for repairing or maintaining a church edifice. *Eng.*

Fa-bri'cian (fā'b'r'i-sh'ān), a. Pertaining to, or proposed by, the entomologist Johan Christian Fabricius. *Fabrician system.* *Zoöl. See CIBARIAN SYSTEM.*

fab'ril (fā'b'r'il), a. [L. fabrilis, fr. faber workman; cf. OF. *fabrile*. See FORGE.] Pert. to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, wood, etc.; as, *fabril* skill. *Obs.* or *R.*

fab'u-lar (fā'b'ū-lār), a. [L. fabularis.] Like, or pertaining to, a *fable*.

fab'u-list (-l'ist), n. [Cf. F. *fabuliste*, fr. L. *fabula*. See FABLE.] 1. One who invents or writes *fables*. 2. A professional teller of tales. *Obs.*

3. An inventor of falsehoods.

fab'u-los'ty (-lōs't'ē), n. pl. -ties (-t'ēz). [L. *fabulositas*; cf. F. *fabulosité*.] 1. *Fabulousness*; fictitiousness; fondness for telling *fables*. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. A *fabulous* or fictitious story; a *fable*.

fab'u-lous (fā'b'ū-lūs), a. [L. *fabulosus*; cf. F. *fabuleux*. See FABLE.] 1. Fond of telling or hearing *fables*. *Obs.* 2. Feigned, as a story or *fable*; related in *fable*; based on *fable*; devised; invented; not real; fictitious; mythical; legendary; as, a *fabulous* description; a *fabulous* hero.

The *fabulous* birth of Minerva. *Chesterton*.

3. Like a *fable*, esp. in exaggeration; passing belief; absurd; astonishing; as, a *fabulous* price. *Macaulay*.

Syn. — FABULOUS, MYTHICAL, APOCRYPHAL are here compared in their secondary senses (see *TRADITIONAL*). FABULOUS, in modern usage, connotes that which is incredible, or beyond sober reality; as, "*Fabulous* dividends" (*Thackeray*); *fabulous* wealth. MYTHICAL is often used euphemistically for that which is feigned or nonexistent; as, the mythical Mrs. Harris, a somewhat mythical tale. APOCRYPHAL adds to mythical the implication of spuriousness or sham; as, "*apocryphal* gold mines" (*Proudhon*); "The account is false, and the pretended extract from the letter may be itself *apocryphal*, for its authenticity is guaranteed by no external testimony" (*W. Elwin*). See IMAGINARY, VISIONARY, ARTIFICIAL, FICTION.

fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation of which the only accounts are myths and legends.

— *fab-u-lous-ly, adv.* — *fab-u-lous-ness, n.*

fab'ur-den (fā'b'ūr-dēn), n. [F. *four bourdon*. See FALSE; BURDEN a verse.] *Medieval Music.* A species of counterpoint with a drone bass. **b A kind of harmony formed by adding thirds and sixths to each tone of a melody or cantus firmus. **c** A drone bass; a monotonous refrain.**

fao (fāk), n. [Abbr. of *factotum*. Oxf. E. D.] A border within which old printers enclosed an initial letter; hence, the letter itself together with its ornaments.

fa-gade' (fā-sād'; 277), n. [F., fr. It. *facciata*, fr. *faccia* face, L. *facies*. See FACE.] *Arch.* The front of a building; esp., the principal front, having some architectural pretensions, or, if treated architecturally, any face upon a street or court, as the flank or rear.

face (fās), n. [F., fr. LL. *facia*, L. *facies* form, shape, face, perh. from *facere* to make (see FACT); or perh. orig. meaning *appearance*, and from a root meaning to *shine*, and akin to E. *fancy*.] 1. The front part of the head; of man, the part of the head including the eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, forehead, and chin; visage; countenance; also, the most nearly corresponding part of an animal. Technically, *Anat.*, the part of the skull or head in front of and below the cranium or brain case, including the nasal region, jaws, etc. See FACIAL BONES.

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. Cast of features as expressing emotion or character; expression of countenance.

The Lord make his *face* to shine upon thee. *Nun.* vi. 25.

3. Maintenance of the countenance free from abashment or confusion; confidence; boldness; shamelessness; effrontery. Cf. *CHEEK*, 3.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson*.

face'ful (fās'fūl), a. Full of *face*.

face'less (-lēs), a. Without *face*; without expression or character.

face'work (-fās'wōrk), n. The work done in the finishing of a *face*.

face'work (fās'wōrk), n. The work done in the finishing of a *face*.

face'work (fās'wōrk), n. The work done in the finishing of a *face*.

face'work (fās'wōrk), n. The work done in the finishing of a *face*.

4. Presence; view; sight. Cf. EYE.
Thou fallest from the *face* of Esau. *Gen.* xxv. 1.

5. Outside appearance; surface show; look; external aspect, whether natural, assumed, or acquired; hence, disguise; pretense.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden*.

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison*.

6. The physical features; — said of a country; also, *Obs.*, a description of (a country in its physical features).

7. The surface of anything; esp., the front, upper, or outer part or surface; that which particularly offers itself to the view of a spectator.

A mist . . . watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 6.

8. The principal side of anything; specif. : **a** The front, as contrasted with the flanks, of a cliff. **b** The "right," or finished, side, of cloth, leather, etc. **c** The inscribed or printed side of a document. **d** The front of a building.

9. The marked side of a playing card, clock, watch, dial, etc. **f** The front, as contrasted with the back, of anything having two sides.

10. Math. & Cryst. Any one of the plane surfaces that bound a polyhedron or other geometrical solid or crystal; as, a cube has six *faces*.

11. The acting surface, esp. of a tool or implement. *Specif.* : **a** The edge of a cutting implement, as of a knife. **b** The striking surface of the head, of a hammer, a mallet, a golf club, etc. **c** The grinding surface of a molar tooth. **d** The upper surface of an anvil.

12. Mech. **a** The principal dressed surface, as of a plate, disk, or pulley; the principal flat surface of a part or object. **b** That part of the acting surface of a cog, in a cogwheel, which projects beyond the pitch line. **c** The width of a pulley, or the length of a cog from end to end; as, a pulley or cogwheel of ten inches *face*. **d** The sole of a carpenter's plane.

13. Astrol. One third of a zodiacal sign, or ten degrees of longitude. *Chaucer*.

14. Print. **a** The upper or printing surface of a type, plate, etc. **b** The style or cut of type. See *TYPE*.

15. Mining. The end or wall of the tunnel, drift, or excavation at which work is progressing or was last done; breast. See *MINE*, *Illustr.* **b** The principal cleavage plane at right angles to the stratification. Cf. *SLINE*. *Raymond*.

16. Bookbinding. The front edge of a book.

17. The exact amount expressed on a note or other paper creating a pecuniary liability without any addition for interest or reduction for discount; as, the *face* of a judgment is the sum for which it was rendered and entered.

18. Steam Engine. **a** = CYLINDER FACE. **b** The flat part of a slide valve that works on the cylinder face.

19. Ordnance. A terminal plane perpendicular to the axis of the bore of a gun; — called *face* of the piece at the muzzle and *face* of the breech at the breech.

20. Fort. **a** The portion of a work forming one side of a salient angle. **b** The front between two neighboring bastions or other salient works.

21. Mil. One of the sides of a formation, esp. of a square. *Syn.* — *FACE*, *COUNTENANCE*, *VISAGE*, *PHYSIOGNOMY*. FACE is the simple and direct word; COUNTENANCE has more elevated connotations, and frequently retains the implication of looks or expression; as, "To feel the fog in my throat, the mist in my *face*" (*R. Browning*); "Was this the *face* that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" (*Marlowe*); "Beholding the bright *countenance* of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies" (*Milton*); "Poetry . . . is the impassioned expression which is in the *countenance* of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). VISAGE is now chiefly poetical; it often emphasizes the outward appearance of the face; as, "I saw Othello's *visage* in his mind" (*Shak.*); his *visage* all within as at a *visage*" (*Pennyman*). PHYSIOGNOMY denotes the *face*, esp., as the expression of the mind or disposition; fig. it is applied to the significant aspect of even inanimate things; as, "Nor is there in the *physiognomy* of the people the slightest indication of the Gaul" (*Lawford*); "Poetry . . . interprets by expressing with magical felicity the *physiognomy* and movement of the outward world" (*M. Arnold*); "Little details gave each field a particular *physiognomy*, dear to the eyes that have looked on them from childhood" (*G. Eliot*).

at prime face, a translation of L. *prima facie*, at first sight. — *face* to *face*. **a** In the presence of each other; as, to bring the accuser and the accused *face* to *face*. **b** Without the interposition of any body or substance. "Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face* to *face*." 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12. **c** With the faces or finished surfaces turned inward or toward one another; *vis a vis.* — *in the f. of.* **a** In the immediate presence of; **b** In opposition to; in defiance of; despite. — *to the (or one's) f.* In front of one; not behind the back; hence, in the sight, hearing, or presence; openly; frankly; boldly.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the *face*. *Gal.* ii. 11.

face (fās), v. t.; FACED (fāst); FAC'ING (fās'ng). 1. To confront impudently; to bully.

I will neither be *fac'd* nor braved. *Shak.*

2. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; encounter; as, to *face* danger; to *face* an enemy.

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden*.

3. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward; to front upon; as, the apartments *fac'd* the park; the accused *faces* the judge; a problem *faces* us.

That part of Britain which *faces* Ireland. *Milton*.

4. To cause to turn or present a face or front, as in a particular direction.

5. Card Playing. To turn (a card) *face* upwards so as to expose the markings.

6. To cover the front or surface of, with anything, for ornament, protection, etc.; to put a *fac'ing* upon; as, a building *fac'd* with marble.

7. To line near the edge, esp. with a different material; as, to *face* the front of a coat, or the bottom of a dress.

8. Mech. To make the surface of (anything) flat or smooth, to dress the face of (a stone, a casting, etc.); esp., in turn-

the obscure, homastic, metaphorical style of Gongorism.

fab'ri-ko'na (fā'b'r'i-kō'nā), n. [See FABRIC.] A variety of canvases wall hanging.

fab'ul, fab'uler, † FABLE, FAB'LER.

fab'u-late (fā'b'ū-lāt), v. t. [L. *fabulatus*, p. p. of *fabulari* to speak.] To tell as a *fable*; also, to fabricate. — *fab'u-late'ion (-t'ē-*

*sh'ūn), n. Both Obs. or R. fab'u-lator (-lā'tēr), n. [L.] A fabulist. *Archaic*.*

fab'u-lize, v. t. [See FABLE.] To invent, compose, or relate as *fables*. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To invent (*fables*). *Obs.*

fac. Abbr. Facsimile.

fa-cad'al (fā-sād'al), a. Of or pertaining to a *façade*. *Rare*.

facche. † FACCH.

ing, to shape or smooth the flat surface of, as distinguished from the cylindrical surface; — often with up.

9. To give a specious appearance, or "face," to; as, to face tea with coloring matter.

10. To deface. *Obs.*

11. To face down, to put down by bold or impudent opposition. "He faced men down." *Prior*. — to f. (a thing) out, to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in a line of conduct. "At this time he faced the matter out." *Shak.* — to f. the music, to meet an unpleasant situation or a danger resolutely. *Slang*. — to f. with, to confront with; to bring directly before.

face (fās), *v. i.* 1. To show a bold face; to brag; to swagger. *Obs.*

2. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. *Obs.* "To lie, to face, to forge." *Spenser*.

3. To appear; look; as, he faced sadly. *Obs. & R.*

4. To turn the face; as, to face to the right or left.

5. To present a face or front (in a certain direction).

face-able (fās-ā'b'l'), *a.* 1. Capable of being faced.

2. Fit or pleasant to be seen. *Scol. & Dial. Eng.*

face ague. *Med.* A form of neuralgia, characterized by acute lancinating pains in certain parts of the face returning at intervals and producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles; — called also *tic douloureux*.

face-bed (fās-b'ed), *a. Masonry.* Bedded so that the naturally horizontal surface forms the face of the work; — said of a quarried stone. Cf. **JOINT-BEDDED**.

face card. One of a pack of playing cards on which a human face is represented; the king, queen, or knave.

face cloth. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

face cog. *Mach.* A cog or tooth on the face of a wheel.

face (fās), *a.* 1. Having (such) a face, or (so many) faces, as, smooth-faced, two-faced.

2. Provided with a facing, or show surface.

face guard. Guard for the face; esp., a mask with windows for the eyes, worn by workmen exposed to great heat, or to flying particles of metal, stone, etc., as in glass works, foundries, etc.

face hammer. A hammer with a flat face or faces; specif., a heavy hammer for roughing out blocks of quarried stone.

face-hard (fās-h'ard), *v. t.* To harden the face or surface of (iron or steel), as by casehardening, casting in chills, or the like; as, *face-hardened* armor plate.

face joint. *Arch.* A joint in the face of a wall, and therefore carefully struck or pointed.

face lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with no tailstock (movable headstock), the work being fixed to a faceplate, or held in a chuck. It is used chiefly for surfacing.

faceless, *a.* Without a face; specif.: a Without courage. *Obs.*

face mite. A minute elongated mite (*Demodex folliculorum*), parasitic in the hair follicles of the human face, and also occurring on domestic animals.

face mold or **mould.** The template or pattern by which carpenters, etc., turn the face of a cut out from boards, sheet metal, etc.; esp., a pattern for the practical projection of a wreath in stair building.

faceplate (fās-plāt'), *n. Mech.* A disk, fixed so as to revolve with the live spindle of a lathe and usually slotted for bolts or other fastenings, to which the work to be turned may be attached. For metal work the faceplate is made of iron, while in a wood-turning lathe it is often made of wood and the work is screwed or glued to it. In some lathes an extra faceplate is fixed to the tailstock, esp. when this is fitted with a live spindle. b A covering plate for an object, to receive wear or shock. c A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

faceplate jaw. *Mach.* A dog attachment for a faceplate to convert it into a chuck. See **CHUCK FACEPLATE**.

face presentation. *Med.* Presentation in which the face of the fetus appears first at the mouth of the uterus.

fac'er (fās'ēr), *n. i.* One who puts on a false show; a bold-faced person; a braggart. *Obs.* There be no greater talkers, nor boasters, nor *facers*. *Latimer*.

2. A blow in the face, as in boxing; hence, any severe or stunning check or defeat, as in controversy. *Collog.*

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *fac'er*. *C. Kingsley*.

3. A large drinking cup; a bumper.

4. One that faces; specif., *Mach.*, an attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter for facing or surfacing.

face spanner. *Mach.* A form of spanner with pins at the ends.

face stone. *Arch.* A stone forming, or intended to form, part of a facing.

face string. *Arch.* The outermost string of a stair, often of superior material and separate from the rough strings, which in a wooden stair it conceals.

fac'et (fās'ēt), *n.* [F. *facette*, dim. of *face* face. See **FACE**.] 1. A little face; one of a set of small plane surfaces; orig., and esp., one of the small cut and polished plane surfaces of a diamond or other precious stone. See **BRILLIANT**, *n.*, *Illust.*

2. *Anat.* A smooth flat or nearly flat circumscribed surface; as, the articular *facet* of a bone.

3. *Arch.* The fillet between the flutes of a column.

4. *Zool.* The surface of one of the numerous small eyes which make up the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans; also, one of the small eyes, or ocelli.

fac'et (fās'ēt), *v. t.*; **FACE**-ET-ED; **FACE**-ET-ING. To cut facets or small faces upon; as, to *facet* a diamond.

fac'ete (fās-ēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious; prob. akin to *facies*. See **FACE**; cf. **FACETIOUS**.] 1. Facetious; witty. *Archaic.* "A *facete* discourse." *Jer. Taylor*.

2. Polished; elegant. *Obs.*

— **fac'ete**-ly, *adv.* — **fac'ete**-ness, *n.*

fac'et-i-a (fās-ēt'i-ā), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus*. See **FACE**.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings.

fac'etious (-shūs), *a.* [Cf. F. *facétieux*. See **FACE**.] 1. Polished; elegant; agreeable. *Obs.*

2. Given to pleasantry; sportive; jocular; as, a *facetious* companion. Also, formerly, gay and witty.

3. Characterized by pleasantry; jocular; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story or reply.

Syn. — See **WITTY**.

— **fac'etious**-ly, *adv.* — **fac'etious**-ness, *n.*

face value. The value indicated on the face; nominal value, as of a stamp, note, etc.

face wheel. *Mach.* A crown wheel (which see). b A wheel whose disk face is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

face'work (fās-wūr'k'), *n.* The material, usually superior in quality, of the outside or front side, as of a wall; facing.

fa'cia (fās'h'i-ā), *n.* [See **FASCIA**.] 1. Var. of **FASCIA**.

2. A plate or tablet over the front of a shop, bearing the name of the merchant, etc.

fa'cial (fās'h'i-āl), *a.* [LL. *facialis*, fr. L. *facies* face; cf. F. *faciale*.] 1. *Theol.* Face to face; open. *Obs.*

2. Of or pert. to the face; as, the *facial* artery or nerve.

3. Of or pertaining to the surface or face of anything.

facial angle. *Cranium.* The angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull. In general, the wider the angle the higher intellectually is the type of man. The facial angle is variously formed: That of Camper by the intersection of a line through the most prominent points of the forehead and the alveolar arch with one through the auricular point and the acanthion. Those of Cloquet, Cuvier (also St. Hilaire), and Jaquet, by the junction at the alveolar point, at the tip of the incisors, and at the acanthion, respectively, of lines drawn from the auricular point and the most prominent point of the forehead. The junction of the auriculo-infrorbital plane with a line from the ophryon to the alveolar point forms the German facial angle. The junction of the alveolar arch with a line from the intersuperciliary point to the most prominent point of the forehead forms that of Topinard. The angle showing alveolar or subnasal prognathism is by many anthropologists considered a more accurate criterion than any of the above. It is formed by the junction at the alveolar point of the alveolocondylean plane and a line passing through the acanthion. For points named, see **Cranium**, *Illust.* Cf. **GNATHIC INDEX**. — *artery.* *Anat.*, a branch of the external carotid which runs up along the side of the face and nose, crossing outside the lower jawbone. Its course is very tortuous, to permit of the movements of the jaw and cheeks. See also **TRANSVERSE FACIAL ARTERY**. — *f. axis.* *Cranium.*, the axis corresponding to a line extending from the alveolar point to the juncture of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. *Anat.*, the bones of the facial region of the skull which do not take part in forming the brain case. In man there are fourteen: two nasals, superior maxillaries, lacrymals, malars, palatines, and inferior turbinals, one vomer, and one inferior maxillary. — *f. diameter.* *Cranium.*, a diameter between homologous points on the face. — *f. disk* (of owls). See **DISK**, 5, and **OWL**. — *f. index.* *Cranium.*, the ratio of the breadth of the face to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. The diameter chosen for the breadth is usually the bizygomatic. The length taken is usually that from the ophryon to the gnathion, or from the nasion to the gnathion. When only the superior portion of the face is measured the alveolar point replaces the gnathion. — *f. line.* *Cranium.*, as used by Camper, the line touching the most prominent parts of the upper and lower face; among the Germans, the line from the ophryon to the alveolar point; by Topinard, the line from the intersuperciliary to the most prominent point of the lower face. — *f. nerve.* *Anat.*, one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves (in the old nomenclature known as the *portio dura* of the seventh nerve). The facial nerve of each side leaves the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, passes through the aqueduct of Fallopius, and comes out at the stylomastoid foramen. It is the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, governing its expression. — *f. vein.* *Anat.*, the vein which accompanies the facial artery, lying behind it and following a somewhat straighter course. It is a continuation of the angular, and after uniting with the anterior division of the tempo-maxillary vein, forming a trunk called the *common facial vein*, joins the internal jugular. See also **TRANSVERSE FACIAL VEIN**.

fa'ol-end (fās'h-ēnd), *n.* [From neut. of L. *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere*.] *Math.* Multiplicand. See **FACTIENT**, 2.

fa'cient (fās'h-ēnt), *n.* [L. *faciens*, -entis, p. pr. of *facere* to make, do. See **FACT**.] 1. One who does anything; a doer; an agent. *Rare.*

2. *Math.* A one of the variables of a quantic as distinguished from a coefficient. b The multiplier. The terms *facient*, *faciend*, and *factum* may imply that the multiplication involved is not ordinary multiplication, but is either some specified operation, or, in general, any mathematical operation. See **MULTIPLICATION**.

— **fa'cient** (-fās'h-ēnt). [See **FACTIENT**.] A suffix signifying *making, causing*; as, *somnifacient*, *sorbefacient*, etc.

fa'cies (fās'h-ēz), *n.* [L., *facies*. See **FACE**.] The

face; hence, general aspect; specif., *Biol.*, the general aspect or habit of a species, or group of species.

fac'ile (fās'ilē), *a.* [L. *facilis*, prop., capable of being done or made; hence, facile, easy, fr. *facere* to make, do: cf. F. *facile*. See **FACT**; cf. **FACTUALITY**.] 1. Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn*.

2. Easy to be surmounted, removed, or mastered.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton*.

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant; affable; compliant. I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson*.

4. Easy to understand. *Obs.*

5. Easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault; pliant; flexible.

This is treating Burn like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper. *Prof. Wilson*.

6. Ready; quick; expert; fluent; as, he is *facile* in expedients; he wields a *facile* pen.

— **fac'ile**-ly, *adv.* — **fac'ile**-ness, *n.*

fa-cil'i-tate (fās'il-y-tāt'), *v. t.*; **FA-CIL'I-TAT'**ED (-tāt'ēd); **FA-CIL'I-TAT'**ING (-tāt'ēng). [Cf. F. *faciliter*. See **FACTILITY**.] 1. To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment; as, to *facilitate* the execution of a task.

2. To lessen the labor of; to assist; as, to *facilitate* one in a task. *Rare.*

fa-cil'i-ta'tion (-tāt'shūn'), *n.* 1. Act of facilitating.

2. A help; assistance; that which facilitates. *Rare. Lamb.*

3. *Psychol.* Increased ease in, or aptitude for, the performance of any function as a result of previous stimulation.

fa-cil'i-ta-tive (fās'il-y-tāt-iv'), *a.* Tending to facilitate.

fa-cil'i-ta'tor (-tāt'ēr'), *n.* One that facilitates.

fa-cil'i-ty (-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [L. *facilitas*, fr. *facilis* easy; cf. F. *facilité*. See **FACTILE**.] 1. Quality of being easily performed; freedom from difficulty; ease.

The *facility* with which government has been overturned in France. *Burke*.

2. Ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; as, practice gives a wonderful *facility*.

3. Easiness to be persuaded; readiness or compliance; — usually in a bad sense; pliancy. Used specif. in Scots law of such complacency as will justify legal intervention to protect against imposition or circumvention.

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature. *L'Estrange*.

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability. *Obs. or R.*

5. That which promotes the ease of any action, operation, transaction, or course of conduct; advantage; aid; assistance; — usually in *pl.*; as, special *facilities* for study.

6. Flexibility. *Rare.*

7. Indifference; careless ease. *Obs.*

Syn. — Easiness, address, expertness, dexterity, skill. — **FACILITY**, **EASE**, **READINESS** agree in the idea of freedom from effort. **FACILITY**, though sometimes used in a derogatory sense (as, *fatal facility* in composition; "His *facility* in language has been fatal only too often to his logic and philosophy"), more frequently than **EASE** expresses the power, proceeding from practice and use, of performing an act or dispatching a task with lightness and address. But *facility* and *ease* are often interchanged. **READINESS** lays stress on the quickness or promptitude with which anything is done; as, his *readiness* in repartee, the *readiness* with which he could apply his knowledge. See **SKILLFUL**, **DEXTEROUS**.

It is scarce necessary to remind you that there are two very different kinds of *ease*: the *ease* that comes from the conquest of a difficulty, and the *ease* that comes from the vague dodging of it. In the one case you gain *facility*, in the other case you get mere looseness. *H. James*.

fac'ing (fās'ing), *n.* 1. A covering in front, for ornament or other purposes; an exterior covering or sheathing; as, the *facing* of an earthen slope, sea wall, building, etc., to strengthen it or to protect or adorn the exposed surface.

2. A lining placed near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection.

3. *Founding.* A powdered substance, as charcoal, bituminous coal, etc., applied to the face of a mold, or mixed with the sand that forms it, to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.

4. *pl. Mil.* The collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a military coat. They are commonly of a color different from that of the coat and indicate the arm of the service to which the uniform belongs.

5. Any material used for facing.

6. *Chiefly pl. Mil.* The turning movement of a soldier so as to face in a given direction; as, to put recruits through their *facings*.

to go, or put on, through one's *facings*, fig., to perform, or teach, or cause to perform, the details of a feat or exercise.

fa-cin'o-rous (fās-sin'ō-rūs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, fr. *facinus* dead, bearded, fr. *facere* to make, do, fr. *facere* to make, do. *Obs. or R.* "Facinorous and tragical." *Evelyn*. — **fa-cin'o-rous**-ness, *n.*

fac-sim'i-le (fās-sim'i-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L. *fac simile* make like; *fac* imperative of *facere* to make + *similis* like. See **FACT**; **SIMILE**.] 1. Act of making a copy; imitation. *Obs.*

2. A copy of anything, made either so as to be deceptive or so as to give every part and detail of the original; an exact copy or likeness; — also used attributively; as, *facsimile* documents.

Syn. — See **DUPLICATE**.

fac-sim'i-le, *v. t.*; **FACE**-SIM'-LED (-lēd); **FACE**-SIM'-LE-ING. 1. To be an exact copy of. *Rare.*

2. To make a facsimile of.

facsimile telegraph. A telegraphic apparatus reproducing messages in autograph, or transmitting to a distance a copy of drawings, pictures, or diagrams. See **TELEAUTOGRAPH**.

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DO, FEAT, AFFAIR, BENEFIT, DEFECT, FASHION, -FY.] 1. A thing done; a deed; including: a An action; action in general; conduct. Obs. or R. b A meritorious or valorous deed; an exploit. Obs. "He who most excels in fact of arms." Milton. c A wrong or unlawful deed; a crime. Obs., except in "accessories after the fact," etc. 2. A doing, making, preparing, or performing. In this sense in the fact is equivalent to in the act. Obs. A profane or profane-sounding word.

3. An actual happening in time or space; any event, mental or physical; an occurrence, quality, or relation, the reality of which is manifest in experience or may be inferred with certainty; as, the fact of present pain; the fact of the discovery of America. Fact in its primary meaning, as an object of direct experience, is distinguished from truth. Facts are stubborn things. Smealley (Gil Blas). A certain physical fact, which is called the sun's presence (and which, in the ultimate analysis, resolves itself into sensations, not ideas), causes another physical fact, which is called day. J. S. Mill. 4. The quality or character of being actual or of being made up of facts; actuality; often, specif., physical actuality or practical experience as distinguished from imagination, speculation, theory, etc.; as, the realm of fact is distinct from fancy; a question of fact, that is, of actual evidence rather than hypothesis.

5. The semblance of two regions, one pure fact, the other pure fancy, one all science, the other all nonsense, is just the error I have been trying to expose. James Ward. 6. The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes, loosely, by a transfer of meaning, the thing supposed (even though falsely) to be done or to exist; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, his facts are false. I do not grant the fact. De Poe.

7. Law. Specif.: Usually in pl. Any of the circumstances or matters of a case as they are alleged to be; also, that which is of actual occurrence; reality as an event or events. In this latter sense fact is often distinguished, in legal usage, from law; the distinction being between the reality of events or things the actual occurrence or existence of which is to be determined by evidence, and the legal effect of the occurrence or existence of such events or things as determined by the judicious application of the rules and principles of law. In general, questions of fact are for the jury, questions of law for the court. A fact or matter, in issue, in legal procedure, is one raised by the pleadings and directly and necessarily to be determined by the decision, so that it will become res adjudicata; and it is distinguished from a fact, or matter, in controversy, which is any other fact collateral to the issue and not controverted between the parties, such as evidential facts merely furnishing a basis for the verdict.

8. In fact, in reality. 9. faction (fak'shun), n. [L. factio a doing, a company of persons acting together, a faction; cf. F. factio. See FACT, FASHION.] 1. An action; behavior; conduct; act; deed. Obs. 2. A set or class of persons. Obs. 3. Anc. Hist. One of the divisions or parties of charioteers (distinguished by their colors) in the games of the circus. 4. A party, combination, or clique within a state, government, party, or other association; — formerly always, and now generally, with the suggestion of contentiousness, self-seeking, or recklessness of the common good. 5. Party in general; party tumult; discord; dissension. "In great faction among themselves." Clarendon. 6. A section in a school. Scot. Syn. — Clique, cabal, junto. See COMBINATION.

7. factious (fak'shun), n. [See FACTIOUS.] A suffix denoting a making. It forms nouns corresponding to verbs in -fy, as, satisfactio, petrification, pulpefaction. See FICTION. 8. factious-ly (fak'shun-lee), a. Of or pertaining to a faction; characterized by faction.

9. factious-ry (fak'shun-ree), n. [Cf. F. factionnaire, L. factionarius the head of a company of charioteers.] Of or pertaining to a faction; partisan; taking sides. Rare. 10. factious-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-rize). 1. A partisan. 2. F. factionnaire, a. A sentinel. Obs. 3. factious-ist (fak'shun-ist), n. One who promotes or engages in faction. 4. factious-ist (fak'shun-ist), a. [L. factiosus, cf. F. factieux.] 1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties or factions and raise dissensions; seditious.

The factious man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot. Berkeley. 2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from, or characterized by, faction. "Factious fury." Burke. 3. Factious, seditious. Factious (see faction, under COMBINATION) suggests the contentious, perverse, or turbulent exercise of party spirit; seditious (see SEDITION) implies a treasonable stirring up of discontent or opposition to the government; as, "Florence . . . sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind, wearing her soul out by factious struggles" (Mrs. Oliphant); "a seditious preacher, who affected low popularity, went about the country, and inculcated on his audience . . . the tyranny of artificial distinctions, and the abuses which had arisen from . . . the aggrandizement of a few insolent rulers" (Hume).

4. factious-ly, adv. — factitious-ness, n. 5. factitious (fak'tish-us), a. [L. facticius, fr. facere to make. See FACT; cf. FETTER.] 1. Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; sham. 2. Produced by special or unusual causes; — said of alluvial soil, volcanic islands, etc. Obs. or R. 3. Formed by, or adapted to, an artificial or conventional, in distinction from a natural, standard or rule; not natural; as, a factitious taste; a factitious value. 4. factitious-ly, adv. — factitious-ness, n. 5. factitious-ness, n. That is UNNATURAL which departs in any way from a normal state or condition; that is FACTITIOUS (see ARTIFICIAL) which is brought about or wrought up by labor and effort; as, an unnatural demand (one which exceeds the ordinary rate of consumption), a factitious demand (one created by active exertion for the purpose); unnatural excitement, factitious excitement. 6. factitious-ly, adv. — factitious-ness, n. 7. factitive (fak'tiv), a. [See FACT.] Gram. Pertaining to or designating a verb which expresses an idea of

making or rendering anything (whether actually or only in thought or representation) of a certain character, and hence taking besides its object a complementary adjunct, which is sometimes called the factitive predicate, or, when a noun, the factitive object; as in, he made the water wine; ye call me chief; — factitive-ly, adv.

8. factive (fak'tiv), a. [See FACT.] 1. Making; having power to make. Obs. "Factive, not destructive." Bacon. 2. Gram. Factitive. -factive (-fak'tiv), a. [See FACTIVE. Cf. F. factif, factive.] A suffix denoting making, causing; -poietic; as, putrefactive, rarefactive, vasifactive.

9. factor (fak'ter), n. [L. factor a doer: cf. F. facteur a factor.] 1. A maker, author, or doer of anything. Obs. 2. A partisan worker; an adherent. Obs. 3. One who acts, or transacts business, for another; an agent; substitute; now usually specif., Law, a mercantile agent who sells or buys goods for others on commission; a commission merchant or consignee. He may be a home factor or a foreign factor. He may buy and sell in his own name, and he is intrusted with the possession and control of the goods; and in these respects he differs from a broker. At law he is a factor cannot plead the goods intrusted to him; but he has been empowered to do so in Great Britain by the "Factors' Acts," consolidated in 1889 and in many States in the United States. 4. A steward or bailiff of an estate. Obs. ecc. Scot. Hence, Law: a One appointed by law to have charge of forfeited or sequestered property. Scot. & Local U. S. b The garnishee in the proceeding called factoring, or more commonly garnishment. U. S.

5. One of the servants of the East India Company. The civil and military servants of the (East India) company were classified, beginning from the lowest rank, as writers, factors, senior factors, and merchants. Courtenay Thel. 6. The agent in charge of a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who adds to the usual duties of a factor the care of the company's territory, and often exercises a quasi police control of the surrounding region. 7. Math. Any of the elements, quantities, or symbols which, when multiplied together, form a product. 8. One of the elements, circumstances, or influences that contribute to produce a result; a constituent. The material and dynamical factors of nutrition. H. Spencer. 9. Mech. Short for FACTOR OF SAFETY.

factor of evaporation, Steam Boilers, the ratio of the total heat of one pound of steam at a given pressure, reckoned from the temperature of the feed water, to the latent heat of evaporation at 212° F. — 4. of safety, Engin. Design, the ratio of the breaking stress to the working stress of a material or member of construction; also (rarely), the ratio of the breaking stress to the proof stress or of the proof stress to the working stress. — factors of composition, Math., the ratios of the orders of the terms in a principal series of composition.

factor (fak'ter), v. t.; FAC'TORED (-tèrd); FAC'TOR-ING. 1. Math. To factorize. 2. To act as factor for; as, to factor an estate. Rare. 3. FAC'TOR, v. i. To act as a factor. Rare. 4. factor-age (-áj), n. [Cf. F. factorage.] 1. The action or business of a factor. 2. The commission or allowance of a factor for services.

5. factor group. Math. A group g completely defined by the division of another multiply isomorphic group G into sets as to its self-conjugate subgroup H, the operations in each set of G combining exactly as the corresponding operations in a set that g is as there is the quotient (G/H), symbolically for every set x of x there is an SU(T) — UH in G. 6. factorial (fak'ter-ial), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a factor or factors. 2. Math. Related to factors or factorials.

factorial function, Math., the product (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) . . . , where a, b, c, . . . are in arithmetic progression. 3. factorial, n. Math. A continued product of factors derived from any function f(x) by successively increasing or decreasing the argument x by a constant, generally 1; as f(x)f(x+1)f(x+2) . . . f(x+n); specif., the product of the consecutive integers from 1 up to any given integer; as 1.2.3 . . . n is factorial n, written n! or n! factor-ize (fak'ter-ize), v. t.; FAC'TOR-IZED (-izd); FAC'TOR-IZ-ING (-iz-ing). Law, VI. & Conn. 1. To make (one not a party to an action) a factor, or trustee, by service of the writ in the proceeding usually called garnishment (which see); to garnish. b To attach (the effects of a debtor) in the hands of a third person; to garnish. 2. Math. To bring into the form of a product of factors; to resolve into factors.

factor-ry (fak'ter-ree), n.; pl. -ries (-rize). [Cf. F. factorerie, factorie.] 1. An establishment or trading station where factors, or commercial agents, reside and transact business for their employers. 2. The body of factors in any place. Obs. 3. A building, or collection of buildings, usually with its equipment or plant, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; a manufactory. The term factory is defined by statute in many jurisdictions, and these definitions vary so widely that they cannot be covered by any general statement. The tendency of all of them is to widen the extension of the term, so as to include, as the extreme, "any place where two or more persons are engaged in working for hire or reward in any handicraft." 4. The office, authority, or function of a factor; is factor-ship; also, the document by which a person is made a factor. Chiefly Scot. 5. The making or manufacturing of anything. Obs.

factor-tum (fak'ter-tum), n. [L. do everything; fac, imperative of facere to do + totus all: cf. F. factotum. See FACT; TOTAL.] 1. One who has many diverse activities; specif.: a A busybody. Obs. b A person employed to do all kinds of work or business. 2. Print. A fac. Obs. 3. factu-al (fak'tu-ál), a. Relating to, or containing, facts; actual. — factu-al-ly, adv.

bandy leg, associated with partial dislocation of the fibia, produced in young children by prolonged standing, as in working in factories. 4. factor-ry, n. Factorship. 5. factor-ship, n. Factorship. 6. factu-um, Jo-han-n'es (fak'tu-um), n. Latin equiv. of "Jack-of-all-trades." See FACTOTUM. 7. factrix, n. Scots Law. Female.

factu-al-ty (fak'tu-ál-ty), n. The quality or state of being fact or a fact. factum (fak'tum), n.; pl. FACTA (-tá). [L. See FACT.] 1. Law. A man's own act and deed; esp.: a An instrument under seal. b Testamentary Law. The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity. c A fact; event. 2. A statement of facts; a memorial; — a sense derived from French law. 3. Math. The product. See FACIENT, 2.

facture (fak'tur), n. [L. factura a making: cf. F. facture. See FACT; cf. FEASURE.] 1. Act or manner of making or doing anything; — now used esp. of a literary, musical, or pictorial production. 2. That which is made; a creation. Obs. 3. Com. An invoice or bill of parcels.

factu-la (fak'tu-lá), n.; pl. -LÆ (-læ). [L. dim. of fax, facis a torch.] Astron. A shining spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding regions of the photosphere. Facule appear to be projections upon the photosphere (perhaps the prominences), and are most numerous in the neighborhood of the limb or edge of the sun's disk. Cf. LUCULE. — factu-lar (-lár), factu-lous (-lús), a. factu-la-tive (fak'tu-lá-tiv), a. [L. facultas, -atis, faculty: cf. F. facultatif, G. fakulativ.] 1. Having relation to the grant or exercise of a faculty, or authority, privilege, license, or the like; hence, optional; as, facultative enactments, or those which convey a faculty, or permission; the facultative referendum of Switzerland is one that is optional with the people and is necessary only when demanded by petition; facultative studies; — opposed to obligatory and compulsory, and sometimes used with to. 2. Of such a character as to admit of existing under various forms or conditions, or of happening or not happening, or the like; specif.: Biol. Having the power to live under different conditions; as, a facultative parasite, a plant which is normally saprophytic, but which may exist wholly or in part as a parasite; — opposed to obligate. 3. Psychol. Pertaining to a faculty or faculties.

In short, there is no facultative plurality in the mind; it is a single organ of true judgment for all purposes, cognitive or practical. J. Martineau.

facultative anaerobia. See ANÆROBIA. factu-ly (fak'tu-lee), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [F. faculté, L. facultas, fr. facilis easy (cf. facilis easily), fr. facere to make. See FACT; cf. FACILITY.] 1. Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; capacity for any natural function.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! Shak. 2. Personality; disposition. Obs. 3. That in which one is particularly trained or skilled; trade; occupation; profession. Archaic. Hence, special mental endowment; characteristic knack. He had a ready faculty, indeed, of escaping from any topic that agitated his . . . temperament. Hawthorne. 4. a Psychol. One of the powers or agencies into which psychologists formerly divided the mind (such as will, reason, instinct), and through the interaction of which they endeavored to explain all mental phenomena.

But know that in the soul Are many lesser faculties that serve Reason as chief. Milton. We may as properly say that the singing faculty sings, and that the dancing faculty dances, as that the will chooses or that the understanding conceives. Locke. b pl. Faculties. Aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the conformation of the skull.

5. Power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred. Specif.: a Scots Law. A power not founded on property. b Canon Law. A dispensation, license, or authority granted or delegated by ecclesiastical authority. The Pope . . . granted him a faculty to set him free from his promise. Fuller. 6. A branch of knowledge. Obs. 7. A department of learning or instruction in a university; as, the faculty of art. 8. A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; formerly, the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (philosophy, law, medicine, or theology), to whom was granted the right of teaching in the department in which they had studied, at present, commonly, the members of a profession or calling; as, the medical faculty, the legal faculty, the faculty of actuaries, etc. 9. The body of persons to whom are intrusted the government and instruction of a college or university, or of one of its departments; the president, professors, and tutors in a university or a college. Chiefly U. S.

10. Ability in property; means; resources. Cf. FACULTY THEORY. 11. Executive ability; efficiency. U. S., & Colloq., Eng. Syn. — Talent, endowment, aptitude, knack; dexterity, cleverness, readiness. See GIFT.

faculty of advocates, the body of advocates of Scotland. faculty theory. Taxation. The theory of taxation according to which every man should contribute to the support of the public burdens according to his ability. The faculty theory of taxation is very old. . . . For a long time, however, the best practical test of faculty was supposed to be general property. R. A. Seligman. From meaning property, ability or faculty came to mean income, and Adam Smith explains abilities to mean revenues. The great merit of the faculty theory is that it substitutes an objective for a subjective standard. It does not look to the feelings of the taxpayer, but to the money value of his taxable capacity. But although the faculty standard is objective, it does not follow that it is simple. J. S. Nicholson. factu-und (fak'tu-und; fá-künd), a. [L. factundus, fr. facti to speak.] Eloquent. Archaic. — n. Eloquentness. Obs. fad (fád), n. [Cf. FADDLE.] 1. A hobby; whim; craze; a custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal. 2. A fussy person; one with whims. Syn. — See FASHION. fad-dist (fád-íst), n. One who indulges in fads, or whims.

factu-ize, v. t. To bestow faculty, or practical efficiency, upon. [Cf. FACULTY.] factu-psychology. See PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY. factu-und-ous (-á-kün-dú-ús), a. [L. factundus.] Factundous. — factu-und-ous-ly, adv. Obs. factu-dist (fád-íst), n. [L. factus ditus.] Eloquentness. Archaic. fact-y (fás'y), a. Having face; impudent. Obs., Scot., or Dial. fad (fád), v. i. To pother. || fa-dalse (fád-dá-z), n. [F.] A commonplace; nonsense. fadum. + FATIUM. fadde. + FADE, powerful. fad-di-ness. = FADNESS. fad-dist, a. Given to fads; like a fad. — fad-dist-ness, n. fad-dist (fád-íst), v. t. Addition to fads. fad-ale (fád-á-lee), v. t. [Cf. FID-

faddy (făd'ĭ), a. Addicted to fads; of the nature of a *fad*. *Colloq.* — **faddiness** (-nēs), n.

fade (fād), as French *fād*, a. [ME. *fade*, *vad*, pale, languishing, fr. OF. *fade* feeble, languishing, pale, *F. fade* insipid, prob. fr. L. *vapidus* vapid. Cf. *VAPID*.] 1. Pale; wan; languishing. *Archaic.*

2. (*pron.* fād) Weak; insipid; tasteless; commonplace. A *Galicism*. "Passages that are somewhat *fade*." *Jeffrey.*

fade (fād), v. i.; **FAD'ED** (făd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); **FAD'ING** (făd'ĭng) [ME. *fadēn*, *vaden*, prob. fr. OF. *fader*; cf. also D. *vadden* to fade, wither, fr. OF. *fader*; cf. also D. *vade*.] 1. To grow weak; to lose strength; to decay; to perish gradually; to wither; as a plant. The earth mounth and *fadeth* away. Is. xxiv. 4.

2. To lose freshness, color, or brightness; to become faint in hue or tint; to grow dim; as, flowers *fade*.

3. To sink away; to disappear gradually; to vanish. The stars shall *fade* away. *Addition.*

fade, v. t. 1. To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigor; to wear away. No winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to lose color or brightness; to dim. **faded** (făd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), p. a. That has lost freshness, color, or brightness. "His *faded* cheek." *Milton.*

fadefless, a. Not liable to fade; unfading. — **fadeflessly**, adv.

fadge (făj), v. i. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. To fit; suit; agree; hence, to succeed; thrive. *Obs.* They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton.*

2. To jog along; to get along. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

fadge, n. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. A small flat loaf; a *fatot*; a bundle; a short, fat person; a jog trot; a farthing. *Cant* or *Dial. Eng.*

2. An irregular package of wool (something less than 180 lbs.), the tare of which is under 11 lbs. *Australia.*

fading, **fading** (făd'ĭng), n. An Irish dance; — also used in the burden of a song. *Obs.*

faerie (fă'ĕr-ĭ), n. [See FAIRY.] 1. The world of fairies, **faerie** } esp. of such fairies as were first drawn by Spenser. *Archaic.* "Some victor knight of *faerie*." *Shelley.*

2. Fairies in general. *Obs.*

3. A fairy. *Obs.*

faery (fă'ĕr-ĭ), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, faery or fairyland. **faery** } "Its operas and its *faery* ballrooms." *G. Eliot.*

Syn. — See FAIRY.

Faerie Queene. In Spenser's allegorical poem of this name, Gloriana (which see).

Fafnir (făv'nĭr), n. [Icel. *Fāfnir*.] In the *Volsunga Saga*, a giant who, in the form of a venom-breathing dragon, possesses and guards a great treasure. He is slain by Sigurd, incited to the deed by Reginn, the giant's brother.

fağ (făğ), n. 1. A knot or tuft in cloth.

2. A sheep fly or tick. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

fağ (făğ), v. i.; **FAGGED** (făğ'ĕd); **FAGGING** (făğ'ĭng). [Perh. the same word as *E. flag* to droop.] 1. To become weary; to *flag*; droop. *Now Rare.*

2. To labor to weariness; to work hard; to drudge.

3. To act as a *fağ*.

fağ out, a. To become untwisted or frayed, as the end of a rope, or the edge of canvas. b In English school games, to serve as *fağ* in the field, esp. in cricket.

fağ, v. t. 1. To tire by labor; to exhaust; as, he was almost *fağged* out.

2. To use or treat as a *fağ*; to compel to drudge. Syn. — See TIRE.

fağ, n. [See FAG, v. i.] 1. That which fatigues; toil; drudgery; fatigue. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*

It is such a *fağ*, I came back tired to death. *Jane Austen.*

2. In English schools, a boy who does service for another boy of a higher form; hence, one who performs menial services for another; a drudge.

fağ, n. [Cf. FAG to flag.] A *fağ-end*; specif., long coarse grass of the last season; a tuft of grass. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

Fa-ga-coe-sē (fă-gă'sē-sē), n. pl. [NL. See FAGUS.] A botanical family of trees and shrubs, the beech family, typifying the order *Fagales*. They have staminate flowers, usually in aments, and one-seeded nuts. The family contains 5 genera and about 400 species, the three important genera being *Quercus*, the oak, *Fagus*, the beech, and *Castanea*, the chestnut, including the most valuable hard-wood timber trees of Europe and America. — **fa-ga-coeous** (-shŭs), a.

Fa-gales (-lēz), n. pl. [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants containing the two families *Fagaceae* and *Betulaceae*, characterized by having delicious flowers, both kinds in aments or the pistillate subtended by an involucre which becomes a cup or a bur.

Fa-gel-la (fă-jĕl-lă), n. [NL., after Caspar *Fagelius*.] *Bot.* A genus of scorpiulariaceae herbs and shrubs containing about 140 species, principally South American. They are often cultivated under the name *calceolaria*. See CALCEOLARIA, 2.

fağ-ēnd', a. The last part or coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, etc.; hence, an end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition; a remnant; a worn, poor, or unprofitable end part of anything. The *fağ-end* of business. *Collier.*

fağ-ger (făğ'ĕr), n. 1. One who fags another.

2. A hard worker.

fağ-ger-y (-ĭ), n. 1. Drudgery.

2. The English school fagging system.

Fağ'in (făğ'ĭn), n. In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villain-

ous old Jew who acts as a receiver of stolen goods, or "fence," and who trains boys and girls to be pickpockets and sneak thieves. Oliver is for a time in his power.

fağ-op'riam (făğ'ŏp'rĭ-ă-m), n. [*Fagopyrum* + *-ism*.] *Veter.* A disease of animals resulting from eating buckwheat, wheat, etc., and appearing principally on the non-pigmented parts of the skin as an intense redness and swelling with severe itching, the formation of vesicles, and later sores and scabs.

Fağ-o'p'rum (-rĭ-ă-m), n. [NL.; L. *Fagus* beech + Gr. *pyōs*; *pyrit*.] *Bot.* A genus of polygonaceous plants distinguished from *Polygonum* chiefly by their folded cotyledons. There are about 6 European and Asiatic species, of which the most important are *F. fagopyrum*, the buckwheat, and *F. tartaricum*, the Tartarian buckwheat.

fağ'ot, **fağ'ot** (făğ'ŏt), n. [F., of uncertain origin; cf. It. *fağotto* bundle, bassoon, L. *Fagus* beech. Cf. FAGOTTO.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or as a fascine.

2. *Iron Manuf.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked over into bars or other shapes by rolling or hammering at a welding heat; a pile.

3. A *Specif.*: A *fağot* (formerly) used to burn a heretic alive. b An embroidered figure of a *fağot* which was often compulsorily worn by heretics who had recanted.

4. A bundle or bunch of anything. *Obs.*

5. *Music.* A bassoon. See FAGOTTO.

6. A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company; a dummy. *Obs.* *Eng.* *Addison.*

7. An old shrewd woman. *Slang, Eng.*

8. A spice ball. *London, Eng.* *Sir W. Besant.*

fağ'ot, **fağ'ot**, v. t.; **FAG'OT-ED**, **FAG'OT-ING**; **FAG'OT-ING**, **FAG'OT-ING**. 1. To make a *fağot*; to bind together in a *fağot*, or bundle; as, *fağoted* puddled bars (see FAGOT, n., 2, FAGOTING, 2).

2. To collect promiscuously.

3. To bind (persons) together or hand and foot; also, to surround with *fağots* preparatory to burning alive. *Rare.*

4. *Embroidery.* To tie (cross threads) in *fağoting*.

fağ'ot, **fağ'ot**, v. i. 1. To make *fağots*.

2. To wear a *fağot* as an emblem of recantation; hence, to recant. *Obs.*

fağ'ot-ĭng, **fağ'ot-ĭng**, n. 1. *Embroidery.* A process of drawing out horizontal threads from a fabric, such as linen, and tying the remaining cross threads into hour-glass-shaped bunches; also, the work itself.

2. *Metal.* Act or operation of cutting up puddled metal into lengths and piling in a reheating furnace for subsequent heating and welding by rolling into bars.

fağot, or **fagot**, **iron**. Iron, in bars or masses, from made *fağots*.

|| **fa-got'to** (fă-gŏt'tŏ), n. [It. See FAGOT.] *Music.* The bassoon.

Fağus (făğ'ŭs), n. [L. See BEECH.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the beeches, typifying the family *Fagaceae*, distinguished by the capitate staminate aments and by the sharply triangular nut. Besides the American beech (*F. americana*) and the European (*F. sylvatica*) there are two Japanese species. See BEECH.

fağ'm (făğ'm; făğ'm), n. The leaves of an orchid (*Angraecum fragrans*), of Bourbon and Mauritius, used (in France) as a substitute for Chinese tea; also, the plant.

|| **fağ'band** (făğ'bănt; -bănd), n. [G. *fahl* dun-colored + *band* a band.] *Mining.* A band or stratum in crystalline rock, containing metallic sulphides; — so called because by decomposition it assumes a pale color.

fağ-lun-ite (făğ'lŭn-ĭt), n. [From *Fahlun*, a place in Sweden.] *Min.* An altered form of *iolite*.

Fağ-ren-heit (făğ'rĕn-hĭt), a. Designating, or conforming or pertaining to, the scale used by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit in the graduation of his thermometer; as, 100° *Fahrenheit* (or 100° F.). — n. The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale. On the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the freezing point of water is at 32 degrees above the zero of its scale (the zero point represents the temperature produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and common salt), and the boiling point at 212 degrees above. (Cf. CENTIGRADE.) It is commonly used in the United States and in England.

|| **fağ'ence** (făğ'ĕns), n. [F., fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy, one of the many cities famous for medieval pottery. Cf. MAJOLICA.] In French, glazed earthenware; — a very general term which in English use is generally limited to fine wares somewhat richly decorated in color. Cf. MAJOLICA, DELFTWARE, etc.

fağ (făğ), v. i.; **FAGGED** (făğ'ĕd); **FAGGING**. [*F. fağier*, fr. L. *fallere*, *fağere*, to deceive, akin to *E. fall*. See FALL; cf. FALLACY, FALSIFY, FAULT.] 1. To be wanting; to fall short; to be or become deficient in any measure or degree; to cease to be furnished in the usual or expected manner, or to be altogether cut off from supply; to be lacking; to come to an end; as, streams *fağ*; crops *fağ*;

|| *The lion's issue fağs*, his should not reign. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with want; to come short; to lack; to be deficient or unprovided; — used with *of* or *in*; as, to *fağ* of or in beauty.

3. To fall away; to become diminished; to become exhausted; to decline; to decay; to sink.

The champak odors *fağ* Like sweet thoughts in a dream. *Shelley.*

4. To deteriorate in respect to vigor, activity, resources, etc.; to become weaker; as, a sick man *fağs*.

player on the *fağotto*.

|| **fağ'ge** (făğ'ĕ), n. [F. *fağer*; *fağ'ge*, n.; *fağ* (făğ). *Dial. Eng.* var. of *fağ*.] *Music.* A double bassoon.

fağot, or **fagot**, **vote**. The vote of one made a property holder for party purposes to qualify him as a voter. *Cant, Eng.*

fağot, or **fagot**, **worm**. A bag-worm (*Funnelia carmerii*) which feeds on the *ten* plant. Its case is made largely of twigs.

fağ'ot-y, **fağ'ot-y** (făğ'ŏt-y), a. Of or pert. to *fağots*.

fağa, **fağa**, n. [*F. fağer*; *fağ'ot*, n.] [*G. fahlterz*; *fahl* dun-colored, *fallow* + *erz* ore.]

|| **fağ'aw**, a.

fağ'aw' (făğ'ăw'), **fağ'aw'** (făğ'ăw'), n. [*G. fahlterz*; *fahl* dun-colored, *fallow* + *erz* ore.]

Min. = TETRAHEDRITE.

Fağr, *Abbr.* Fahrenheit.

fağ, + **FEAT**.

fağ'te, + **FEAT**.

fağ, + **FADE**, to wither.

fağ, n. A hunting party. *Obs.*

5. To perish; die; — used of a person. *Obs.*

Had the king in his last sickness *fağed*. *Shak.*

6. To be found wanting with respect to an action, a duty, a result, etc.; to miss; — used with following infinitive. Take heed now that ye *fağ* not to do this. *Ezra* iv. 22.

7. To fail to perform one's duties or to fulfill one's obligations; to make default; as, he *fağs* in respect.

8. To come short of a result or object aimed at or desired; to be baffled or frustrated. Our envious foe hath *fağed*. *Milton.*

9. To err in judgment; to be mistaken. Which oftentimes may succeed, so as perhaps I shall grieve him, if I *fağ* not. *Milton.*

10. To become unable to meet one's engagements; esp., to be unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's obligations; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

fağ (făğ), v. t. 1. To be wanting to; to be insufficient for; to disappoint; desert; as, to *fağ* a friend in need. There shall not *fağ* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings* ii. 4.

2. To miss of attaining; to be wanting in; to lack. *Rare.* Though that seat of earthly bliss be *fağed*. *Milton.*

3. To leave undone; to neglect. *Now Rare.* "God, who never *fağs* his part." *Dryden.*

fağ, n. [*OF. fağille*, from *fağillir*. See FAUL, v. i.] 1. Misconduct; failure; deficiency; fault; — mostly superseded by *failure* or *faulting*, except in the phrase *without fağ*. "His highness' *fağ* of issue." *Shak.*

2. Death; decease. *Obs.*

3. A failing; a small fault; an infirmity. *Obs.*

for *fağ*, in case of failure; to guard against failure. *Obs.*

fağ'ing, p. pr. of **FAG**; specif., *Early Astral*, remote, as a planet, from some fixed point.

fağ'ing, vb. n. of **FAG**; specif., a falling short; a becoming deficient; failure; hence, deficiency; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault; infirmity; as, a mental *fağing*.

Syn. — See FAULT.

fağ'ure (făğ'ŭr), n. [*Earlier fağler*, fr. *F. fağillir*, the infn. used as *n.* *Opt.* E. D. See FAUL, v. i.] 1. A failing; a default; a deficiency; as, *fağure* of rain, crops, issue.

2. Omission to perform; as, *fağure* to keep a promise.

3. Want of success; the state of having failed.

4. A failing; a slight fault. *Obs.*

5. Decay, or defect from decay; deterioration; breaking down; as, the *fağure* of memory or of sight.

6. A becoming insolvent; bankruptcy; suspension of payment; as, *fağure* in business.

7. A person or thing that has failed; as, the man was as great a *fağure* as his project.

Syn. — FAILURE, SUSPENSION, INSOLVENCY, BANKRUPTCY, FALTERING AND SUSPENSION are popular terms; INSOLVENCY and BANKRUPTCY, technical law terms. *Failure* is commonly applied to such discontinuance of business as results from *insolvency* or *bankruptcy*; *suspension* is usually temporary, and may or may not involve *insolvency*. For the legal uses of *bankruptcy* and *insolvency*, see deFS.

fağure of issue, the want of issue competent to take an estate devised with a limitation over to certain issue. Such a *fağure* is called *definite* when it determines the estate if it shall occur at a time definitely fixed by the devise; and *indefinite*, or *general*, when no time or period is fixed within which it must occur to determine the estate.

fağ (făğ), a. [ME. *fağyn*, *fagen*, AS. *fagen*; akin to OS. *fagan*, Icel. *fağinn* glad, and to AS. *fağean* to rejoice, Goth. *fahjēps* joy. Cf. FAWN to court favor.] 1. Well-pleased; glad. "My heart has been *fağ* to see them." *Burns.*

2. Relatively satisfied or contented; reconciled in the absence of what would be preferred; hence, constrained. The learned Castalio was *fağ* to make trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

3. Inclined; desirous; eager; as, *fağ* to be wise. Men and birds are *fağ* of climbing high. *Shak.*

4. Wont; apt. *Obs.*

5. Well-disposed. *Obs.*

fağ, adv. With joy; gladly; — now with *would*. *Shak.* I would I woo her, yet I dare not. She held a mirror bright. Wherein her face she often viewed *fağ*. *Spenser.*

fağ, v. i. [AS. *fağan*. See FAIN, a. *Obs.* 1. To be glad; to desire. "Who *fağ* thing does *fağ* to see." *Spenser.*

2. To pretend fondness; to fawn.

fağ, v. t. *Obs.* 1. To make glad; to congratulate; welcome.

2. To enjoy; to take a liking for.

fağ-ne-ance (făğ'nĕ-ăns), n. [Cf. OF. *fağneance*. See **fağ-ne-ance** (-ăns)] FAINEANT.] Do-nothingness; inactivity; indolence. The mask of sneering *fağneance* was gone. *C. Kingsley.*

|| **fağ'nĕ-ant'** (făğ'nĕ-ănt'), a. [*F.*; *fağre* to do + *nĕant* nothing.] Do-nothing; inactive; idle. — n. An idler; a sluggard. — **fağ'nĕ-ant** dety, a deity recognized as real but conceived as not acting in human affairs, hence not worshipped.

fağnt (făğnt), a.; **FAINT'ER** (făğnt'ĕr); **FAINT'EST**. [ME. *fağnt*, *faint*, feigned, weak, *F. feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign, in OF. also to remain inactive (instead of acting). See FEIGN; cf. FEINT.] 1. Feigned; simulated. *Obs.*

2. Sluggish; lazy. *Obs.*

3. Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected; depressed; as, "A *fağnt* heart ne'er won fair lady." *Old Proverb.*

4. Lacking strength; weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, *fağnt* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.

5. Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; striking the senses feebly; not bright, or loud, or sharp, or forcible; weak; as, a *fağnt* color, or sound.

6. Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner; not exhibiting vigor, strength, or energy; slight; half-hearted; as, faint efforts; faint resistance.
The faint prosecution of the war. *Sir J. Davies.*

7. Producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive; sickly.
faint (faint), *n.* 1. Faintness. *Obs.*
2. Act or state of fainting; a swoon. *Scott.*
3. A faint ruling line in writing paper. *Trade Cant.*

faint, *v. i.*; FAINT'ED; FAINT'ING. 1. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become depressed or despondent.
If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. *Prov. xxiv. 10.*
2. To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble. *Archaic or Poetic.*
3. To suffer syncope; to swoon; — often with away. See FAINTING, *n.*
Hearing the honor intended her, she fainted away. *Guardian.*
4. To decay; to lose brightness; to disappear.
Gilded clouds, while we gaze, . . . faint before the eye. *Pope.*

faint, *v. t.* *Obs.* 1. To cause to faint, or become dispirited; to depress; to weaken.
It faints me to think what follows. *Shak.*
2. To weaken; diminish.
faint-heart, *n.* 1. Lack of spirit. *Obs.*
2. A coward.

faint-hearted (faint'hä't'ed; faint'hä't'ed; 87), *a.* Wanting in courage; depressed by fear; easily discouraged or frightened; cowardly; timorous; dejected.
Fear not, neither be faint-hearted. *Is. vii. 4.*

faint-hearted-ly, *adv.* — faint-heart-ed-ness, *n.*

faint'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FAINT. *Specific:* a A growing faint; depression. *b* Syncope, or loss of consciousness owing to arrest of the blood supply to the brain, the face becoming pallid, respiration feeble, and the heart's beat weak. *Colloq.*

faintly, *adv.* 1. In a faint manner or fashion; esp. weakly; timidly; faint-heartedly.
2. To a faint degree; slightly; indistinctly.

faintness, *n.* State of being faint; *specific:* a Loss of strength, or of consciousness, and self-control; exhaustion. *b* Want of vigor or energy. *c* Feebleness, as of color, light, words, etc.; lack of distinctness; as, faintness of description. *d* Faint-heartedness; timorousness; dejection.
I will send a faintness into their hearts. *Lev. xxvi. 36.*

faint-rum, *a.* Founding. Not sharply and clearly defined; blurred, and imperfect at the edges, usually because of being cold-shot; — said of a casting.

faints (faints), *n. pl.* Also *feints*. [See FAINT weak.] The weak and impure spirit which comes over last in the distillation of whisky or other liquor, and is caught separately. It contains fusel oil and requires to be rectified. The first runnings or low wines are according to some called strong faints, and the after runnings weak faints.
You must carefully observe in drawing off this water, that the faints, or after runnings, come not off and run into you can along with your good goods. *G. Smith (1723).*

fainty (faint'i), *a.* 1. Feeble; languid; liable to swoon. *L. 2.* Producing faintness.

fair (fär), *a.*; FAIR'ER (ë'r); FAIR'EST. [ME. *fair*, *fayer*, *faiger*, *As. fægger*; akin to OS. & OHG. *fager*, Icel. *fagr*, Sw. & Dan. *fäger*, Goth. *fajrs* fit, also to E. *fang*, *G. fügen*, to fit, fegen to sweep, cleanse, and prob. also to E. *fang*, *peace*, *pact*. Cf. *FANG*, *FAY* to fit, *PACT*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful.
Who cannot see many a fair French city, for one fair French maid. *Shak.*
2. Pleasing; elegant; desirable; favorable; plausible; inspiring hope and confidence.
Brave words and fair devices. *Jonett (Plato).*
3. Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished; clean; pure; spotless; unstained.
A fair white linen cloth. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
4. Distinct; legible; as, fair handwriting.
5. Without irregularity or unevenness of surface or direction; smooth; flowing; — said of the figure of a vessel, and of surfaces, water lines, and other lines.
6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, or candor; open; upright; free, or based upon that which is free, from suspicion or bias; equitable; just; affording no undue advantage; — said of persons, character, conduct, or conditions; as, a fair preponderance of evidence; a fair proceeding; a fair man; fair dealing; a fair statement; a fair field and no favor; a fair chance.
7. Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in phrase *fair game*; as, the hypocrite is fair game for ridicule.
8. Light; clear; blond, as opposed to brunet; as, fair skin. The northern people large and fair-complexioned. *Sir M. Hale.*
9. Free from marked merit or defect; hence, of a reasonably good kind, quality, or degree; average; middling; pretty good; as, a fair knowledge of a subject; a fair specimen; fair health.
10. Not stormy; propitious; favorable; sometimes, fine; clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, or wind, etc.; as, a fair sky; a fair day.
11. *Meteorol.* *Specific:* free from rain, hail, or snow; — so used in the predictions issued by the United States Weather Bureau. The weather may be cloudy and threatening, but if no precipitation occurs it is called fair.
12. Gentle; peaceable; kindly. *Archaic.*
13. Free from obstacles or hindrances; unobstructed; unincumbered; open; clear; direct; — said of roads, passages, etc.; as, a fair mark; in fair sight; a fair view.
14. Promising; propitious; of good omen.
The calphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to be enlarged. *Raleigh.*

Syn. — Just, equitable, honest, upright, unprejudiced. — FAIR, IMPARTIAL, UNBIASED, DISPASSIONATE, DISINTERESTED agree in the idea of a judgment free from undue influence (see HONEST). FAIR, the most general term, implies, negatively, the absence of injustice or fraud; positively, the

putting of all things on an equitable footing, without undue advantage to any; as, fair play, fair and square, a fair statement. IMPARTIAL implies absence of favor for one party, or side, more than the other; as, an impartial tribunal, judgment, summing up of evidence. UNBIASED expresses even more strongly the absence of all prejudice or prepossession; as, an unbiased opinion, unbiased testimony. DISPASSIONATE implies freedom from the influence of passion or strong feeling; as, a dispassionate judgment, inquiry, critic, observer. DISINTERESTED denotes that freedom from bias which comes from having no personal or selfish interest in a question; as, a disinterested spectator. See FRANK, DISPASSIONATE.
Nor did I ask for more than "a fair stage and no favor."
J. H. Newman.

My impartial balance of the virtues and vices of Julian was generally praised. *Gibbon.*
To keep my mind free and unbiased by all paltry and personal irritabilities of praise or censure. *Byron.*
A tone which, to any dispassionate listener, carried conviction with it. *Dickens.*
Of the guilt or innocence of my grandfather . . . I am neither a competent nor a disinterested judge. *Gibbon.*

fair ball, baseball, *n.* A ball delivered by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman so that it passes over the home plate not lower than the knees nor higher than the shoulders of the batsman. If not hit by the batsman it is a strike, whether struck at or not. *b* A batted ball that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that comes to rest before passing first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that after striking the ground passes first or third base within the foul lines. *c* A catch made by a player on the side who makes a prescribed signal that he will not attempt to advance the ball when caught. He may not then be interfered with. — *f. copy*, a perfect copy of a document; also, the condition of such a copy. — *f. day or daylight*, broad day or daylight. — *F. Geraldine*, the one whose praises were celebrated by the Earl of Surrey (Henry Howard, 1517-47) in a famous sonnet. She was supposedly Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and afterwards wife of the Earl of Lincoln. — *f. green, Golf*, that part of the links or golf course between tees and putting greens (exclusive of long grass and hazards) where the grass is kept short either by mowing or grazing. See GREEN. — *F. Helen of Kirk-cornell* (kirk-körn'el), the heroine of an old popular ballad, who loses her life by interposing herself between her lover and a rejected suitor who shoots at him. — *f. lead, Naut.*, a course of a running rope that avoids all chafing. — *f. leather*, leather not artificially colored. — *f. linen cloth, lit.*, an orig. simply, a clean or unsoiled linen cloth; hence, in the churches of the Anglican Communion: *a* With the additional qualifier white, a long narrow cloth of white linen covering the top of the altar and falling over the ends. *b* A cloth of white linen used to cover what remains of the elements after the communion has been administered to all; a lawn chalice veil. Both cloths are often embroidered more or less elaborately. — *f. maid*. [Cf. Sp. *moada*, *n.* of *fumar* to smoke.] *a* A cured or smoked pipe. *Local, Eng.* *b* The scup (*Stenotomus chrysopus*, Virginia). — *f. maid-of-February*, the snowdrop. — *F. Maid of Kent*, Joanna, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent; — so called on account of her beauty. She married her second cousin, Edward, the Black Prince, under a dispensation from the Pope. — *F. Maid of Norway*, Margaret, a granddaughter of Alexander III, of Scotland, and daughter of Eric II, King of Norway. She was recognized as queen by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner, but died on her passage to Scotland in 1290. — *f. maids-of-France*, double garden varieties of several European plants: *a* The garden buttercup (*Ranunculus acemifolius*). *b* Sneezewort. *c* Meadow saxifrage. *d* The ragged robin. — *f. maids-of-Kent*, the garden buttercup. — *F. Parriede*, Beatrice Cenci. — *F. Perdita*. See PERDITA. — *f. play*, equitable or impartial treatment. — *f. equal choice*; justice. *F. Ros's-mond* (rôz'â-mônd), a daughter of Lord Clifford, famous as the mistress of Henry II., as told in an old ballad. According to legend, she was kept in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where Queen Eleanor discovered her by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her, about 1177. — *f. trade*, a trade legally carried on, as distinguished from contraband trade. *b* Smuggling. *Slang or Cant.* *c* *Econ.* A tariff system in which an attempt is made to secure mutual equality of treatment between the nations involved; trade conducted under conditions of reciprocity; — distinguished from *free trade*, or unrestricted commerce. The phrase originated in England with a group of Conservative sympathies, who look on the English system as "one-sided free trade," and the fair-trade movement originally aimed at effecting a closer economic union, or a Zollverein, between Great Britain and British colonies. — *f. trader*, a member of the fair-trade party or group. — *whites*, *Ethnol.* = XANTHOCHROI, from *f.* to muddling, passable; tolerable. *Colloq.* — *out of f.*, out of true. — *the f.*, or the *f. sex*, the female sex.

fair (fär), *adv.* 1. In a fair manner; *specific*, in an attractive or agreeable manner; gracefully; pleasantly; as, the sun shone fair; graciously; courteously; as, to speak one fair; in an equitable manner; formerly, fitly; as, to play fair; auspiciously; promisingly; as, events promise fair; the day breaks fair; clearly; plainly; as, to write fair.
2. Equally; moderately. *Obs.*
3. Evenly; squarely; as, to set, stand, or lie fair; also, full; plump; as, he was struck fair between the eyes.
4. Wholly; entirely; as, the man is fair mad. *Obs. or Dial.*
fair and square, justly; honestly; equitably. *Colloq.*

fair, *n.* 1. Fairness; beauty. *Archaic.*
2. A fair woman; a sweetheart.
I have found out a gift for my fair. *Shenstone.*
3. That which is fair or fortunate.
Now fair befall thee! *Shak.*

fair, *v. i.*; FAIR'ED (färd); FAIR'ING. [Cf. AS. *fægrian* to become fair.] 1. To become or appear fair. *Obs.*
2. To clear; — said of the weather.
It fair'd as the night went on. *Stevenson.*

fair, *v. t.* 1. To make fair or beautiful. *Obs.*
2. Shipbuilding. To make smooth and regular, as a vessel's lines; to fit or shape, as a vessel's plates, etc.

fair, *n.* [ME. *feire*, OF. *feire*, *F. foire*, fr. L. *feria* holiday, pl. *feriæ*, days of rest, holidays, festivals, akin to *festus* in which M. Jourdain is represented as finding to his surprise and delight that he has been saving prose all his life.]
1. *fairs* l'homme d'impor-tance' (lôm' dän'pör'tans'). [F.] To play the man of importance; to put on airs of authority or influence. [F.]
2. *faires* mon de-vöirs' (môn' däv'vöir'). [F.] To do my duty.
3. *faires* sui-vre (süv'vr'). [F., lit., to make follow.] To be forwarded; please forward.
4. *faires*'-herse, *n.* The tany rag-

festal. See FEAST.] 1. A gathering of buyers and sellers at a particular place with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for trade.
2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for some charitable object; as, a church fair.
3. A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc., not primarily for purposes of sale; as, the Mechanics' fair; an agricultural fair.
after the fair, a day after the fair, too late. *Colloq.*

fair-faced' (fär'fäst'; 87), *a.* 1. Of a light complexion; beautiful of countenance.
2. Fair in appearance; specious.

fair-field-ite (fär'föld-it), *n.* [From Fairfield County, Connecticut, where it was found.] *Min.* A white or pale yellow hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, Ca₂Mn₂(PO₄)₂·2H₂O, usually foliated or fibrous. Sp. gr., 3.07-3.15.

fair-ground' (-ground'), *n.* An inclosure where outdoor fairs, trotting races, etc., are held; — usually pl. *U. S.*

fair-haired' (fär'härd'; 87), *a.* Having blond hair.

fair'ies'-ta'ble (fär'iz'; 87), *a.* The common mushroom, or any of other similar fungi. *b* The European marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*).

fair'ly (fär'li), *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.

fair'ing, *n.* A present, orig. one from a fair.

fair-lead' (fär'löd'), *n.* 'Naut. A block, ring, or strip

fair-lead'er (-led'ër) *n.* of plank with holes, serving as a guide for the running rigging or for any rope, to keep it from chafing or fouling.

fair'ly, *adv.* 1. Handsomely; beautifully; courteously; also, handsomely in appearance only; speciously. *Obs.*
2. In a fair manner; equitably; justly; legitimately; without unfair advantages.
We came honestly and fairly by the ship. *De Foe.*
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me fairly. *Fletcher.*
3. Favorably; auspiciously; suitably; properly; as, a town fairly situated; he may fairly have high hopes.
4. Softly; quietly; gently. *Obs.* *Milton.*
5. Plainly; clearly; distinctly.
Even the nature of Mr. Dimmesdale's disease had never fairly been revealed to him. *Hutchinson.*
6. Actually; positively; completely; as, he is fairly exhausted; he fairly gasped in surprise.
7. Tolerably; moderately; rather; as, she sings fairly well; a fairly complete list.

fair-mind'ed (fär'mind'ed; 87), *a.* Unprejudiced; just; judicial; honest. — *fair-mind'ed-ness, n.*

fair-na-tured' (nä'türd'; 87), *a.* Well-disposed. "A fair-natured prince." *Ford.*

fair'ness, *n.* State of being fair; esp., state of being free from spots, stains, or imperfections; honesty; as of dealing; candor, as of an argument, etc.; clearness, or freedom from rain or storm, — said of the weather.

fair-spo'ken (-spö'kën; 87), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; courteous; plausible. "A marvelous fair-spoken man." *Hooker.* — *fair-spo-ken-ness, n.*

fair-way' (fär'wä'), *n.* The navigable part of a river, bay, etc., through which vessels enter or depart; the part of a harbor or channel which is kept open and unobstructed.

fair-weather'er, *a.* 1. Fitted for, done during, or made in, fair weather only; as, a fair-weather boat, voyage, task, etc.
2. Fig. : Appearing, or of service, only when times or circumstances are prosperous; as, a fair-weather friend.

fair-weather sailor, a timid or inexperienced and cautious sailor; — the nautical equivalent of *carpet knight*.

fair'y (fär'y), *n.*; pl. FAIR'IES (-iz). [ME. *fairie*, *fairie*, *enchantment*, fair folk, fairy, OF. *fairie*, *fairie*, *enchantment*, fair folk, *F. féerie*, fr. LL. *fata* one of the Fates, hence fairy, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See FATE; cf. *FAY* a fairy.] 1. The country of the fays; land of illusions; fairy. *Obs.* [He (Arthur) is a king y-crowned in fair'y. *Lydgate.*

2. The inhabitants of fairyland, collectively. *Obs.*
3. Enchantment; magic; illusion. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), either male or female, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind; a fay. See *ELF*. "Elves and fairies in a ring." *Shak.*
5. An enchantress. *Obs.*
fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, etc.; a gnome.

fair'y, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, fairies.
2. Coming from fairies; as, fairy money. *Dryden.*

Syn. — FAIRY, FAËRY. Under the influence of the "Faerie Queen," the spelling FAËRY has come to connote (as contrasted with the more concrete and definite implications of FAIRY) such an unreal, romantic, and visionary world as one associates with Spenser's poem; as, "O blessed Bird! the earth we pace again appears to be an unsubstantial fairy place, that is fit home for thee!" (*Wordsworth*); "Magic casements, opening on the foam of perilous seas, in fairy lands forlorn" [changed by Keats from an original *fairy*] (*Keats*).

fair'y beads, fossil joints of crinoid stalks. — *f. bell*. *a* The white wood sorrel. *b* The foxglove. — *f. bird*, the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — *f. bluebird*, any of several brilliant Indian or East Indian passerine birds of the genus *Irenæ*, esp. *I. pusilla*. — *f. butter*, any of certain tremelacous fungi having a gelatinous and quivering fruit body, as *Eridia glandulosa*, *E. albida*, etc. — *f. cap*, the foxglove. — *f. cheese*, the fruit of the dwarf mallow. See CHEESE, *n.*, 2 d. — *f. circle*, *a.* = FAIRY RING. *b* The common juniper. — *f. creeper*, the climbing fumitory. — *f. cup*, *a* The primrose (*Primula veris*). *b* The blood cup. — *f. finger*, the foxglove. — *f. flag*, the dwarf, or mountain, flax (*Linum catharticum*), having delicate blue flowers. — *f. grass*, quaking grass. — *f. green*, a fairy ring of grass. — *f. hly.* *a* The alamosco lily. See ATMOSCO. *b* The amar-ylloidaceous plant *Cooperia pedunculata*, or its white lily-like flower. — *f. lint*. = FAIRY FLAX. — *f. loaves*, fossil sea urchins. *Local, Eng.* — *f. martin*, an Australian swallow (*Lagenoplastes arlet*) that builds flask-shaped nests of mud on overhanging cliffs. — *f. ring*, a ring or circle in lawns and meadows formed by luxuriant grass or herbage or by

certain mushroom fungi, esp. *Marasmius oreades*. In folk-lore such a ring was the dancing court of fairies, who visited blindness or sickness upon any one who trod upon it. — **fair-yming** mushrooming — a white-spored agaric (*Marasmius oreades*), which is edible, though somewhat strongly flavored. — **fair y shrimps**, a European fresh-water phyllopod crustacean, *Branchipus diaphanus*; — so called from its delicate colors, transparency, and graceful motions. The name is sometimes applied to similar American species. — **f. smoke**, the Indian pipe. — **f. stone**, *Archæol.*, a stone arrowhead. — **f. thimbles**, the foxglove flowers. — **f. water lily**, the floating heart. See FLOATING.

fair'y-hood (fä'f-hood), n. [*fair'y* + *-hood*.] 1. Fairy state or nature; enchantment. 2. Fairies collectively.

fair'y-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. State of being a fairy or like a fairy; fairy nature and power. 2. Belief in fairies; fairy tales.

fair'y-land' (-lånd'), n. The land or abode of fairies. **fair'y-like'**, a. Resembling a fairy, or what is made or done by fairies; as, *fair'ylike* music.

faith (fäth), n. [*ME. fæth, fæth, OF. feid, feid* (with the final consonant like Eng. *th*), later *fei, fr. L. fides*, akin to *fidere* to trust, Gr. *πίστεω* to persuade. See *BID*, *BIDR*; cf. *CONFIDE*, *DEPRY*, *PAY FAITH*, *REALTY*, *AUTO-DA-FÉ*.] 1. Inward acceptance of a personality as real and trustworthy, of an idea as true and obligatory, or of a thing as beneficial; as, *faith in God*; *faith in one's friend*; *faith in the moral law*; *faith in medicine*. The word had originally a religious sense, and in its various uses generally retains a suggestion of emotional or practical quality. 2. The recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as of paramount authority and supreme value.

And now abideth *faith*, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. 1 *Cor. xiii. 13.* 3. *Theol.* A *Historical faith*, or belief in the truthfulness and authority of the Scriptural narrative and teachings. *b Saving*, or *practical faith*, or the acceptance by the intellect, affection, and will of God's favor extended to man through Christ.

Faith is a Divine virtue by which we firmly believe the truths which God has revealed. *Catechism of R. C. Ch.* We shall now have a full definition of *faith*: we say that it is a firm and sure knowledge of the Divine favor to us, founded on the truth of a free promise in Christ, and revealed to our minds and sealed in our hearts by the Holy Spirit. . . . That assent itself is more a matter of the heart than the head, of the affection than the intellect. *Calvin's Institutes.*

4. That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; as, the *Jewish faith*; the *Mohammedan faith*. Now preaches the *faith* which once he destroyed. *Gal. i. 23.* 5. Assurance; authority; credit; credibility. *Rare.* The *faith of the foregoing narrative.* *Milford.*

6. Quality or state of being faithful; fidelity to one's promises, or allegiance to duty, or to a person honored and beloved; loyalty; also, the duty of such fidelity. Whose fidelity, while her faith to me remains, I should conceal. *Milton.*

7. Verbal pledge or promise; as, to give one's *faith*. *Obs.* **the faith**. The true religion; usually, the Christian religion. *Syn.* — See *RELIGION*.

faith, interj. By my faith; in truth; verily. **faith, v. t.** *Obs.* 1. To provide with a faith. 2. To state upon one's faith. 3. To believe; credit.

faith cure. A method or practice of treating diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God; a cure wrought by this method.

faithful (fäth'föö'l), a. 1. Full of faith, or having faith; disposed to believe, esp. in the declarations and promises of God. "You are not *faithful*, Sir." *B. Jonson.* 2. Firm in adherence to promises, oaths, contracts, treaties, or other engagements. The *faithful* God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him. *Deut. vii. 9.*

3. True and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by a tie of love, gratitude, or honor; firm and thorough in the observance of duty or performance of services; loyal; of true fidelity; as, a *faithful* husband, servant, friend, or dog. 4. Worthy of confidence and belief; conformable to truth, fact, or an original; exact; accurate; as, a *faithful* narrative. "It is a *faithful* saying." *2 Tim. ii. 11.*

Syn. — Trusty, honest, upright, sincere; veracious, trustworthy, steadfast, constant. See *CONSTANCY*. **the faithful**, the adherents of any system of religious belief; — esp. used as an epithet of Mohammedans.

Faith'ful, n. A companion of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who dies a martyr at Vanity Fair. **faithful-ness, n.** State or quality of being faithful.

faith'less, a. 1. Not believing; not giving credit. Be not *faithless*, but believing. *John xx. 27.* 2. Not believing in God or religion; specif., not believing in the Christian religion. *Shak.* 3. Not observant of promises or covenants; not true to allegiance or duty; false; perfidious; treacherous; disloyal. A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shak.*

4. Serving to disappoint or deceive; delusive; unstable; unsatisfying. "Yonder *faithless* phantom." *Goldsmith.* *Syn.* — Disloyal, treacherous, perfidious, false; change-

ably. *b* Verily; indeed. [*fait' jur'diqué* (fē'zhi'rē-dēk').] [*Fr. Law*. A juristic fact or act.] **fai'tour** (fä'tūr; -tūr), n. [*OF. fä'tour* a doer, *L. factor*. See *FACTOR*.] A cheat; an impostor. *Obs.*

faizend, **faizart, n.** A coward; also, a hermaphrodite fowl. *Obs. Scot.* **fa-keer'**, var. of *FAKIR*.

fa'ken, **fa'ken**, [*AS. fæcen, fæcne.*] **Fa'ken**, **fa'ken**, **fa'ken**, [*Fr. faine*.] A fraudulent. *Obs.* — **fa'ken** **lihe**, **ad. Obs.** **fa'ker-y** (fä'kēr-y), n. Practice of "faking." *Slang.* [*See* **FAKING**.] **fa'king-ism** (fä'kēng-'iz'm), n. [*See* **FAKING**.] **fala**, **fa'fellow**, **fa'fellow**, **fa'fellow**. [*See* **FA'FELLOW**.] **fa'fellow**, **fa'fellow**. [*See* **FA'FELLOW**.]

fa'fellow, **fa'fellow**. [*See* **FA'FELLOW**.] **fa'fellow**, **fa'fellow**. [*See* **FA'FELLOW**.] **fa'fellow**, **fa'fellow**. [*See* **FA'FELLOW**.] **fa'fellow**, **fa'fellow**. [*See* **FA'FELLOW**.]

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able, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, fluctuating, vacillating, unsteady, unstable, volatile, mercurial, veering, shifting. **FAITHLESS, INCONSTANT, FICKLE, FAITHLESS**, the strongest term, commonly connotes deception or treachery; as, "Among the *faithless* faithful only he; among innumerable false unmov'd, unshak'n, un-seduc'd" (*Milton*); "The remnant . . . have been abandoned by their *faithless* allies" (*Shelley*). **INCONSTANT** implies changeableness and instability; **FICKLE** adds to *inconstant* the implication of capriciousness; as, "People seldom know what they would be at, young men especially, they are so amazingly changeable and *inconstant*" (*Jane Austen*); "one of his [Montaigne's] own *inconstant* essays, never true for a page to its proposed subject" (*W. Pater*); "Dark and fierce and *fickle* is the South" (*Tennyson*); "her vanity and affectation, her womanly *fickleness* and caprice" (*J. R. Green*). See *DISAFFECTED*; cf. *CONSTANCY, LOYALTY*.

— **faith'less-ly, adv.** — **faith'less-ness, n.** **faith'worthy** (fäth'wörthi), **adj.** Worthy of belief or trust. — **faith'wor'th-ness** (-thi-nēs), n. **fake** (fäk), n. [*Cf. Scot. fäik* fold, stratum of stone, *AS. fæc* space of time, *MHG. väch* compartment, fish weir, fold, *G. fack* compartment, *D. vaak*, Gr. *πάγος* snare.] 1. *Naut.* One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil. 2. *pl. Mining.* A micaceous sandstone. *Scot.*

fake, v. t. **FAKED** (fäkt); **FAK'ING** (fä'king). *Naut.* To coil a rope, line, or hawser in fakes, esp. by winding in layers usually of zigzag or figure-of-eight form, to prevent twisting and fouling when running out. **fake, v. t.** [*Cf. OD. facken* to catch or gripe, or *G. fegen* to sweep, to brush.] *Slang.* To perform an (understood) operation upon; specif.: *a* To cheat, swindle, rob, wound, or kill (a person). *b* To steal, flich, or "swipe" (an article). *c* To manipulate (anything) fraudulently, so as to make it appear other than it is; to furbish or "doctor" up for dishonest purposes; esp., to fabricate or "cook up" (news) or to color (an event) as with fictitious detail; — commonly with *up*. — *v. i.* To practice faking anything.

fake, n. A person or thing fraudulently or deceptively given a false appearance; esp., a story or news report not based on fact, or having unauthentic details. *Colloq. or Slang.* **fakement** (fä'kēmēt), n. A thing faked up; a contrivance or device used by way of deception, artifice, elaboration, or the like; a dodge; a concern. *Slang.*

Gilt and painted paper presentations of their tombs are borne with shouting and wailing, music, torches and yells, through the principal thoroughfares of the city; which *fakements* are called *tazias*. *Kipling.*

fak'er (fä'kēr), n. Often erroneously written *fakir*. One who fakes; specif.: *a* A thief. *Obs. or Local.* *b* A peddler of petty things about the streets, at fairs, etc. *Slang.* *c* A pretender; fraud; petty swindler. *Slang.*

faking box. A box in which a long rope is faked; — much used in the life-saving service for a line attached to a shot. **fa-ki'r** (fä-kēr'; fä'kēr'; 277), n. [*Ar. faqir* poor.] A member of any sect or fraternity of Mohammedans taking a vow of poverty; a dervish; hence, a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; a Mohammedan mendicant or ascetic, often a worker of marvels; hence, loosely, and esp. in India, a mendicant or an itinerant wonder worker of other religions; a yogi. [Not to be confused with *faker*, above.]

fa la, or fa-la (fä lä), n. *Music.* *a* A refrain in old songs, the *la* being usually several times repeated. *b* Hence, a kind of part song with such a refrain or burden, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Another kind of ballets, commonly called *fa las*. *Morley.* **fa-la-na'ka** (fä-lä-nä'kä), n. [*Native name.*] A viverrine mammal (*Eupleres goudotii*) of Madagascar. **fal'ba-la** (fä'l'bä-lä), **fal'be-lo** (fä'l'bē-lō), n. [*See* *FURBELO*.] A sounce or trimming for a woman's petticoat, apron, etc.; a furbelrow. *Thackeray.*

fal-cade' (fä'l-käd'; -käd'), n. [*Fr., ultimately fr. L. falx, falcis.* Cf. *FALCATE*.] *Man.* The action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, bending himself in very quick curves. **Fal-ca'ta** (fä'l-kä'tä), n. [*NL.* See *FALCATE*.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial fabaceous vines having trifoliate leaves, small white or violet papilionaceous flowers, and short, mostly 1-seeded, slightly falcate pods. They are natives of North America and Asia. The American *F. comosa* is the earthrape, or hog peanut.

fal'cate (fä'l-kät), a. [*L. falcatus, fr. falx, falcis, a sickle or scythe.*] Hooked or curved like a sickle; as, a *falcate* leaf; a *falcate* claw; — said also of the moon or an interior planet when less than half its disk is illumined. **fal'chion** (fäl'chün; -shün; 277), n. [*ME. fauchon, OF. fauchon, LL. falcio, fr. L. falx, falcis, a sickle, cf. Gr. φαλκῆς* a ship's rib, φαλκῆς handy-legged; perh. akin to *E. falcon*; cf. *It. falcone*. Cf. *DEFALCATION*.] A broad-bladed sword, slightly curved, used in the Middle Ages; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a sword of any kind.

Fal-cid'i-än (fä'l-sid'i-än), n. [*L. Falcidius*.] Of or pert. to Publius Falcidius, a Roman tribune of the plebs, under Augustus, B. C. 40. — **Falcidian law**, a law carried by Pub-

lius Falcidius securing to a person's heirs a portion (called the *Falcidian portion*) equal to at least one-fourth of his estate, and invalidating bequests in excess of three-fourths. This law is found in various systems based on the Civil Law. **fal'ci-form** (fä'l-si-förm), a. [*L. falx, falcis, sickle + -form.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle; resembling a reaping hook.

fal'cium ligament (of the liver), *Anat.*, an anteroposterior fold of peritoneum attached to the under surface of the diaphragm and sheath of the rectus muscle, and along a line on the anterior and upper surfaces of the liver, extending back from the notch on the anterior margin. — *f. process.* *a* See *FASCIA LATA*. *b* See *PECTEN* (of the eye). **fal'con** (fö'k'n; fö'l'k'n; 277), n. [*ME. faucon, OF. faucon, falcon, F. faucon, fr. L. falco, perh. from L. falx, falcis, a sickle or scythe, and named from its curving talons. Cf. FALCHION.*] 1. *a* In old usage, any of various hawks trained for, or adapted for use in, the sport of hawking, or falconry, esp. the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); — restricted in the technical language of that sport to female birds. The long-winged hawks, or true falcons in the modern sense (see below), were distinguished as *noble* falcons; the short-winged, or ordinary hawks, as *ignoble*. *b* In present usage, any of various hawks distinguished by their long wings, by having a distinct notch and tooth (or sometimes two teeth) on the edge of the upper mandible, where it begins to bend down, and by their manner of hunting, usually plunging down on their prey from above. Though some of the species are very small, and none are of more than medium size, they are very courageous and represent the highest type of birds of prey. The falcons constitute a subfamily, *Falco*-ni-næ (fä'l'kō-ni-næ), which some writers divide into a large number of genera, though others include most of them in the typical genus *Falco*. Among the familiar kinds of falcons are the peregrine, gyrfalcon, hobby, merlin, kestrel, etc. Formerly the genus *Falco* included most of the hawk family; hence in old ornithological works the term *Falcon* was also applied in a broader sense.

2. *Ordnance.* An ancient form of light cannon. 3. [*Cap.*] *Her.* See *PURSUIVANT*. **fal'con, v. i.** To hunt with falcons.

fal'con-bill' (-bī'l'), n. A battle-ax or war hammer having on the side opposite the blade or head a sharp point curved somewhat like the beak of a falcon. **fal'con-er** (-ēr), n. [*ME. fauconer, OF. falconier, fauconier, F. fauconier.* See *FALCON*.] A person who breeds or trains hawks for taking birds or game; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

fal'con-net (fö'k'nēt; fä'l'kō-nēt; 277), n. [*Dim. of falcon*: cf. *It. Falconetto, Sp. falconete, LL. falconetta*, properly, a little falcon.] 1. One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later. 2. *a* Any of several very small Asiatic falcons of the genus *Microhierax*. *b* Any of several Australian shrikes constituting the genus *Falcunculus*, somewhat resembling titmice in habits.

fal'con-gen'til' } n. [*F. faucon-gentil*. See *FALCON*; *GEN' tal'con-gen'tile*] } *TEEL*. The female peregrine falcon. **fal'con'i-dæ'** (fä'l-kō'n'i-dē), n. *pl.* [*NL, fr. L. falco falcon.*] *Zool.* The principal family of diurnal birds of prey, containing the hawks, eagles, true buzzards, kites, etc., and usually the Old World vultures. **Fal'co-ni-formes** (fä'l'kō-ni-förm'ēs), n. *pl.* [*NL.* See *FALCON*; *FORM*.] *Zool.* An order including all the birds of prey except the owls.

fal'con-ry (fö'k'n-rī; 277), n. [*F. fauconnerie*. See *FALCON*.] Art of training falcons, or hawks, to pursue and attack wild fowl or game; also, the sport of taking wild fowl or game by means of falcons. **fal'de-ral'** (fä'l'dē-räl'; -räl'), **fal'de-rol'** (fö'l'dē-röl'; -röl'), **fal'de-rol'** (fö'l'dē-röl'). 1. *a* A refrain in old songs. 2. *a* Trifle; a piece of finery; a bit of nonsense; nonsense. **fald'stool'** (föld'fstöö'l'), n. [*Cf. LL. faldestolium, OF. faldestuel, Cf. FALDISTORY*.] 1. A folding stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool. It was formerly placed in the choir for a bishop, when he did not occupy the throne or officiated in any but his own cathedral church. 2. *a* A movable folding stool or small desk at which worshippers kneel during devotions; esp., one used by the king of England at his coronation. 3. In the practice of the Church of England, the reading desk from which the litany is read; a litany stool.

fall (föll), *v. i.*; *pret. FELL* (fël); *p. p. FALLEN* (föll'n); *p. pr. & vb. n. FALL'ING*. [*AS. feallan*; akin to *D. vallen, OS. & OHG. fallan, G. fallen, Ice. falla, Sw. falla, Dan.*

Later, the money paid for commutation of this privilege. **fald'age**, *n.* [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.]

fald'age, n. [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.]

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and were probably converted to Judaism at an early date. **fal'er-ri-an** (fä-lēr-ni-an), n. [*See* *FALERIAN*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.]

fald'age, n. [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.] **fald'age, n.** [*See* *FALDAGE*.]

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fallē, *Lith. pulvi*; cf. *L. fallere* to deceive. Cf. *FALL*, *FELL*, v. *L.*, to cause to fall. **1.** To pass downwards freely; to descend by the force of gravity; primarily, of objects freed from their suspension or support, to drop; to come or go toward the center of gravity, as of the earth; to be precipitated; as, the rain falls; blossoms fall from the trees; hence, of objects guided in their descent; as, the water falls over the ledge; the mercury falls in the thermometer; the lash fell on his shoulders; secondarily, of objects suspended: to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak falls from his shoulders; her hair falls loosely about her.

2. Hence, in uses of figurative origin: **a.** To lose station, dignity, nobility, moral character, or the like; esp., of a woman, to lose her chastity. *I am a poor fallen man.* *It is their husbands' faults,* *Shak.* *If wives do fall.* *Shak.*

b. To come or come to pass as if by descending; as, the night falls swiftly; a silence fell upon them; light falls from the stars. **c.** To issue; to be uttered; as, words fall from the lips. **d.** To be lowered, as the glance or the eyes. **e.** To be born or "dropped"; — said of the young of certain animals. **f.** To sound less loud or high; to take a lower tone or sound a lower note; as, the voice falls. **3.** To cease to be erect; to take suddenly a recumbent posture; to become prostrate; to drop; as, a child totters and falls; a tree falls; a worshiper falls on his knees. **4.** Hence: **a.** To stumble; to be lured; to be entrapped; as, to fall into error; to fall into difficulties. **b.** To become prostrate and wounded or dead; to die; esp., to die by violence, as in battle. *A thousand shall fall at thy side.* *Ps. xci. 7.* **c.** To be overthrown or captured; to be destroyed. *When falls the Colosseum, Rome shall fall.* *Byron.* **d.** To break down; to collapse, as a building. **e.** To die out; expire; lapse; become extinct. *Obs. or R.* **5.** To move or extend in a generally downward direction; as, the sun falls to the west; the land falls to a river; specif., of a river, to flow down (into); to debouch; as, the Rhone falls into the Mediterranean. **6.** Hence: **a.** To subside, abate, decline; to cease to be violent, as waves or flames; to ebb, as the tide. **b.** To lose tone or quality; to decline in strength, character, vigor, or activity; specif.: to decline in value, price, etc.; as, stocks fell several points; to suffer a decline in prices; as, the market is falling; to lose weight or flesh, as an animal; of hides, to become flabby. **c.** To assume a look of shame or disappointment; to become or appear dejected; — said of the face or countenance. *Cain was very wrath, and his countenance fell.* *Gen. iv. 5.* **7.** To move quickly; to rush; as, they fell together. **8.** To strike; to impinge; to be directed; as, the shot fell near him; music falls on the ear. *The splendor falls on castle walls* *And snowy summits old in story.* *Tennyson.*

9. To pass somewhat suddenly, and passively, into a new state of body or mind, or a new condition or relation; as, to fall asleep; to fall into a passion; to fall in love; to fall into temptation; to fall into poverty; this custom has fallen into disuse; the horse fell lame; hence, with an infinitive of action or verbal noun after the preposition "a," to begin; to set about; as, to fall to work; to fall a laughing. **10.** To revert to a feudal superior; — said of a benefice with its revenues; to become vacant; — said of an office. *Obs. or Hist.* **11.** To come or become; to occur; to arrive; as, Christmas this year falls on Friday. **12.** Specif.: **a.** To happen; to come by chance; to light. *Gray, a born poet, fell upon an age of prose.* *M. Arnold.* *As for riches; if they fall in my way, I refuse them not.* *Bp. Hall.* **b.** To come, pass, or be transferred by lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise; as, the estate fell to his brother; the kingdom fell into the hands of his rivals; the lot fell upon him. **c.** To come as a consequence; to result; to turn out; as, observe how this will fall. *Obs. or Poetic.* **d.** To come in a fitting manner or order; as, these events do not fall in this chapter; the men fell into position. **13.** To belong or appertain; to be fitting; to be necessary. *If to her share some female errors fall* *Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.* *Pope.*

14. To find or have its place or station; as, the accent falls on the ultima. *The gist of this monotheism will fall to be discussed when we come to the theology of Orpheus.* *J. E. Harrison.* **15.** To be arranged or divisible (into); as, the work falls into three divisions. **16.** *Cricket.* Of the wicket, to be struck by a bowled ball so that the batsman is declared out; hence, said of a wicket or wickets captured by any other means; as, the next three wickets fell without any addition to the score. **17.** *Fall a,* to begin; to fall to, as he fell a rowing. — *to f. aboard,* *a Naut.* To collide with; to strike the side of; — usually with *of*. **b.** To attack; to fall upon; also, *fig.*, to make a beginning. *Obs. or R.* — *to f. abreast of*, to move abreast of. — *to f. across*, to meet with by chance. — *to f. among*, to come among accidentally or unexpectedly. — *to f. astern*, *Naut.*, to move or be driven backward; to be left behind; as, a ship falls astern by the force of a current, or when out-sailed by another. — *to f. at*, to be engaged suddenly in; as, to fall at odds. — *to f. at hand*, to impend; to be about to happen. — *to f. away*, *a.* To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. **b.** To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. **c.** To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize. "These . . . for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away." *Luke viii. 13.* *d.* To perish; to vanish; to be lost. "How . . . can the soul . . . fall away into nothing?" *Addison.* **e.** To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint. "One color falls away by just degrees, and another rises insensibly." *Addison.* **f.** To cease to speak of something. *Obs.* — *to f. back*, *a.* To recede or retreat; to give way. **b.** To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill. — *to f. back on or upon*, *a Mil.* To retreat for safety (to a stronger position in the rear, as to a fort or a supporting body of troops). **b.** To have recourse to (a reserved fund, or some available expedient or support). — *to f. behind or behindhand*, to drop to the rear; to lag behind; to be in arrears. — *to f. by*, *a.* To fail of receiving something. **b.** To be mislaid. *Scot.* **c.** To be afflicted, esp. in childbirth. *Scot.* — *to f. calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm. — *to f.*

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dead, to strike the ground, as a golf ball, so as to roll slightly or not at all. — *to fall down*, *a.* To prostrate one's self in worship. "All kings shall fall down before him." *Ps. lxxii. 11.* **b.** To sink; to come to the ground; to fall. "Down fell the beautiful youth." *Dryden.* *c Naut.* To sail or drift down a river with a current, etc.; to drop down. **d.** To become ill. *Obs.* — *to f. flat*, to produce no response or result; to fail of the intended effect; as, his speech fell flat. — *to f. forth*, *a.* To drop out. *Obs.* **b.** To occur. *Obs.* *to fall on or upon*, *a Naut.* To have a collision with; to become entangled with. **b.** To attack; to make an assault upon. **c.** To quarrel with; to have trouble with. — *to f. from*, *a.* To recede or depart from; not to adhere to; as, to fall from an agreement or engagement; to fall from allegiance or duty. **b.** To give up; to cease from. **c.** To break, as a commandment. — *to f. from grace*, to sin; to backslide. — *to f. home*, *Shipbuilding*, to word inward; — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side which are much within a perpendicular. — *to f. in*, *a.* To sink inwardly; as, the roof fell in. **b Mil.** To take one's proper or assigned place in line; also, to form troops in line; as, to fall in on the right. **c.** To come to an end; to terminate; lapse; as, on the death of Mr. B., the annuity, which he had so long received, fell in. **d.** To become operative or available. The reversion, to which he had been nominated twenty years before, fell in. *Macaulay.* **e.** To light upon. *Obs.* **f.** To rush in or come in. **g.** To interpose. *Obs. & R.* **h.** To occur; to happen. *Rare.* **i.** To come together; to meet; agree. **j.** To become reconciled; to "make up." *Obs. & R.* **k.** To yield. *Obs. & R.* **l.** To become due, as a debt. **m.** To come into the owner's possession, after a lease. — *to f. in for*, to incur; to come in for; as, to fall in for the greater share of attention. **f. into, *a.* To come into, as, formerly, into a room, now only into a habit, etc. **b.** To attack. **c.** To take one's place in. **d.** To begin upon; to engage. **e.** To be comprehended by; to come within range of. **f.** To be included in. **g.** To comply with; to agree to. — *to f. into the hands of*, to pass, often suddenly or unexpectedly, into the ownership or control of; as, to spike cannon when they are likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. — *to f. in upon*, to stumble on; to meet or visit unexpectedly. — *to f. in with*, *a.* To meet with accidentally; as, to fall in with a friend. **b Naut.** To meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land. **c.** To concur with; to agree with; as, the measure falls in with popular opinion; *I fall in with him.* **d.** To comply; to yield to. "You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects." *Addison.* **e.** To harmonize with; to match; to coincide with; to unite with. — *to f. off*, *a.* To drop; as, fruits fall off when ripe. **b.** To withdraw; to separate; to step aside. **c.** To perish; to die away; as, words fall off by disuse. **d.** To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw; to abandon; to revolt; to become estranged; as, friends fall off; customers fall off. **e.** To depreciate; to change for the worse; to deteriorate; to become less valuable, abundant, or interesting; as, a falling off in the wheat crop; the magazine or the review falls off. "O Hamlet, what a falling off was there!" *Shak.* **f Naut.** To deviate or trend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall behind. **g.** To trend to the leeward of a coast, etc. **h.** To decline in health or strength. — *to f. an*, *a.* To meet with; to light upon; as, we have fallen on evil days. **b.** To begin suddenly and eagerly. "Fall on, and try the appetite to eat." *Dryden.* **c.** To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. "Fall on, fall on, and hear him not." *Dryden.* **d.** To drop on; to descend on. **e.** To have recourse to; to fall back upon. — *to f. on one's feet*, to come fortunately out of a difficulty; to have gained good luck. — *to f. out*, *a.* To quarrel; to begin to contend with those we love. *When we fall out with those we love* *And kiss again with tears.* *Tennyson.* **b.** To happen; to befall; to chance; to come to pass. "There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice." *L'Estrange.* **c Mil.** To leave one's place in the ranks. **d.** To prove to be; to turn out; as, if all fell out for the best. — *to f. out of*, to emerge from suddenly. *Obs. & R.* — *to f. over*, *a.* To revolt; to desert from one side to another. **b.** To fall beyond. *Shak.* **c.** To go to sleep. *Scot.* — *to f. short*, *a.* To be deficient; as, the corn falls short; they all fall short in duty. **b.** To fail to attain, reach, arrive at, or perform; as, the shot fell short; our efforts have fallen short; we fell short of our duty. — *to f. through*, *a.* To come to nothing; to fail; miscarry; as, the engagement has fallen through. **b.** To bungle; to make a mess of. *Scot.* — *to f. to*, *a.* To begin; to proceed to; as, they fell to singing. **b.** To come to blows. *c.* To close off itself; to drop into place; as the gate fell to silently. **d.** To become attached to; to follow. *Obs.* **e.** To scent; track. *Obs. & R.* **f.** To accede to; to agree with. — *to f. under*, *a.* To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to; as, they fell under the jurisdiction of the emperor. **b.** To come under; to become the subject of; as, this point did not fall under the cognizance or deliberations of the court; these things did not fall under his notice or observation. **c.** To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with; to be subordinate in the way of classification; as, these substances fall under a different class or order. **d.** To prostrate one's self at the feet of. *Obs.* — *to f. upon*, *a.* To attack. (See *to fall on*.) **b.** To attempt; to have recourse to. "I do not intend to fall upon nice disquisitions." *Holder.* **c.** To begin upon; to take up. *Obs.* **d.** To hit upon; to chance upon. **e.** To devote upon, as a charge or responsibility. **f.** To claim; to come within the sphere or scope of; to be included in. **fall** (fĕl), *n.* **1.** To fall; to drop. *Obs.* **2.** To sink; to depress; lower; to diminish; as, to fall the voice; to fall the market. *Obs.* **3.** To abandon; to let drop; as, to fall an argument. *Obs.* **4.** To bring forth; to drop; as, to fall lambs. *Rare. Shak.* **5.** To fall; to cut down; as, to fall a tree. *Dial. Eng. & Local, U. S.* **6.** To overthrow; to throw; as, the horse falls its rider. *Obs. or Local, U. S.* **7.** To direct; to cause to impinge; as, a burning glass falls the sun's rays on one spot. **8.** To fall from; off, or down; as, to fall a tree; to fall a declivity. *Obs.* **9.** To obtain as one's share; to come in for. *Obs. or Dial.* He heard that Dion had fallen a good estate. *W. Walker.* **fall**, *n.* **1.** Act of falling; a dropping or descending, esp. by the force of gravity; descent; as, a fall from a horse or a height; the fall of a sword; a steady fall of rain. **2.** Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; termination of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; overthrow; as, the fall of the Roman empire. Beholds thee glorious only in thy fall. *Pope.* **3.** A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch fall of rain or snow; a fall of trees.**

fall, *n.* [Perh. a local Scot. pronunciation of *whale*. *Obs.* E. of whales. *Obs. E. D.* [Obs. D.] *The cry given when a fall-a-bie, a.* [Obs. L.] *whale is sighted or harpooned. fall-lace*, *n.* [F., deceitfulness.

4. A falling out, off, or away; a dropping or shedding; as, the fall of leaves; the fall of teeth, hair, etc. 5. The season when leaves fall from trees; the fall of the leaf; autumn. See AUTUMN. 6. Birth; dropping; as, the fall of lambs; also, the number born. 7. A sinking; subsidence; setting; decline; as, the rise and fall of the waves; the fall of the tide; the fall of the wind; the fall of the mercury in the thermometer; the fall of the day; the fall of the voice. 8. The discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the fall of the Po into the Gulf of Venice; also, *Obs.*, the mouth of a river. 9. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep; — usually in *pl.*; as, the falls of Niagara. 10. A downward direction; declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. 11. Extent of descent; the distance which anything falls; the difference between levels; as, the water of a stream has a fall of five feet. 12. *Naut.* A break in a deck line from one level to another. 13. Diminution or decrease in price or value; depreciation; as, the fall of prices; the fall of rents. 14. Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he slipped on the ice and had a fall. The winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it. 15. Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; spiritual ruin; specif., the first apostasy; the act of Adam and Eve in eating the forbidden fruit (often called the fall of man); also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels. 16. Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin. Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. 17. The surrender or capture of a besieged fortress or town; as, the fall of Troy. 18. Act of felling, or cutting down (trees, etc.). 19. *Wrestling.* Act or method of throwing an opponent to the ground in the specified position; hence, a bout at the game; as, he won two falls out of three. See WRESTLING. 20. The cause of a fall. *Obs.* 21. *a.* An old lineal measure used in portions of Great Britain, equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ furlong; a pole; a rod. *b.* Hence, a corresponding square measure, $\frac{1}{64}$ acre; — now only in Scotland, where it equals 36 square Scotch ells. 22. That which befalls one; fortune; lot. *Obs.* 23. *a.* Formerly, a kind of ruff or band for the neck; a falling band. *b.* A woman's veil; specif., one hanging from the bonnet or hat. 24. *a.* That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. *b pl. Naut.* The tackle which is used in lowering and hoisting a ship's boat from or to the davits. 25. The movable front of a piano, which shuts down over the keyboard. fall of the cards, the order in which cards are played. — *f. of the hammer*, *Law.* the customary stroke of the hammer or gavel made by an auctioneer to denote that the sale is closed and the highest previous bid is accepted. In the case of personal property, property sold usually vests in the purchaser upon the fall of the hammer. *Cf. by inch of candle*, under *INCH*. — *to take a f. out of*, to overthrow temporarily; to get the best of. *Colloq.*

fall-laculous (fĕl-lă'shĕs), *a.* [*L. fallaciosus*, fr. *fallacia*; cf. *F. fallacieux*. See FALLACY.] **1.** Embodiment of fallacy; misleading; as, fallacious arguments or reasoning. **2.** Deceitful. *Obs. or R.* This . . . author is only slovenly and inaccurate, and not fallacious. *Burke.* **3.** Disappointing; delusive; as, fallacious hopes. *Syn.* — *Delusive, dishonest, cheating, deceiving, guileful, crafty, wily.* — *FALLACIOUS, MISLEADING, DECEPTIVE, DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT* agree in the idea of delusion. That is *FALLACIOUS* (see FALLACY) which deludes (esp. by false appearance or through a flaw in one's reasoning; that is *MISLEADING* which either with or without intention leads into error, esp. of judgment; as, a fallacious argument. *fallacious* evidence, hopes; *misleading* question, statement. *DECEPTIVE* applies only to objects, *DECEITFUL* (see *DECEIT*), to either persons or things; the former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive; as, a *deceptive* appearance of warmth, a *deceitful* smile. *FRAUDULENT* adds the implication of deliberate cheating or trickery; as, a *fraudulent* bargain, a *fraudulent* document, signature. See *DELUSION*, *IMPOSTOR*, *ARTIFICE*, *ARTIFICAL*. — *fall-laciously*, *adv.* — *fall-laciously-ness*, *n.*

fall-lac-ry (fĕl-lă's-ry), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sĭz). [*L. fallacia*, fr. *fallax*, delusive, deceptive, fr. *fallere* to deceive; cf. *ME. fallace, fallas, deception, F. fallacie, Fr. L. fallacia*. See *FALL*.] **1.** Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception. — *The wily sycophancy of the senses*, "of which the ancient skeptics made so much account, is not *allacy* of the senses proper, but rather of the intellect, which interprets wrongly what the senses give." *Wm. James.* **2.** *Logic.* Any reasoning failing to satisfy the conditions of logical proof or violating the laws of valid argument. *Fallacies* are of as many kinds as there are conditions of proof, since all such conditions are subject to error. The more important classes are: (1) *Formal fallacies*, or *paralogisms*, which are violations of the legitimate forms of inference, and include the important syllogistic fallacies of undistributed middle, and of illicit process. (2) *Verbal fallacies*, or fallacies of ambiguity, including the Aristotelian fallacies of composition and division. (3) *Real, or material, fallacies*, which arise from confused thinking, such as reasoning in a circle. (4) *Fallacies of irrelevancy, or ignoratio elench,* including appeals to pride, prejudice, received opinion, etc., to the neglect of the real issue. (5) *Fallacies of induction*, including nonobservation, malobservation, false analogy, and the various forms of insufficiency of data or of experiment. **3.** A false or erroneous idea; also, erroneousness; fallaciousness; the character of error or the liability to err. *Syn.* — *FALLACY, SOPHISM, SOPHISTRY* are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses, see *defs.* A *FALLACY* is a misleading or illusory argument; a *SOPHISM* is a fallacy designed to deceive; *SOPHISTRY* is intentionally fallacious reasoning, commonly of a subtle or specious character; as, "the many *fallacies* that lurk in the generality and equivocal nature of the terms 'adequate representation'" (*Burke*); "skilled to plead, with a superficial but plausible set of *sophisms*, in favor of . . . contempt of virtue" (*Shelley*); "the monstrous practical *sophism*

fall, *n.* [Perh. a local Scot. pronunciation of *whale*. *Obs.* E. of whales. *Obs. E. D.* [Obs. D.] *The cry given when a fall-a-bie, a.* [Obs. L.] *whale is sighted or harpooned. fall-lace*, *n.* [F., deceitfulness.

FALLACY; deception; a deceptive argument; *sophism*. *Obs.* [*fall-lă-clă-să-clă-clă-tis* (kĕ-ŕ-ŕ-dĕn'tis).] [*L.*] *Logic.* = *FALLACIOUS*. [*fall-lă-clă-să-clă-clă-tis* (kĕ-ŕ-ŕ-dĕn'tis).] [*L.*] *Logic.* = *FALLACIOUS*. [*fall-lă-clă-să-clă-clă-tis* (kĕ-ŕ-ŕ-dĕn'tis).] [*L.*] *Logic.* = *FALLACIOUS*. [*fall-lă-clă-să-clă-clă-tis* (kĕ-ŕ-ŕ-dĕn'tis).] [*L.*] *Logic.* = *FALLACIOUS*. [*fall-lă-clă-să-clă-clă-tis* (kĕ-ŕ-ŕ-dĕn'tis).] [*L.*] *Logic.* = *FALLACIOUS*. [*fall-lă-clă-să-clă-clă-tis* (kĕ-ŕ-ŕ-dĕn'tis).] [*L.*] *Logic.* = *FALLACIOUS*.

of Malthus" (*Coleridge*); "the juggle of *sophistry*" (*id.*); "he had used the old *sophistry* in his endeavors to teach himself that it was right to do that which he wished to do" (*Travels*). See **FALLACIOUS, DELUSION, VICTORY**.

fall-lal' (fál'lál'; fál'lál'), n. A bit of finery. b An affected manner. c *Musica*. A fala.

fall-lal' (fál'lál'), a. Fond of fall-lals; devoted to, or characterized by, trifles; affected.

fall-lal'er-y' (fál'lál'ér-í), n. Trivial finery.

fall aster. Any of a large number of native American asters blooming in the early fall; specif., the heath aster (*Aster ercoides*).

fall dandelion. A chicoriaceous scape herb (*Leontodon autumnale*) with pinnatifid leaves and heads of yellow flowers resembling those of the dandelion. It was introduced from Europe into the United States.

fall'en (fól'n), p. a. Dropped; prostrate; degraded (of a woman, having lost chastity); ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

fallen star, one of certain blue-green algae of the family *Nostocaceae*, growing on moist ground.—f. **wool**. A Wool rubbed off the backs of sheep, collected from the ground, fences, etc. b Wool taken from a sheep that has been dead a considerable time.

fall'er (fól'ér), n. 1. One that falls.

2. Mach. A part that acts by falling, as a stamp in a fulling mill, or a wire or other device in a spinning machine that arrests motion when a thread breaks.

3. The European hen harrier.

fall'fish' (fál'físh'), n. Any of several common North American cyprinoid fishes, as *Semotilus corporalis* of the streams of the Atlantic slope of the United States, and *S. bullaris* of the Mississippi basin. Cf. **CHUB**.



Fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*)

fall herring. A herring (*Pomolobus mediocris*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south, esp. common about Chesapeake Bay, where it usually appears in spring before the shad. Along the southern coast it enters the rivers.

fall-i-bliv'ty' (fál'i-bliv'tí), n. State of being fallible; liability to deceive or to be deceived.

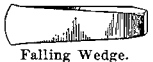
fall-i-bile (fál'i-bí), a. [*LL. fallibilis*, fr. *L. fallere* to deceive; cf. *OF. fallible*. See **FALL**.] 1. Liable to err; liable to deceive or to be deceived; as, all men are fallible.

2. Liable to be erroneous or inaccurate.

3. Few things, however, are more fallible than political predictions.

fall'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **FALL**. Specif.: vb. n. *Locy.* Displacement of a part; prolapse; as, *falling* of the uterus.

falling ax or **axe**, an ax with a long handle and a long, narrow bit, designed esp. for felling trees.—f. **band**. See **BAND**, n. 6, a.—f. **diphthong**. See **DIPHTHONG**.—f. **door**, a folding or flap door with the stile, or edge, to which the hinges are attached set horizontally so that the door will shut of itself when released.—f. **evil**, epilepsy.—f. **hinge**, a horizontal hinge, as for a falling door.—f. **mold** or **mould**, *Stair Building*, a pattern for templating the side of a wreath after using the face mold.—f. **stomach**, epilepsy.—f. **stale**, a sluiceway, ordinarily open or designed to fall down into position in the event of a flood.—f. **star**. See **METEOR**, n. 2.—f. **stone**, a meteorite.—f. **tide**, the ebb tide.—f. **wedge**, a rainy season. *Colloq.*—f. **wedge**, logging, a wedge for driving into a saw kerf to throw a tree in a desired direction.



Falling Wedge

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are spotted with white. It is common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks.—f. **trap**, (fól'tráp'), n. A trap with a falling door, or in which a weight falls upon the animal.

fall'way' (fól'wá'), n. A well or opening, through successive floors, as of a warehouse, through which goods are raised or lowered. U. S.

false (fóls), a., f. **FALS**; *ER.* (fól'sér); *FALS*; *EST.* [*L. falsus*, p. p. of *fallere* to deceive; cf. *OF. faus, fals, F. faux, AS. fals fraud*, all fr. *L. falsus*. See **FALL, FALL**.]

1. Uttering falsehood; unvarnished; given to deceit; dishonest; as, a false witness. "Slanders of her false accusers." *Shak.*

2. Not faithful or loyal, as to obligations, allegiance, vows, etc.; untrue; treacherous; perfidious; as, a false friend, lover, or subject; false to promises.

3. Not according with truth or reality; not true; erroneous; as, a false statement.

4. Not genuine or real; assumed or designed to deceive; intentionally or willfully untrue; counterfeit; artificial; hypocritical; sham; feigned; as, false tears; false modesty; false colors; false jewelry; a false check or entry; false teeth; false gods;—in this sense often distinguished from erroneous or mistaken.

5. Not well founded; not firm or trustworthy; not according to correct principles or standards; wrong; as, a false claim; a false conclusion; a false construction.

6. Not essential or permanent, as parts of a structure which are temporary or supplemental.

7. Chiefly Mech. Designating a part fastened to or fitting over a main part to strengthen it, or to protect it or anything that comes in contact with it; as, a false deck, floor, jaw (of a chuck or vise), keel, post, rail, or the like.

8. Not properly so called; apparent or imitating; pseudo; as, false stratification.

9. Music. Out of tune.

10. Her. Voided; as, false roundel (an annulet).

false acacia, the common locust.—f. **action**. *Law*. See **FEIGNED ACTION**.—f. **alder**, the winterberry.—f. **alumroot**, a saxifrageous plant of the western United States (*Tellima grandiflora*). *Local*.—f. **ammon**. See **AMMON**.

analogy. *Philol.* See **ANALOGY**, n. 4.—f. **arch**. *Arch.*, a member having the appearance of an arch, though not of arch construction.—f. **aspodel**, any plant of the genus *Tofieldia*.—f. **attack**, *Fencing*, an attack made with a half lunge, and not intended to hit.—f. **attic**, an atticlike compartment immediately under the roof, but without windows and not inclosing rooms.—f. **axia**, *Bot.*, a sympodium.—f. **banana**, the American papaw.—f. **bark**, *Pharm.*, any bark used commercially as a substitute for Peruvian bark (which see).—f. **bearing**, any bearing which is not directly upon a vertical support; thus, a door, if carried by a corbel has a false bearing.—f. **binding**. *Geol.* = **CROSS-BINDING**.—f. **beechdrops**, *Pinus*.—f. **bittersweet**, an ornamental celastraceous climbing shrub of the eastern United States (*Celastrus scandens*) having clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by yellow capsules which burst open when ripe, disclosing the scarlet aril.—f. **box**, the flowering dogwood.—f. **boxwood**, false box.—f. **brome grass**, either of two European fodder grasses (*Brachypodium pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum*), related to *Bromus*.—f. **bugbane**, an American climbing polygonaceous herb (*Polygonum scandens*), having large triangular seeds resembling buckwheat.—f. **buffalo grass**, the grass *Munroa squarrosa*, of the western United States.—f. **bugbane**, a tall ranunculaceous plant (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*) of the eastern United States, resembling the bugbane in having large basal leaves and white apetalous flowers.—f. **cadence**. See under **CAEDENCE**.

Med., an abnormal conception in which a mole, or misshapen fleshy mass, is produced instead of a properly organized fetus.—f. **Cross**. *Astron.* See **CROSS**, n. 7 (2).—f. **croup**, *Med.*, a spasmodic affection of the larynx attended with the symptoms of membranous croup, but unassociated with the deposit of a fibrinous membrane.—f. **dandelion**, any of various American chicoriaceous herbs having heads resembling those of the dandelion, as species of *Silphium*, *Agoseris*, and *Volhucella*.—f. **decretals**, the decrees of decretal.—f. **dichotomy**, *Bot.*, a form of branching as in the dichium, where the main axis appears to divide dichotomously at the apex, but is in reality suppressed, the growth being continued by lateral branches.—f. **dissipement**. *Bot.* See **DISSIPMENT**, 2.—f. **dogwood**. *A* The striped maple. *B* The soapberry.—f. **door or window**, *Arch.*, a blank door or window. See **BLANK**, a.—f. **dragonhead**, an American mint (*Physostegia virginiana*) somewhat resembling the dragonhead.—f. **dropwort**, an apiaceous plant (*Orypolis filiformis*) of the southeastern United States.—f. **elder**, a Polynesian verbenaceous tree (*Premna gaudichaudii*) with long-petioled entire leaves and panicles of small flowers.—f. **elm**, the hackberry.—f. **face**, a mask.—f. **firs**. *A* *Mil.* Firing with unshot guns. *Obs.* *B* A combustible carried by vessels for signaling at night. *C* A light burned for the purpose of deceiving an enemy, by causing a vessel's destruction, or the like.—f. **flag**, a brassaceous weed (*Amorpha sativa*).—f. **foxglove**, any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Dasystroma*, resembling the foxglove, but with yellow flowers.—f. **fringe tree**, the smoke tree of Europe.—f. **fruit**, a pseudocarp.—f. **galena**, spherulite.—f. **glottis**, *Anat.*, the opening be-

between the false vocal cords.—false goat's-beard. See **JURILEB**.—f. **goldenrod**, a North American asteraceous herb (*Baccharis spicata*) related to the goldenrod.—f. **grape**, the Virginia creeper.—f. **grass**, a species of cut-grass (*Homalocenchrus arizoides*).—f. **growwell**, any American boraginaceous plant of the genus (*Mossnodium*).—f. **heather**. *a* The beach heather. *b* An Ericaceous shrub of the eastern United States (*Menziesia pilosa*).—f. **heliotrope**.—f. **hellebore**, a tall American melanthaceous herb (*Veratrum viride*) with broad plained leaves and panicles of greenish flowers; also, any other species of *Veratrum*.—f. **hour**. *OR.* See **OR**.—f. **imprisonment**, *Law*, the imprisonment of a person contrary to law; any unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another.

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indigo. *a* Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. fruticosa* of the eastern United States and *A. californica* of the Pacific coast. *b* = **WILD INDIGO**.—f. **ipeaca**, either of two American rosaceous herbs of the genus *Potentilla*, possessing properties similar to ipeaca.—f. **Jack**, the root of the four-o'clock.—f. **Jasmine**, the yellow jasmine.—f. **keel**, *Naut.*, a thin keel, or strip, below the main keel, used to serve both as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance.—f. **key**. *a* A picklock. *b* *Mach.* A round pin driven into a hole drilled half in the hub or boss of a wheel and half in the spindle or shaft;—called also *gut*.—f. **leg**, specif., *Zool.*, a proleg.—f. **ligaments**, *Anat.*, folds of peritoneum assisting to retain the bladder in position.—f. **lily of the valley**, the lily of the valley.—f. **lupine**, any of several American species of *Lupinus*.—f. **lupine**, any American fabaceous plant of the genus *Thermopsis*, with yellow, lupinlike flowers.—f. **mahogany**, the red bay.—f. **Malva**, any American species of *Malvastrum*.—f. **mandrake**, the common bryony of Europe.—f. **mangosteen**, an East Indian date plum (*Diospyros pergrima*) having fruit somewhat resembling that of the mangosteen.—f. **membrane**, *Med.*, a fibrinous deposit formed esp. in croup and diphtheria, and resembling in appearance an organized living membrane.—f. **mercury**, the plant Good-King-Henry.—f. **midew**, *a* Any of several phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceae, not related to the true mildews; also, the disease which they produce on the leaves of plants. *b* Specif., the species (*Plasmopara viticola*) attacking the grape, which it often injures seriously. These fungi are also called *downy mildews* from their whitish appearance.—f. **miserable** or *mitrewort*, an American white-flowered saxifrageous herb (*Pteridella cordifolia*) closely resembling the related miterwort (*Mitella*).—f. **music**, in medieval theory, music in which certain intervals were raised or lowered by a half step to suit the harmonic combinations. As the resulting sounds (all flats except B, and all sharps) were not given by the monochord, they were at first not written. *C. F. A. Williams*.—f. **mustard**, the clammyweed.—f. **myrrh**, Indian bdellium. See **BDPELLIUM**.—f. **nettle**, any of several urticaceous plants, esp. species of *Boehmeria* and *Urtica*.—f. **nettle**, *Arch.*, in the horn and allied animals, a blind pouch, or thin incision, covered by a skin giving function, lying between the nasal and premaxillary bones and opening into the upper and outer side of the nostril.—f. **nucletia**. *Physiol. Chem.* = **PARANUCLEIN**.—f. **nutmeg**, any taxaceous tree of the genus *Turmeric*.—so called from the shape of the fruit.—f. **oat**, or *oat grass*, any of several wild oatlike grasses of the genus *Trisetum*.—f. **oath**, an oath ascertaining what the affiant believes to be untrue. See **PERJURY**, and **PERJURATION**.—f. **oath**, a document by a ship giving false representations respecting her cargo, destination, etc., for the purpose of deceiving.—f. **parachyma**. *Bot.* = **PSEUDOPARENCHYMA**.—f. **parsley**, the fool's parsley.—f. **passage**, *Surg.*, an unnatural passage leading off from a natural canal, such as the urethra, and produced usually by the unskillful introduction of instruments.—f. **peivia**. *Anat.* See **PELVIS**.—f. **pennyroyal**, an American menthaaceous plant, esp. *Thymus*.—f. **peroration**, *Law*, the act of intentionally and unlawfully representing another. See **PERSONATE**, v.—f. **perspective**, any method of projection, as isometric projection, which for the sake of simplicity in construction represents objects, not in true perspective, but more or less distorted.—f. **pimpernel**. = **CHAFF-WEED** *b*.—f. **pinhole**, in pillow-made lace, one of the pinholes on the inner side of a curved piece of lace, used to guide the bobbins in rounding the outer edge;—called also *false stitch*.—f. **pitance**, any false representations concerning past or present facts or events, for defrauding another. If a fraud be committed by such representations it constitutes a criminal offense. According to the more equitable doctrine, which is now the law in England and in many States of the United States, it is not necessary that the pretenses should be such as are calculated to deceive a person of ordinary intelligence, but it is sufficient to misstate the pretenses, and the pretenses actually deceive the person demanded. No promises or statements as to what will take place or be done in the future will constitute false pretenses, however false they may be.—f. **quarter**, *Yeter.*, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot.—f. **raceme**, *Bot.*, a scorpioid cyme.—f. **redtop**, the fowl meadow grass.—f. **relation**, *Musical*, the discrepancy caused by using in different voice parts, either simultaneously or in successive chords, any given note, and its chromatic derivatives, that is, its sharp or its flat.—f. **representation**, *Law*, an untrue representation willfully made to deceive another to his damage. See **DECEIT, FRAUD, MISREPRESENTATION**.—f. **return**, *Law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—f. **rib**, *Arch.*, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum flavum*).—f. **ribs**, *Anat.*, those ribs whose cartilages do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. They are the last five ribs in man, including the two pairs of floating ribs.—f. **rice**, the rice cut-grass.—f. **rocket**, an American brassicaceous plant (*Isotria medeoloides*) having purple flowers resembling those of *Hesperis*.—f. **safron**, the safflower.—f. **sandwich**, the mountain pine (*Pinus americana*).—f. **sarsaparilla**, any of several American species of *Aralia*, esp. the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) and the spikenard (*A. racemosa*).—f. **scorpion**. = **BOOK SCORPION**.—f. **Solomon's-seal**, any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Vagnera*, differing

description does no injury;—a maxim referring to the general rule that where there is a description which fixes the identity of that which is referred to, a misdescription elsewhere in the instrument will not vitiate it.

fals'age, n. Falsehood. *Obs.*

fals'ary, n. *L.* *falsarius*, fr. *falsus*. See **FALSE**, a. *fals'ifier*; deceiver; specif., *forge*.

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indigo. *a* Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. fruticosa* of the eastern United States and *A. californica* of the Pacific coast. *b* = **WILD INDIGO**.—f. **ipeaca**, either of two American rosaceous herbs of the genus *Potentilla*, possessing properties similar to ipeaca.—f. **Jack**, the root of the four-o'clock.—f. **Jasmine**, the yellow jasmine.—f. **keel**, *Naut.*, a thin keel, or strip, below the main keel, used to serve both as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance.—f. **key**. *a* A picklock. *b* *Mach.* A round pin driven into a hole drilled half in the hub or boss of a wheel and half in the spindle or shaft;—called also *gut*.—f. **leg**, specif., *Zool.*, a proleg.—f. **ligaments**, *Anat.*, folds of peritoneum assisting to retain the bladder in position.—f. **lily of the valley**, the lily of the valley.—f. **lupine**, any of several American species of *Lupinus*.—f. **lupine**, any American fabaceous plant of the genus *Thermopsis*, with yellow, lupinlike flowers.—f. **mahogany**, the red bay.—f. **Malva**, any American species of *Malvastrum*.—f. **mandrake**, the common bryony of Europe.—f. **mangosteen**, an East Indian date plum (*Diospyros pergrima*) having fruit somewhat resembling that of the mangosteen.—f. **membrane**, *Med.*, a fibrinous deposit formed esp. in croup and diphtheria, and resembling in appearance an organized living membrane.—f. **mercury**, the plant Good-King-Henry.—f. **midew**, *a* Any of several phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceae, not related to the true mildews; also, the disease which they produce on the leaves of plants. *b* Specif., the species (*Plasmopara viticola*) attacking the grape, which it often injures seriously. These fungi are also called *downy mildews* from their whitish appearance.—f. **miserable** or *mitrewort*, an American white-flowered saxifrageous herb (*Pteridella cordifolia*) closely resembling the related miterwort (*Mitella*).—f. **music**, in medieval theory, music in which certain intervals were raised or lowered by a half step to suit the harmonic combinations. As the resulting sounds (all flats except B, and all sharps) were not given by the monochord, they were at first not written. *C. F. A. Williams*.—f. **mustard**, the clammyweed.—f. **myrrh**, Indian bdellium. See **BDPELLIUM**.—f. **nettle**, any of several urticaceous plants, esp. species of *Boehmeria* and *Urtica*.—f. **nettle**, *Arch.*, in the horn and allied animals, a blind pouch, or thin incision, covered by a skin giving function, lying between the nasal and premaxillary bones and opening into the upper and outer side of the nostril.—f. **nucletia**. *Physiol. Chem.* = **PARANUCLEIN**.—f. **nutmeg**, any taxaceous tree of the genus *Turmeric*.—so called from the shape of the fruit.—f. **oat**, or *oat grass*, any of several wild oatlike grasses of the genus *Trisetum*.—f. **oath**, an oath ascertaining what the affiant believes to be untrue. See **PERJURY**, and **PERJURATION**.—f. **oath**, a document by a ship giving false representations respecting her cargo, destination, etc., for the purpose of deceiving.—f. **parachyma**. *Bot.* = **PSEUDOPARENCHYMA**.—f. **parsley**, the fool's parsley.—f. **passage**, *Surg.*, an unnatural passage leading off from a natural canal, such as the urethra, and produced usually by the unskillful introduction of instruments.—f. **peivia**. *Anat.* See **PELVIS**.—f. **pennyroyal**, an American menthaaceous plant, esp. *Thymus*.—f. **peroration**, *Law*, the act of intentionally and unlawfully representing another. See **PERSONATE**, v.—f. **perspective**, any method of projection, as isometric projection, which for the sake of simplicity in construction represents objects, not in true perspective, but more or less distorted.—f. **pimpernel**. = **CHAFF-WEED** *b*.—f. **pinhole**, in pillow-made lace, one of the pinholes on the inner side of a curved piece of lace, used to guide the bobbins in rounding the outer edge;—called also *false stitch*.—f. **pitance**, any false representations concerning past or present facts or events, for defrauding another. If a fraud be committed by such representations it constitutes a criminal offense. According to the more equitable doctrine, which is now the law in England and in many States of the United States, it is not necessary that the pretenses should be such as are calculated to deceive a person of ordinary intelligence, but it is sufficient to misstate the pretenses, and the pretenses actually deceive the person demanded. No promises or statements as to what will take place or be done in the future will constitute false pretenses, however false they may be.—f. **quarter**, *Yeter.*, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot.—f. **raceme**, *Bot.*, a scorpioid cyme.—f. **redtop**, the fowl meadow grass.—f. **relation**, *Musical*, the discrepancy caused by using in different voice parts, either simultaneously or in successive chords, any given note, and its chromatic derivatives, that is, its sharp or its flat.—f. **representation**, *Law*, an untrue representation willfully made to deceive another to his damage. See **DECEIT, FRAUD, MISREPRESENTATION**.—f. **return**, *Law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—f. **rib**, *Arch.*, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum flavum*).—f. **ribs**, *Anat.*, those ribs whose cartilages do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. They are the last five ribs in man, including the two pairs of floating ribs.—f. **rice**, the rice cut-grass.—f. **rocket**, an American brassicaceous plant (*Isotria medeoloides*) having purple flowers resembling those of *Hesperis*.—f. **safron**, the safflower.—f. **sandwich**, the mountain pine (*Pinus americana*).—f. **sarsaparilla**, any of several American species of *Aralia*, esp. the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) and the spikenard (*A. racemosa*).—f. **scorpion**. = **BOOK SCORPION**.—f. **Solomon's-seal**, any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Vagnera*, differing

A man has a right to go where he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others, and any one who prevents him from so doing, whether by constraint actually applied, or by such show of authority or force, as has an effect on the will equivalent to actual constraint, is said in English law to be guilty of "false imprisonment." *T. E. Holland.*

from Solomon's-seal in having the flowers in a terminal raceme or panicle. — **false spikenard**, a false Solomon's-seal (*Vagnera racemosa*). — **f. stitch**. See **FALSE PINHOLE**. — **f. string**, an imperfect string of a musical instrument, giving an uncertain or false tone. — **f. sunflower**, a Sneezeweed. **b** The oxeye. **c** Marsh elder. *U. S.* — **f. superposition**, *Geol.*, a superposition of older rocks upon younger ones, as in an overthrust. — **f. sweet flag**, the yellow flag or iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). — **f. sycamore**, the China tree. — **f. tack**, *Naut.*, a coming up into the wind and filling away again on the same tack. — **f. token**, a false mark or other symbol, used for fraudulent purposes. — **f. topaz**, a yellow transparent variety of quartz; citrine. — **f. unicorn root**, the blazing star (*Chamaerium luteum*). *U. S.* — **f. Valenciennes**, a Belgian lace resembling Valenciennes. — **f. valerian**, the golden ragwort. — **f. varnish tree**, the alantulus. — **f. violet**, an American roseaceous plant (*Dubautia repens*) with violetlike leaves. — **f. vocal cords**. *Anat.* See **VOCAL CORDS**. — **f. water**, *Steam Boilers*, an apparent increased height in the water level, shown by a quick rise in the water in the gauge cocks, due to rapid generation of steam. — **f. waters**, *Obstetrics*, water which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion. — **f. wheat**, or **f. wheat grass**, couch grass. — **f. window**. *Arch.* See **FALSE DOOR**, above. — **f. wing**. — **BASTARD WING**. — **f. wintergreen**, in the United States, a common evergreen woody plant (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) with round basal leaves and white or pink racemose flowers. See **WINTERGREEN**. — **f. Winter's bark**. — **CANELLA BARK**.

false (fōls), *adv.* 1. Not truly; not honestly; falsely. Let him in naught be trusted, for speaking false in that. *Shak.* 2. Erringly; incorrectly; wrongly. "False flew the shaft." *Moore.* "Thou judgest false." *Shak.* 3. Faithlessly; treacherously. "You play me false." *Shak.* **false** (fōls), *v. t.*; **FALSIFY** (fōl'sīz); **FALSIFYING** (fōl'sīz'ing). [*L.* **falsare** to falsify, *fr.* **falsus**, cf. *F. fausser*. See **FALSE**, *a.*] **Obs.** 1. To make false; to foil. 2. To report falsely; to falsify; also, to counterfeit; forge. 3. To break (faith, etc.); to mislead; betray; deceive. [He] hath his truths falsed in this wise. *Chaucer.* 4. To feign. "Falsed off his blows." *Spenser.* 5. To declare to be false; to impugn.

false-hearted, *a.* Hollow or unsound at the core; treacherous; perfidious. — **false-heartedness**, *n. **falsehood** (fōls'hōod), *n.* [*False* + *hood*.] 1. Want of truth or accuracy; an untrue assertion or representation; error; misrepresentation; falsity. 2. An intentional assertion of what is known to be untrue; a departure from moral integrity; a lie; lying. 3. Treachery; deception; imposture; perfidy. *Obs.* or *R.* Betrayed by falsehood of his guard. *Shak.* 4. A counterfeit; a forgery; a false appearance. *Archaic.* 5. *Scots Law*. The fraudulent imitation or suppression of rights to the damage of another; falsct. **Syn.** — Lie, untruth, fiction, fabrication. See **FALSITY**, **falsehood**, **fraud**, and **willful imposition**, *Scots Law*, swindling; — technically so called.*

falsely, *adv.* 1. In a false manner; erroneously; not truly; perfidiously or treacherously. "O falsely, falsely murdered." *Shak.* Will ye steal, murder . . . and swear falsely? *Jer.* vii. 3. 2. Wrongly; improperly. **Obs.** **falseness**, *n.* 1. State of being false; contrariety to the fact; inaccuracy; want of integrity or uprightness; double dealing; deceitfulness; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; as, the falsefulness of a report, a drawing, or a singer's notes; the falsefulness of a man, or of his word. 2. A failing in courage; a weakness (of heart). **Obs.** **Syn.** — See **FALSITY**.

false-to (fōl'sē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [*It.* *falselto*, dim. *fr.* *falsus*. See **FALSE**.] 1. A false or artificial voice; specif., *Music & Phon.*, that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice; the male counter tenor or alto voice. The human voice of the upper, or head, register, whether male or female, is called *falseto*, and is considered a natural form of voice by some authorities, but the term is commonly and more characteristically applied to the head voice in males, esp. when artificially produced. That the *falseto* is really an artificial mode of voice production is shown by the fact that young adults who are "natural singers" never use it. 2. A false-to singer.

false-to, *a.* 1. Of the quality and compass of false-to. Also *adv.*; as, to sing false-to. 2. Fig., forced or artificial; as, "false-to sentiment." **false-work** (fōls'wōrk'), *n.* *Civil Engin.* Temporary construction work on which a main work is wholly or partially built and supported until it is strong enough to support itself. Scaffolding, and centerings, platforms, etc., in bridge and arch construction, are examples. **|| false work** (fōl's'wōrk'), *n.* [*L.* *falsus* & *crimen*.] The crime of falsifying. This term in the Roman law included not only the crime of forgery, but every species of crime committed by fraud and deceit. It never has been used in so extensive a sense in modern Civil law, in which its predominant significance is forgery, though it also includes perjury and like offenses.

false-voiced (fōl'sē'vōid), *a.* [*L.* *falsidicus* speaking falsely.] Deceptive; illusory; — used esp. of false images, premonitions, etc., in contrast with *veridical*. **false-voicedness**, *n.* **falsification** (fōl'sē'fīsh'ən), *n.* [*cf.* *F. falsificare*, *LL.* *falsificatio*.] 1. A falsifying; as: **a** A counterfeiting. **b** Willful misstatement or misrepresentation. Extreme necessity . . . forced him upon this bold and violent falsification of the doctrine of the alliance. *By.* *Warburton.* 2. *Law*. The falsifying of an account, a judgment, etc. 3. A showing anything to be false or erroneous.

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b To make false by mutilation or addition; to tamper with; as, to falsify a record. **c** To counterfeit or forge. **Obs.** **d** To alter from the normal form or correct standard; to make untrue. "Falsifying the balances." *Amos* viii. 5. 2. To violate; betray, as one's faith or word. 3. To prove to be false, or untrue or untrustworthy; to disprove, as a statement; to make to fail, as an omen. By how much better than my word I am, By so much shall I falsify men's hope. *Shak.* 4. *Law*. To prove false so as to avoid, defeat, or rectify; as, to falsify a judgment or an item wrongly included as a charge in an account. 5. *Fencing*. To feign (a blow); to make (a stroke) under cover of a feint.

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tion; reputation, either favorable or unfavorable; as, his fame is excellent. 3. Lofty reputation derived from great achievements; renowned; as, undying fame. 4. Evil reputation; infamy. **Obs.** **Syn.** — Celebrity, renown, notoriety. See **REPUTATION**. **fame** (fām), *v. t.*; **FAMED** (fāmd); **FAMING** (fām'ing). 1. To report currently, widely, or honorably. The field where thou art famed To have wrought such wonders. *Milton.* 2. To make famous or renowned by speech and report. Those Hesperian gardens famed of old. *Milton.* 3. To make famous by some deed or quality. *Obs. 4. To defame. *Obs.* & *R.**

fame flower. A portulacaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Talium terreste-folium*) with linear leaves and scapes bearing cymes of pink epimeral flowers. **fam-ily** (fā-mī'lē-ē), *n.* [*L.*] *Rom. Law*. The family, that is, the paternalis and his legitimate descendants and all persons adopted into the family (except such as were released from his power or manus) and their wives. See **MANUS**, **TESTAS**, *cf.* **ADOPTION**, **PATERFAMILIAS**, **FILIUSFAMILIAS**, **HUM**, **PATRIMONY**. Husband, wife, and children did not necessarily constitute an independent family among the Romans, nor were they all necessarily of the same family. Those formed a family who were all subject to the right or power — originally manus, but latterly just — of the same family head (paterfamilias). He might have a whole dependent on him, while another had only daughters, and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren by his sons, and possibly remoter descendants related through males; so long as they remained subject to him they constituted but one family, that was split up only on his death or loss of citizenship. It is very evident, therefore, that the Roman familia was an association of which the word "family" in its ordinary acceptance conveyed but an imperfect and inaccurate representation. *J. Muirhead.*

fam-ily (fā-mī'lē-ē), *n.* [*ME.* *familier*, *familiér*, *F. familiaris*, *fr. L. familiaris*, *fr. familia* family. See **FAMILY**.] 1. Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. *Archaic.* "Familiar feuds." *Byron.* 2. Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; having an intimate knowledge of, either through study, close association, or common knowledge; as, familiar with the Scriptures; we are familiar with his character. 3. Characterized by, or exhibiting, the manner of an intimate friend; not formal; unconstrained; easy; affable; accessible. *Archaic.* "In loose, familiar strains." *Addison.* Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.* 4. Well known; well understood; common; frequent; as, a familiar illustration; a familiar practice. 5. Unduly or wrongly intimate. 6. Of animals, tamed; domesticated.

Syn. — **FAMILIAR**, **INTIMATE**. **FAMILIAR**, as here compared, implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; **INTIMATE** denotes close and confidential relations; as, "[Goldsmith's style] so equable, so easy without being unduly familiar" (*Lowell*). "The familiar, if not rude, tone in which people addressed her" (*Alcott*). "They establish and maintain . . . more intimate and confiding relations with us" (*Lowell*). "Familiar with but very few persons, she could scarcely be intimate with her homely daughter-in-law" (*Thackeray*). "There began for these two young men (who were not even friends) a life of great familiarity and, as the days grew on, less and less intimacy" (*Stevenson*). See **AMICABLE**. **familiar spirit**, a spirit in intimate relation with an individual, esp., in former use, an evil spirit more or less under the control of a witch. **cf.** **CONTROL**, 2; **DEMON**, 1; **GENIUS**, 1. — **to make f. with**, to take liberties with.

fam-ily (fā-mī'lē-ē), *n.* [*ME.* *familier*, *familiér*, *F. familiaris*, *fr. L. familiaris*, *fr. familia* family. See **FAMILY**.] 1. State of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse, or association; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony and constraint; intimacy. 2. Anything said or done by one person to another unceremoniously and without constraint; esp., in the *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties. "Misbecoming familiarities." *Lamb.* 3. The attitude and behavior proper between members of a household; loyalty; fidelity; devotion. *Obs.* 4. Close acquaintance with; knowledge of, anything; as, familiarity with the Bible; familiarity with crime. 5. A familiar person; a circle of intimates. *Obs.* 6. Concord; suitability. *Obs.* 7. Undue or wrongful intimacy. *Rare.* 8. *Astrol.* An aspect or configuration.

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3. A fee paid on quitting a tenancy; a fare fee. *Obs.*
4. Naviq. = DEPARTURE, 6 D.
fare'well' (fâr'wêl; fâr'wêl'), *a.* Parting; valedictory; final; as, a *farewell* discourse; his *farewell* bow.
farewell rock. *Mining.* The Millstone Grit; — so called because no coal is found worth working below it. It is used for hearths of furnaces, being highly refractory.
far-fetched' (fâr'fêcht'; fâr'fêcht'; 87), *p. a.* [far + fêchtz]. 1. Brought from far, or from a remote place. Every remedy contained a multitude of *far-fetched* and heterogeneous ingredients.
2. Devoutly; roundabout. *Obs.*
3. Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained; as, the idea was *far-fetched*.
far'forth', *adv.*, or **far forth**. Far; to a great or definite distance, degree, or extent.

far-gone' (fâr'gôn'; fâr'gôn'; 87), *a.* Greatly advanced; — often with an added contextual implication; as, a *far-gone* lover, one hopelessly given over to his passion; a wounded man *far-gone*, one nearly dead.
far'na (fâr'nâ; fâr'nâ; 277), *n.* [L. meal, flour, fr. *far* a sort of grain, spelt; akin to *E. barley*.] 1. A fine flour or meal made from cereal grains, nuts, or other starchy material, and used in cookery.
2. Starch.
3. A powdery or flourlike substance; specif.: a *Bot.* Pollen. *Obs.* *b Zool.* A fine mealy powder found on some insects.
far'na-ceous (fâr'nâ'shîs), *a.* [L. *farinae*.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaeous* diet; yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaeous* seeds.
2. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaeous* taste, smell, or appearance.
3. Covered with farina or some fine dust resembling it. *Obs.*
farinaeous *ipecaeanha*, the emetic root of the Mexican clover (*Richardia scabra*).

far'na-m'e-ter (fâr'nâ'mê'têr), *n.* [*farina* + *meter*.] An instrument for the valuation of flours, as by measuring the viscosity of the dough.
far'nose (fâr'nôz), *a.* [L. *farinosus*.] 1. Yielding farina; as, *farinose* substances.
2. Bot. & Zool. Covered with a whitish mealy powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa*, *n.*, and the bodies of certain insects; mealy. — **far'nose-ly**, *adv.*
far'rie-ber-ry (fâr'ri'bêr'î), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (-îz). [Origin uncertain.] A vacciniaceous shrub or small tree of the southeastern United States (*Batodendron arboreum*). It has hard wood and black, astringent berries.

farm (fârm), *n.* [ME. *ferme* rent, lease, F. *ferme*, LL. *firmo*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm or fast, *firmus* firm, fast. See *FIRM*, *a. & n.*] 1. A sum or due fixed in amount and payable at fixed intervals by way of rent, tax, or the like.
2. A fixed sum payable at fixed intervals, as yearly, by a person in lieu of taxes or other dues which he has authority to collect; also, a sum assessed upon a municipality or place as the amount to be paid from taxes to be collected within its limits. Hence, a letting out of revenues or taxes for a fixed sum to one authorized to collect and retain them; the privilege of collecting taxes on this basis; also, collectively, the farmers of public revenues.
3. The condition of being let, or farmed, out at a fixed sum or composition; as, "to demise, lease, and to farm let" are appropriate words in making a lease.
4. A district of country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of the revenues of government.

5. A district of country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of the revenues of government. *Burke.*
6. Orig., a piece of land held under lease for the purpose of cultivation; hence, any tract of land (whether consisting of one or more parcels) devoted to agricultural purposes, including the production of crops and generally of animals, under the management of a tenant or the owner; any parcel or group of parcels of land cultivated as a unit.
7. Hence, a plot or tract of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals; as, a chicken *farm*; a fox *farm*.
8. A baby farm. *Cant.*
9. A farmhouse. *Obs. or R.*

farm, *v. t.*; FARMED (fârm'd); FARM'ING. 1. To rent. *Obs.*
2. To collect and take the fees or profits of (any occupation or business) on payment of a fixed sum.
3. To lease or let for a term on payment of a specified sum, as land for a rent, labor for hire, etc. *Rare.*
4. To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, etc., on condition of receiving in return a fixed sum; as, to *farm* the taxes.
5. To farm the taxes and their duties toward these. *Burke.*
6. To contract for the maintenance and care of (a person or thing) at a fixed price; as, the town farms its paupers.
7. To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate, as land; to till, as a farm; to use (land) as a farm.
8. To farm let, to let to farm, to lease on rent.
9. To be engaged in the business of tilling the soil; to produce crops and animals on a farm; to manage or conduct a farm; to labor as a farmer.

farm'er (fâr'mêr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fermier*.] One who farms; as, a *farmer* of the revenues. *b* One who leases a government monopoly. *c Mining.* One who leases the lot and cope of the crown. *d* A cultivator of ground as a steward or tenant. *e* One who tills the soil; one who conducts or man-

ages a farm; an agriculturist; a husbandman; a stock farmer. *f* A lessee. *Obs.* *g* One who agrees to perform certain duties for a fixed sum; specif., one who agrees to take the care of or to keep babies or paupers.
farm'er-gen'er-al (fâr'mêr-jên'êr-âl), *n.*; pl. FARMERS-GENERAL. [F. *fermier général*.] *French Hist.* One of the men who farmed certain taxes during the period from 1637 to the time of the Constituent Assembly. — **farm'er-gen'er-al-ship**, *n.*
1. In 1693 the indirect taxes, customs, excise, octroi, taxes on wine, salt, tobacco, oil, and manufactures, were collectively leased to a body of financiers, thenceforward distinguished by the name of *farmers-general* (*fermiers-généralx*). *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. Farm-ers' Al-li-ance (fâr'mêr'z). A political organization of farmers in the United States, originated about 1876 and nationally important about 1890, esp. in the South and West. It merged as a political body with the People's Party in 1892, although it has continued as an association to promote the welfare of the agricultural classes.
farm'er-y (fâr'mêr-î), *n.*; pl. *-eries* (-îz). 1. The buildings and yards of a farm; a homestead. *Eng.*
2. Farming.
farm'hold' (fârm'hôld'), *n.* A tract or holding of land cultivated as a farm.
farm'house' (-hous'; see note below), *n.* A dwelling house on a farm; a farmer's residence.

farm'house' In this word and *farmyard* the dictionaries mark the principal stress on the first syllable; but in England this pronunciation is unusual, except when the word is attributive. *Prof. E. D. Farmer*, *p. a.* Pertaining to agriculture; devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming; as, *farm-er-y* tools.
farm'ing, *n.* 1. Act or custom of letting out to farm.
2. Act or business of cultivating land; the conduct or management of a farm.
farm'stead' (fârm'stéed'), *n.* A farm with the buildings upon it; a homestead on a farm.
farm'yard' (-yârd'; see note under FARMHOUSE), *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn, or the space inclosed by the farm buildings.

Far-ne'sse (fâr'nê'ssê). A colossal group of ancient statuary, for some time prior to 1786 in the Farnese palace, but now in the National Museum, Naples. It represents the sons of Antiope about to bind Dirce (which see) to the bull. It is attributed to the sculptors Apollonius and Tauriscus of Tralles (prob. 1st century A. D.). It was found in 1546 in the Baths of Caracalla at Rome, and was restored under Michelangelo.
Far-ne'sse Her-cu-les. A large ancient statue (once in the possession of the Farnese family, but now in the National Museum at Naples) representing Hercules leaning wearily on his club and holding behind him in his right hand the golden apples of the Hesperides. It was the work of Glycon of Athens (prob. 1st century B. C.).

far'ness (fâr'nêss), *n.* [From FAR, *a.*] 1. State of being far off; distance; remoteness. *Rare.*
2. Length; far-reaching quality; — said of sight. *Rare.*
3. Distant parts; the distance.
Far-no-vi-an (fâr-nô'vî-ân), *a.* Of or pertaining to Farnovius, a Polish anti-Trinitarian leader of the 16th century. — *n.* A follower of Farnovius. The Farnovians joined with the Socinians after his death.
far'o (fâr'ô; fâr'ô; 115), *n.* [Said to be so called because the Egyptian Pharaoh was formerly represented upon one of the cards.] A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players play against the dealer or banker. The cards are taken in couples from a dealing box, and dealt in a winning and a losing pile, the players betting whether the next card of a certain denomination wins or loses.
far'o-bank. The capital which the proprietor of a faro table ventures in the game; also, an establishment where a game of faro is played.
Far'o-ish (fâr'ô'îsh; fâr'ô'îsh), *a.* A dialect related to Norwegian spoken by the Faroese. — *a.* Belonging to the dialect of the Faroese.
Far'o-ese' (-êz'; -êz'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of the Faroe Islands. The *Faroese* are mainly descendants of the Norse of the Viking age. Since 1380 they have been subject to Denmark.

far'off (fâr'ôf'; fâr'ôf'; 87), *a.* Remote; distant.
far-rag-i-nous (fâr-râj'î-nûs), *a.* [See FARRAGO.] Formed of various materials; mixed; hotchpotch. *Rare.*
A farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne.*
far-ra-go (fâr-râ'gô), *n.* [L. *farrago*, -*aginis*, mixed fodder for cattle, maa, medley, fr. *far* a sort of grain. See FARINA.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a mixture.
A confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the miseries of country life. *Shakspeare.*
far'-reach'ing (fâr'rêch'îng; fâr'rêch'îng; 87), *a.* Having an effect or influence through a large extent of space, time, or relationships.
far'ri-er (fâr'î-êr), *n.* [OE. *ferrier*, L. *ferriarius* blacksmith, fr. *ferrum* iron; cf. ME. *ferrou* farrier, blacksmith, fr. OF. *ferrou*, LL. *ferrou* farrier, fr. *ferrare* to shoe a horse, L. *ferrum*. Cf. FERREOUS, *a.*] A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; a horseshoer.

far'well-sum'mer, *n.* So a part looked as lofty as if he scorned help itself.
far'ing, *pr. & vb. n.* of FARE.
far'ing-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*
Faring-hes + FERINGI.
far'it-nose, *n.* A substance formed by treating starch with saliva, etc., — said by some to be identical with amyloextrin.
far'it-nous, *a.* Farinose. *Obs.*
far'in-u-lent (fâr'î'nâ-lênt), *a.* [L. *farinulentus* mealy. See FARINA.] Minutely farinose.
Far'is-en + PHARISIAN.
far'ish (fâr'îsh), *a.* Somewhat far. *Dial.*
far'ish (fâr'îsh; fâr'îsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Faroe Islands or their inhabitants.
Far'is-en + PHARISIAN.
far'is-ty (fâr'îstî), *n.* [From older *fardis*, AS. *færd* a fast fourth part.] Orig. the fourth part of a thin cake, esp. of oatmeal;

now, a small some or other cake of similar kind. *Scott. & Irish.*
far'ist, *n.* To lure. *Obs.*
far'ist, *n.* To lure. *Obs.*
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far'ist, *n.* To lure. *Obs.*

2. A veterinarian. *Obsoles.*
3. A noncommissioned officer in a cavalry regiment who has charge of the horses or their shoeing.
far'ri-er-y (fâr'î-êr-î), *n.*; pl. *-eries* (-îz). 1. The art of shoeing horses.
2. The veterinary art.
3. The place where a smith shoes horses.
far'row (fâr'ô), *n.* [AS. *færah* a little pig; akin to OHG. *farh*, *farah*, pig, dim. *farheli* little pig, G. *ferkel*, D. *varken* pig, Lith. *paršas*, OIr. *orc*, L. *porcus*, Gr. *porcos*. Cf. PORK.] 1. A young pig; a litter of pigs. *Shak.*
2. An act of farrowing.
far'row, *v. t. & i.*; FAR'ROWED (-ôd); FAR'ROW-ING. To bring forth (young); — now said only of swine.
far'row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow* a cow that is not with calf, Flem. *varveke*, *veveke*.] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow*.

farse (fârs), *n.* [See FARCE, *n.*] *Eccl.* An addition to, or a paraphrase of, some part of the Latin service, often in the vernacular; — common before the Reformation.
farse, *v. t.*; FARSE'd (fâr'sêd); FARS'ING (fâr'sîng). *Eccl.* To amplify by interpolation; to insert a farse in; also, to interpolate (a farse).
This hymn was sometimes interpolated (or *farsed*) with phrases in honor of the Virgin: e.g., "Quoniam tu solus sanctus: *Mariam sanctificans*. Tu solus Dominus: *Mariam gubernans*. Tu solus altissimus: *Mariam coronans*." *F. Proctor.*
far'see'ing (fâr'sê'îng; fâr'sê'îng; 87), *a.* 1. Able to see to a great distance; farsighted.
2. Having foresight as regards the future.
far'sight'ed (fâr'sait'êd; 87), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; hence, of good judgment regarding the remote effects of actions; sagacious.
2. Med. Hypermetropic.

far'sight'ed-ly, *adv.* — **far'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*
far'ther (fâr'thêr), *a.* *compar.* of FAR. [For *farrier*, ME. *ferrier*, *compar.* of *far*; confused with *farther*. Cf. FARTHER.] 1. Earlier in order or rank; prior. *Obs.*
2. Tending to a greater distance; beyond a certain point; additional; further. See FURTHER.
3. More remote; more distant than something else; as, the *farther* shore.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*
**Let me add a farther truth. *Dryden.*
Some farther change awaits us. *Milton.***

Syn. — FARTHER, FURTHER are often used without distinction. But in modern usage FARTHER commonly conveys a more or less explicit reference to the actual idea of far; FURTHER (see *etym.*) is more frequently employed in secondary or fig. senses, esp. with the implication of something additional (cf. its use in *farthermore*).
far'ther, *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance in space or time; more remotely; beyond; as, he moved *farther* away; nothing is *farther* from my mind; let us consider *farther*.
2. More completely; to a greater degree; as, I can suffer no *farther*. "Thou must now know *farther*." *Shak.*
3. Moreover; in addition; by way of progress in treating a subject; as, *farther*, let us consider the causes. *no farther*, (elliptical for) go no farther; say no more, etc.
It will be dangerous to go on. *No farther.* *Shak.*
far'ther-er, *v. t.* To help onward; to further. *Obs. or R.*
far'ther-most (-môst), *a.* Most remote; farthest.
far'thest (fâr'thést), *a.* *superl.* of FAR. [See FARTHER; cf. FURTHEST.] 1. Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree. See FURTHER.
2. Longest; most extended.

far'thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHER.
far'thing (fâr'thîng), *n.* [ME. *ferthing*, AS. *færding*, fr. *færd* a fourth, *færd* fencer; four. See FOUR.] 1. The fourth of a penny; a small coin of Great Britain, orig. made of silver, from 1672 to 1860 of copper, and since then of bronze. It is legal tender up to sixpence. It is worth half a cent U. S.
2. An English gold coin worth one fourth of a noble; also, one worth one fourth of a royal. *Obs.*
3. A very small quantity or value. *Obs.*
In her cup was no *farthing* seen of grease. *Chaucer.*
4. A division of land; — a name given to various divisions, as a quarter of an acre, of a virgate, of a hide, etc. *Obs.*

far'thin-gale (fâr'thîng-gâl; 277), *n.* [ME. *vardingale*, *fardingale*, fr. OF. *vertugade*, *verdugade*, fr. *vertugade*, *verdugado*, from Sp. *verdugado*, being named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* a young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis*. See VERDANT.] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a frame of hoops of band; crew; train. *Obs.*
far'ri-er, *v. t.* To practice the trade of a farrier. *Obs. or R.*
far'ri-er-y (fâr'î-êr-î), *n.* See FARRIERY.
far'ri-er-y (fâr'î-êr-î), *n.* See FARRIERY.
far'ri-er-y (fâr'î-êr-î), *n.* See FARRIERY.



Farnese Hercules.



Queen Elizabeth in a Farthingale.

3. Fortune or destiny as shaped by forces not proceeding from the one affected; condition determined or affected by chance or unforeseen and incalculable factors; as, his happy fate; or obscurity is the common fate.

Men at some time are masters of their fates. Shak.
4. [cap.] Class. Myth. The goddess, or one of the goddesses, of fate or destiny; esp., pl. [L. Fata, pl. of fatum], the three goddesses who were supposed to determine the course of human life. In Greek mythology they are called the Moerae (see MOERAE), their individual names being Clotho (who spins the thread of life), Lachesis (Disposer of Lots), who determines its length, and Atropos (Inflexible), who cuts it off. In Hesiod they are daughters of Night or of Zeus and Themis. In art Clotho is usually represented with a spindle or distaff, Lachesis with a scroll or a globe, and Atropos with a pair of scales, or of shears, or drawing a lot. The Romans identified the Moerae with their own goddesses of fate, the Parcae (see PARCAE), whose names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta. Cf. NORX.

Syn. — Lot, doom, fortune, chance. See DESTINY.
fate (fāt), v. t. FAT'ED (fāt'ed; -id); FAT'ING (fāt'ing).
1. To ruin. Obs.
2. To foresee; to destine. "This forked plague is fated to us." Shak.

fate'd (fāt'ed; -id; 151), p. a. 1. Decried by fate; destined; doomed; also, controlled by fate.
The fated fire moved on. Southey.

2. Fate-decreasing. "The fated sky." Rare. Shak.
3. Of armor, made proof by fate. Obs. Dryden.

fat'ful (fāt'fūl), a. 1. Having the power of serving or accomplishing fate; fraught with fate; involving momentous consequences; as, the fateful hour; a fateful decision.
2. Significant of fate; ominous; prophetic.
The fateful cawing of the crow. Longfellow.

3. Controlled by fate; determined by irresistible and fore-ordained forces; as, the fateful Greek tragedies.
4. Fatal; deadly. Obs. or R.

—fat'ful-ly, adv. —fat'ful-ness, n.
fat'hēd (fāt'hēd), n. 1. A cyprinoid fish of the Mississippi valley (Pimephales promelas). b A large labroid food fish of California; the redfish (Pimelotopon pulcher).
2. A stupid, dull-witted fellow. Colloq.

—fat'-head-ed, a. —fat'-head-ed-ness, n.
fa'ther (fāt'hēr), n. [ME. fader, AS. fader; akin to OS. fadar, D. vader, OHG. fatar, G. vater, Icel. faðir, Sw. & Dan. fader, Goth. fadar, OIr. athir, L. pater, Gr. πατήρ, Skr. pitr. Cf. PAPA, PATERNAL, PATRIOT.] 1. One who has begotten a child; a generator; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent.

A wise son maketh a glad father. Prov. x. 1.
2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a fore-father; a progenitor; esp., a first ancestor; a founder of a race or family; in the pl., ancestors.

David slept with his fathers. 1 Kings ii. 10.
3. One who assumes the relationship of a parent, as a father-in-law, stepfather, or one who adopts another. Colloq.
4. One that gives origin; an originator; a producer, author, or contriver; the first to practice any art, profession, or occupation; a distinguished exemplar or teacher.

Father of all such as handle the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21.
Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought. Shak.
5. The Supreme Being and Creator; God; in theology, the first person in the Trinity; — applied also to heathen deities and, rarely, to Christ.

Our Father, which art in heaven. Matt. vi. 9.
O Father! father! Father, to whom the Roman pray. Macaulay.

6. The oldest member of a profession, or of a legislative assembly, etc.; as, the father of the bar or of the Senate.
7. Eccl. As a title: a A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. b A superior of a monastic house; — equivalent to abbot. c A confessor; — called also father confessor.

d A priest. "Bless you, good father friar!" Shak.
8. [Often cap.] Eccl. Any early Christian writer accepted widely or generally as a trustworthy witness to, or expositor of, the early history or teachings of the Church. Authorities differ as to the end of this patristic age, some placing it at 751 (last mention of St. John of Damascus) for the Eastern Church and 604 (death of St. Gregory the Great) for the Western Church, others at 636 (death of St. Isidore of Seville) for the Western Church, and others at 1153 (death of St. Bernard). There has been no formal approval of the fathers by name by any church; but some of them are among the formally approved Doctors of the Church (see under DOCTOR). The fathers are usually grouped together according to the period in which they lived, as the apostolic fathers (which see), the antientic fathers, those living between the date of the martyrdom of St. Polycarp (155) and the Council of Nice (325), including Justin Martyr, St. Irenaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen (these last two not being accepted as fathers by the Roman Catholic Church, the former because he was schismatic and the latter because he was heretical on some points), and St. Cyprian.

9. One who performs the offices of a parent by maintenance, affectionate care, counsel, or protection; one to whom filial affection and respect are due.
I was a father to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

10. A respectful mode of address to an old man.
And Josiah the king of Israel came down unto him [Elisha], . . . and said, O my father, my father! 2 Kings xiii. 14.

11. A senator of ancient Rome. b pl. The leading men of a city or council.

Father Abraham, President Abraham Lincoln (1809-65); so called during the Civil War. — F. in God, a title given to bishops. — F. of Algeria, François Viète (Vieta), the chief algebraist of his time (1540-1603). — F. of Angling, Izaak Walton (1593-1633), the author of "The Compleat Angler." — F. of Comedy, Aristophanes (b. c. 447-380?). — F. of Ecclesiastical or Church History, Eusebius (267-340?). — F. of English Poetry, Chaucer; — first so called by Dryden. — F. of Epic Poetry, Homer. — F. of German Literature, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-81). — F. of Greek Tragedy. See F. OF

fat'-faced' (fāt'fāsed'), a. Having a fat face; — said of type. See FAT, a. 9; TYPE.
father brother. A paternal uncle. Scot.
fa'ther-ed. FATHERED. Ref. Sp.
Father General. Title of the head of the Society of Jesus.

fa'ther-land' (fāt'hēr-lānd'), a. See ISH.
fa'ther-land-ness, n. See NESS.
fa'ther-like, a. See LIKE.
fa'ther-ling, n. See LING.
fa'ther-quel'er, n. A patriarch. Obs.

father right. See PATRIARCHY.
fa'ther-ship, n. See SHIP.
father sister. A paternal aunt. Scot.

TRAGEDY, below. — Father of his Country, Marcus Tullius Cicero; — so called by the Roman senate on account of his zeal and courage in unmasking the conspiracy of Catiline. This title was offered to Marius, but was refused by him. It was later bestowed upon several of the Caesars, and was borne by Cosmo de' Medici and other European princes. The appellation has been popularly conferred in America upon Washington. — F. of his People, a Louis XII of France (1462-1515). b Christian III. (1502-59), King of Denmark. — F. of History, Herodotus; — so called by Cicero (De Leg. i. v.). — F. of Jests, Joseph Miller (1684-1738), an English comic actor and reputed humorist. See JON MILLER. — F. of Letters, a François I. (1494-1547), King of France. b Lorenzo de' Medici (1449-92). — F. of Lies, a Satan, the supposed instigator of all falsehood. Cf. John viii. 44. b Herodotus, the Greek historian, on account of the wonderful stories he relates. — F. of Medicine, Hippocrates (b. b. c. 460). — F. of Orthodoxy, Athanasius (297-373), chief defender of the orthodox faith against the Arians. — f. of the chapel, Print., the presiding officer of a chapel; — now called chairman in the United States. British. — F. of the Faithful, Ibrahim. Rom. iv. Gal. iii. 6-9. — F. of Tragedy, or of Greek Tragedy, Aeschylus (b. c. 525-456). See Aeschylus. — F. of Waters, the Mississippi River. — fathers of the church. See FATHER, 8; PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — Fathers of the Oratory, R. C. Ch., a society of priests founded by St. Philip Neri, living in community, and not bound by a special vow. The members are called also Oratorians.

fa'ther (fāt'hēr), v. t.; FA'THERED (-thērd); FA'THER-ING.
1. To make one's self the father of; to beget.
Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base. Shak.
2. To bring into existence; to originate.
Primrose and daffodil yearly to fathering sun. W. F. Howley.

3. To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to assume as one's own work; to acknowledge one's self author of or responsible for (a statement, policy, etc.).
Men wit
Often fathered what he writ. Swift.

4. To treat as a father; to care for; to look after.
5. To provide with a father. Rare.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so fathered and so husbanded? Shak.
to father on or upon, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work; to put or lay upon as being responsible; as, the witness fathered her child on the defendant.
to father one's particular piece upon him. Southey.

to f. one's self, to indicate one's paternity by one's resemblance to one's father. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Shak.
fa'ther-hood (fāt'hēr-hōod), n. The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father; paternity.
fa'ther-in-law' (fāt'hēr-in-lāw'), n.; pl. FATHERS-IN-LAW (fāt'hēr-z). The father of one's husband or wife; — correlative to son-in-law and daughter-in-law.

FA'THER A man who marries a woman having children is sometimes, though erroneously, called their father-in-law.
fa'ther-land' (fāt'hēr-lānd'), n. [Cf. D. vaderland, G. vaterland.] See FATHER; LAND. One's native land; the native land of one's fathers or ancestors.
The Fatherland, as generally used, Germany.

fa'ther-lasher, n. A marine cottoid fish (Myoxocephalus bulabalis) found on the coasts of northwestern Europe, England, etc.; the proach. The name is also applied to the allied species M. scorpius.

fa'ther-less, a. [AS. fæderlās.] 1. Destitute of a living father.
2. Without a known author. Beau. & Fl.
fa'ther-li-ness (fāt'hēr-lī-ness), n. [From FATHER-LY.] Quality of a father; parental kindness, care, etc.

father longlegs. A crane fly.
fa'ther-ly, a. [AS. fæderlic.] 1. Like a father in affection, care, feeling, or demeanor; paternal; tender; protecting; careful.
You have showed a tender, fatherly regard. Shak.

2. Of or pertaining to a father. Obs.
3. Of or pertaining to ancestors; ancestral. Obs.
4. Like a father in age; venerable. Obs.

fa'ther-ly, adv. In the manner of a father. Archaic.
fath'om (fāt'hŏm), n. [ME. fadme, fæðme, AS. fæðm fathom, the embracing arms; akin to OS. fadmas the outstretched arms, D. vadem, vaam, fathom, OHG. fadum, fadum, G. faden fathom, tread, Icel. faður fathom, Sw. fann, Dan. favn; cf. Gr. θραύματα to spread out, θραύω to spread, flat, L. patere to lie open, extend. Cf. PATENT, PETAL.] 1. A full stretch of the arms in a straight line; hence, grasp; reach. Obs.
2. A measure of length, containing six feet or, formerly, sometimes five and a half, or five feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used chiefly in measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of water by soundings.

3. A quantity of wood or the like a square fathom in section and of any length or various lengths.
4. The measure or extent of one's capacity; depth; as of intellect; profundity; reach; penetration. Rare.
Another of his fathoms they have none
To lead their business. Shak.

fath'om (fāt'hŏm), v. t.; FA'THOMED (-hŏmd); FA'THOM-ING. [AS. fæðmian to embrace. See FATHOM, n.] 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to measure by throwing the arms about or by the extended arms; of two or more, to encircle with arms extended from one to another; to span; embrace. Obs.
2. To measure by a sounding line; to sound; to penetrate, measure, and comprehend; to get to the bottom of.
The page of life . . . seemed dull and commonplace, only because I had not fathomed its deeper import. Hawthorne.

fa't-hak (fāt'hāk), v. t. [Ar. fā-tihāk beginning.] The short opening sura of the Koran, used by Mohammedans as a prayer.
fa-ti'o-quent (fāt'ī-ŏ-kwēt), a. [L. fatiosus declaring fate; cf. fati-fate + loqui to speak.] Prophetic; fateful. Rare.
fa-ti'o-quist (-kwist), n. A fortune teller. Obs.
fat'mite (fāt'mit), Fat'l-mide (-mid), Hist. Descended from Fatima, daughter of Mohammed by his first wife, Khadija. — n. A descendant of Fatima and Ali. The Fatimite dynasty ruled in portions of northern Africa from 909 to 1171.

fat'om (fāt'ŏm), v. i. To take soundings; to inquire; search (into).
fath'om-less, a. Incapable of being fathomed; specif., immeasurable; incomprehensible.
fa-tid'ic (fāt'id'ik) a. [L. fatidicus; fatum fate + fa-tid'ic (-t'id'ik) dicere to say, tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic; fatilloquent; as, the fatidical oak. — fa-tid'ic-ally, adv.

fat'i-ga-ble (fāt'igā-b'l), a. [L. fatigabilis; cf. F. fatigare. See FATIGUE.] Easily tired. — fat'i-ga-ble-ness, n.
fa-tigue' (fāt'ig), n. [Fr. fatiguer to fatigue, L. fatigare.] 1. Weariness from labor or exertion; exhaustion of strength; also, a cause of weariness; labor; toil; fatiguing duties; as, the fatigues of war.
2. Physiol. Condition of cells or organs which have undergone excessive activity with resulting loss of power.
The fatigue which results from functional activity has, therefore, a twofold cause, the decrease in energy-holding compounds available for work and the accumulation of poisonous waste matters. W. P. Lombard.

3. Mil. Fatigue duty.
4. Mech. Deterioration of a member in a structure or machine due to a continued repetition of stress. It is probably due to the accumulation of a large number of very small permanent sets, and can be removed wholly or partly by annealing. Repeated reversals of stress much less than the elastic limit will cause fatigue and ultimate fracture.

fa-tigue', v. t.; FA-TIGUED' (-tēgd'); FA-TI'GUING (-tē'ging). [Cf. F. fatiguer. See FATIGUE, n.] 1. To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire.
2. Physiol. To bring about a condition of fatigue in.
3. To strain, as a mast.
4. Mech. To induce a condition of fatigue in (a material of construction). See FATIGUE, n. 4.

Syn. — Jade, fatigue, weary, bore. See TIRE.
fatigue duty. Mil. Work done by soldiers aside from the use of arms and strictly military duty, such as cleaning grounds, etc.

fat'i-ma (fāt'ī-mā; fāt'tē-mā), n. 1. In the "Arabian Nights": a female miracle worker in the story of Aladdin. She is murdered by a wicked magician, who endeavors in her guise to destroy Aladdin and get his lamp.
b The mother of Prince Camaralzaman. See BABOUBA.
2. The last wife of Bluebeard. See BLUEBEARD.

fat'-lean', n. Whaling. Mixed fat and lean flesh.
fat'ling (fāt'ling), n. [fat + ling.] A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; — said of such animals as are used for food.
fat'ly (fāt'li), adv. 1. Grossly; greasily; largely. Obs.
2. In a fat fashion; like a fat person. Rare.

fat'ness, n. [AS. fætnes.] 1. Quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fullness of flesh.
2. Hence: Richness; fertility; fruitfulness. Archaic.
Rich in the fatness of her plenteous soil. Rowe.
3. That which makes fat or fertile. Archaic.
The clouds drop fatness. Philips.

4. Fat; an oily or greasy substance. Obs.
5. The richest or most profitable part of anything.
fat'ol'a (fāt'ŏl'a), n. [NL.] Bot. A genus of araliaceous shrubs consisting of the single species F. japonica, often cultivated for its large palmately divided leaves. A North American shrub, sometimes included in this genus is referred to Echinopanax (which see).

fat'-tailed' sheep (fāt'tāild'), One of an Asiatic breed of sheep having great quantities of fat on each side of the tail bones. The fat is considered a great delicacy.
fat'ten (fāt'ten), v. t.; FA'TTENED (-nd); FA'TTEN-ING (-'ing). [See FAT, a.] 1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to fat.
2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; to fertilize; as, to fatten land; to fatten fields with blood.

fat'ten, v. i. To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.
And villains fatten with the brave man's labor. Otway.
fat'tish (fāt'tish), a. Somewhat fat or greasy.
fat'ty (fāt'ti), a. 1. Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat; greasy; gross; as, a fatty substance.
2. Carrying fertilizing elements; fertile.
3. Having too great a deposit of fat. Chiefly Med.

fatty acid, Chem., any one of the series of saturated acids having the general formula C_nH_{2n}O₂, as formic acid, acetic acid, etc.; — so called because the higher members, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are themselves fatlike substances. — f. clays, clays having a greasy feel. Cf. FAT, a. 2. — f. compounds, Chem., aliphatic compounds. See ALIPHATIC. — f. degeneration, Med., cell degeneration associated with the formation of fat; a diseased condition, in which the oil globules naturally present in certain organs are so multiplied as gradually to destroy and replace the efficient parts of these organs. — f. heart, f. liver, etc., Med., a heart, liver, etc., which have been the subjects of fatty degeneration or infiltration. — f. infiltration, Med., a condition in which there is an excessive accumulation of fat in an organ, without destruction of any essential parts of the latter. — f. oils. — f. series, Chem., the methane series or a series derived from it. See METHANE SERIES. — f. tissue, Anat., adipose tissue. — f. tumor. Med. = LIPOMA.

fa-tu'i-tous (fāt'ū'i-tūs), a. Characterized by fatuity; fatuous. — fa-tu'i-ty (-ty), n. [L. fatuitas, fr. fatuus foolish; cf. F. fatuillé. Cf. FATUOUS.] 1. Stupidity; folly; unconscious dullness; — often with a sense of self-compacency.
Those many forms of popular fatuity. J. Taylor.
2. Imbecility of mind; idiocy; dementia. Rare.
fat'u-ous (fāt'ū-ŏs), a. [L. fatuus.] 1. Silly; stupid; foolish; blandly inane; — often with a sense of self-compacency; as, a fatuous fop.

fa-tis'cence (fāt'is'ens), n. [L. fatiscens, n. pr. of fatiscere to gape.] State of being chinky.
fa-tis'cent (-cent), a. R.
fat'kid'neyed (fāt'kid'nēid), a. Gross; lubberly. Obs. Low.
fat'less, a. See LESS. [Rare.]
fat'ling, a. Small and fat.
fat'ner. † FATTENER.
fat'-rumped' sheep (fāt'rŏmpəd'), One of a breed of tertiary sheep having large accumulations of fat on the rump.
fat'ta-ble, a. Capable of being fattened. Rare.
fat'tend. FATTENED. Ref. Sp.
fat'ten-er, n. One that fattens.
fat'ter, n. One that fatts.

fa-tis'tily, adv. of FATTY.
fa'ti'tis' ma'schi-ŏ-pa-ro'le (fāt'it'is mā'skē-ŏ-pā-rŏ-lē fēm'ē-nē), Lit., dead males, words females; motto of Maryland, abbr. and altered from modern It. I fatti son (are) maschi e le parole son femmine.
fat'ti-ness, n. See NESS.
fat'tish-ness, n. See NESS.
fat'tis' (fāt'tis), n. pl. [Cf. OF. fatraile (Cotgrave) trumpet.] Ends of ribbons. Scot.
fat'tu-ate (fāt'tū-āt), a. [L. fatuus, p. p. of fatuari to talk foolishly; Fatuous, Obs. — F. T. 2.]
fat'us'm (-iz'm), n. FATUI-

2. Demented; imbecile; idiotic. Rare etc. in Scots Law. 3. Without reality; illusory, like the ignis fatuus. Thence fatuous fires . . . take their birth. Denham. 4. Inspid; tasteless. Obs. Syn. — See FOOLISH.

fat'uous-ly, adv. — fat'uous-ness, n. fat'bourg' (fô'boor'; E. fô'boorg), n. [F.] A suburb of a French city; also, a district now within a city but formerly outside its walls.

fat'cal (fô'kâl), a. [L. fauces throat.] Pertaining to the fauces; faucial; specif., Phon., produced in, or supposed to be produced in, the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds in the Semitic and some other languages.

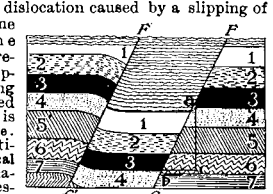
fat'cos (fô'sôz), n. pl. [L.] 1. Anat. The narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx, situated between the soft palate and the base of the tongue; — called also the isthmus of the fauces. On each side are two curved folds, the pillars of the fauces, between which are the tonsils. The anterior pillars are formed by the projection of the palatoglossus muscles, the posterior by the palatopharyngeal, both covered with mucous membrane. 2. Bot. The throat of a gamopetalous corolla. 3. Zool. That portion of the interior of a spiral shell which can be seen by looking into the aperture.

fat'cuit (fô'sê; -sî; 151), n. [F. faussât, of uncertain origin.] 1. A peg to stop a vent hole in a cask, etc. Obs. 2. A fixture for drawing a liquid, as water, molasses, oil, etc., from a pipe, cask, or other vessel; — called also tap, and cock. It consists of a tubular spout, with a movable plug, spigot, valve, or slide. U. S. & Dial. Eng. 3. The enlarged end of a section of pipe which receives the spigot end of the next section.

fat'cial (fô'shâl), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the fauces. faugh (fô), interj. [Cf. FOH.] An exclamation of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

fat'ja-site (fô'zhâ-sî), n. [After Faujas de St. Fond, French geologist.] Min. A colorless or white zeolite occurring in octahedral crystals. H. 5. Sp. gr. 1.92.

fault (fôlt; see note below), n. [ME. fault, faule, F. faute (cf. OF. faut, also It., Sp., & Pg. falla), fr. (assumed) LL. fallita, fr. L. fallere to deceive. See FALL; cf. DEFAULT.] 1. Defect; want; lack; scarcity; default. Obs. or Archaic. One it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend. Shak. 2. Anything that fails, that is wanting, or that impairs excellence; a failing; a defect; a blemish; a flaw; a crack. As patches set upon a little breach. Discredit more in hiding of the fault. Shak. 3. A moral failing less serious than a vice; defect or dereliction from duty; wrongful act or default; deviation from propriety; a moral offense less serious than a crime. Be to her faults a little blind. Prior. 4. A failure, esp. one causing an undesired condition or occurrence; failure to do that which ought to have been done, or the doing of that which ought not to have been done; negligence; hence, culpability; responsibility; blame; as, the fault is his alone; if they suffer it is their own fault. And oftentimes excusing of a fault Doth much excuseth the worse by the excuse. Shak. 5. Blame; censure. Rare. 6. Hunting. A lost scent; act of losing the scent; a check. 7. Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc. Failure to serve the ball legitimately into the proper court. 8. Geol. & Mining. A dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture; also, the dislocated structure resulting from such slipping. The surface along which the dislocated masses have moved is called the fault plane. When this plane is vertical, the fault is a vertical fault; when its inclination is such that the present relative position of the two masses could have been produced by the sliding down, along the fault plane, of the mass on its upper side, the fault is a normal, or gravity, fault. When the fault plane is so inclined that the mass on its upper side has moved up relatively, the fault is a reverse (or reversed), thrust, or overthrust, fault. In the accompanying illustration, the fault FF is a normal, and FF' a reverse one, because the part to the left of, or above, FF has been displaced downward relatively, while the part to the left of, or above, FF' has been displaced upward, relatively. If there is no vertical displacement the fault is a horizontal fault. The linear extent of the dislocation measured on the fault plane and in the direction of movement is the displacement; the vertical displacement is the throw; the horizon-



Faults. F Normal; F' Reverse. FF, FF' Fault Planes; the inclination in the direction of, measured by the angle fac, is the hade; ac Throw; bc Heave; ab Displacement. Parts having the same number are of the same stratum. The fault plane is so inclined that the mass on its upper side has moved up relatively, the fault is a reverse (or reversed), thrust, or overthrust, fault. In the accompanying illustration, the fault FF is a normal, and FF' a reverse one, because the part to the left of, or above, FF has been displaced downward relatively, while the part to the left of, or above, FF' has been displaced upward, relatively. If there is no vertical displacement the fault is a horizontal fault. The linear extent of the dislocation measured on the fault plane and in the direction of movement is the displacement; the vertical displacement is the throw; the horizon-

tal displacement is the heave. The direction of the line of intersection of the fault plane with a horizontal plane is the trend of the fault. A fault is a strike fault when its trend coincides approximately with the strike of associated strata (i. e., the line of intersection of the plane of the strata with a horizontal plane); it is a dip fault when its trend is at right angles to the strike; an oblique fault when its trend is oblique to the strike. Oblique faults and dip faults may cross each other as cross faults. A series of closely associated parallel faults are sometimes called step faults and sometimes distributive faults. 9. Mining. Coal rendered worthless by impurities in the seam; as, slate fault, dirt fault, etc. 10. Elec. A defective point in an electric circuit due to a crossing of wires, or earth, a break in the circuit, or the like. Although the l was often inserted in the spelling from the 16th century, it was commonly mute at least as late as the middle of the 18th century. Pope rimes fault with ought and thought, and Dr. Johnson (1755) said: "The l is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." The l is still often silent in dialect. Syn. — Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection, weakness, frailty, infirmity, blunder, delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse. — FAULTY, FAULTY, FOIBLE, PECCADILLO. A FAULT is a defect or imperfection in character, disposition, or habits; FAILING is more negative, and implies shortcoming, often weakness; a FOIBLE is a harmless, and usually amiable, weakness or failing; a PECCADILLO is a petty or venial fault; as, "He is all fault who hath no fault at all" (Tennyson); "And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side" (Goldsmith); "To failings mild, but zealous for desert" (Pope); "I can bear very well to hear my foibles exposed, though not my faults" (Shelstone); "Here was a healthy and hearty man . . . so humane that he loved even the foibles of his kind" (Lowell); "A truly well-bred Christian, who . . . winks discreetly at his little peccadilloes" (Irving). See ERROR, BLEMISH.

at fault. A Unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the track. b See IN FAULT. c See IN FAULT. d In a fault, i. e., culpable; having offended. e The phrase at fault is sometimes incorrectly used in the sense "not equal to the occasion," in the position of having failed. With still greater impropriety, it is (according to Mr. Fitzward Hall) frequently employed by American and occasionally by English writers in the sense of "in fault." Orf. E. D. — to a. f., excessively; very; as, gentle to a fault. — without fault, without fail; certainly.

fault (fôlt), v. l.; FAULT'ED; FAULT'ING. 1. To lack. Obs. 2. To charge with a fault; to find fault with; to blame. For that I will not fault thee. Old Song. 3. To cause or allow to become faulty or imperfect; — used chiefly in the passive. 4. Geol. To produce a fault in; — chiefly used in the p. p.; as, the coal beds are much faulted.

fault, v. i. 1. To be wanting or missing; to be deficient; to come short; to fail. Obs. 2. To err; to blunder; to commit a fault; to go wrong; to offend (against, etc.). Archaic. If it be Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, that had no faults. Latimer.

fault block. Geol. A body of rock bounded by faults. These mountains [in the Great Basin] are not folds of very thick strata, but tilted fault blocks. W. B. Scott.

fault'ly (fôl'tlî), adv. In a faulty or blamable manner. fault'less, a. Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offense; guiltless; perfect; as, a faultless poem. Syn. — Blameless, spotless, perfect. See IMPECCABLE. — fault'less-ly, adv. — fault'less-ness, n.

fault rock. Geol. A rock consisting of fragments produced by the crushing and grinding which accompanies a dislocation, and often found along the fault plane. See CRUSH BRECCIA, CRUSH CONGLOMERATE.

fault'y (fôl'tî), a.; FAULT'Y-ER (-tî-ër); FAULT'Y-EST. 1. Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; not fit for the use intended. Created since. So goodly and erect, though faulty since. Milton. 2. Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable; wrong; worthy of censure. Obs. or R. The king doth speak . . . as one which is faulty. 2 Sam. xiv. 13.

faun (fôn), n. [L. Faunus.] An Italian deity of fields and herds represented as having human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man. See FAUNUS. Fann of Praxiteles, a statue, now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, of a nearly nude youthful faun, whose chief marks



Faun of Praxiteles.

of difference from a human being are the sharp-pointed ears. It is a copy of a work attributed to Praxiteles, and suggested the title of Hawthorne's romance "The Marble Faun."

faun'a (fô'nâ), n.; pl. FAUNAS (-nâz), less often FAUN'AS (-nê). [NL., in L. name of a sister of Faunus. See FAUN.] 1. Zool. & Zoögeog. A The aggregate of the animals of a given region, or of a given geological period or formation; as, the fauna of North America; the Paleozoic fauna; or the animals inhabiting certain kinds of situations; as, the marine fauna; the fresh-water fauna. b A minor zoogeographical division. 2. A systematic treatise upon the animals of a given region or period. Cf. FLORA.

faun'al (fô'nâl), a. Of or pertaining to a fauna or faunas. faunal region. A zoogeographical region. See ZOOGEOGRAPHY.

Faun'us (fô'nûs), n. [L.] Rom. Relig. A rural deity, god of animal life and fruitfulness, patron of husbandry, hunting, and herding, and guardian of the secret lore of nature. His priests were the Luperci (which see) and his special festival the Lupercalia. Under Greek influence he was identified with Pan, and there was conceived to be a plurality (i. e., fauni or faunas) analogous to the Greek panes, satyrs, and sileni. In later myth Faunus was included in the list of Laurentian kings, before Latinus. Cf. SILVANUS.

Faust (foust), n. The hero and title of a celebrated drama by Goethe, the materials of which are drawn in part from the popular legends of Dr. Faustus, a German charlatan, astrologer, and reputed necromancer (15th and 16th centuries). Faust is an elderly student who, grown weary of seeking knowledge, deserts his studies, and sells his soul to the Devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to become his servant and fulfill all his wishes. He gives himself up to indulgence in sensual pleasures, and the first part ends with the carrying off of Faust by Mephistopheles after the death of Margaret, whom Faust has seduced. In the second part Faust is represented as marrying the Grecian Helen, a union which symbolizes the reconciliation of classicism with romanticism. The fifth act is devoted to the regeneration of the soul of Faust, which in the end is saved. A celebrated opera by Gounod is based upon the first part. See MARGARET; cf. FAUSTUS.

Faus'tus (fô'stûs), n. The hero of Christopher Marlowe's play "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus," based on the legends of the German charlatan Dr. Faustus. In Marlowe Faustus is a young and learned necromancer, and sells his soul to the Devil for sensual pleasure and earthly power and glory, but shrinks and shudders in agony and remorse when the forfeit comes to be exacted. Cf. FAUST.

fau'teul' (fô'tûy'), n. [F. See FALDISTRIO.] An armchair; hence, the chair of a presiding officer; also (because the members sit in fauteuils, or armchairs), membership in the French Academy.

fau'tor (fô'tër), n. [F. fauteur, L. fautor, contr. fr. favi-tor, fr. faveo to be favorable. See FAVOR.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support; a protector; partisan; abettor. Rare. — fau'tor-ship, n. Rare. The king and the fautors of his proceedings. Latimer.

faux' (fô'fû), n.; pl. FAUX FAUX; FAUX FAUXES; FAUX. A false step; a slip; an act injurious to one's reputation; now, esp., an offense against social convention. faux' (fô'vêl), a. [OF. fauvel, fauel, dim. of F. fauve; of G. origin. See FALLOW, a.] Yellow; fallow; dun. Obs. faux' (fô'vêl), n. [OF. fauvel, fauel, dim. of F. fauve; of G. origin. See FALLOW, a.] A horse of a fawn or dun color; — used as a proper name. Also, such a horse as a type of duplicity; hence, cunning; fraud. Obs. To curry faul. See to curry favor, under CURRY, v. l.

fa-ve'o-late (fâ've'ô-lâ), a. [From dim. of L. favaus honey-comb.] Honeycombed; having cavities, or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate; favose. Fa-vier' ex-plo-sive (fâ'vyêr'). [After the inventor, P. A. Favier, a Frenchman.] Any of several explosive mixtures, chiefly of ammonium nitrate and a nitrate derivative of naphthalene. They are very stable, but require protection from moisture. As prepared it is a compressed cylinder of the explosive, filled with loose powder of the same composition, all inclosed in waterproof wrappers. It is used for mining.

fa-vo'nî-an (fâ'vô'nî-ân), a. [L. Favonius the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring. Fa-vo'nî-us (-ûs), n. [L.] Rom. Myth. The west wind (personified), blowing at the beginning of spring and promoting vegetation; Zephyrus.

fa'vor, fa'vor' (fâ'vër), n. [OF. favor, F. faveur, L. favor, fr. faveo to be favorable. In the phrase to curry favor, favor is a different word, for favel a horse. See 2d FAVOR.] 1. Kind regard; countenance; approving disposition; commendation; kindness; good will. But found no favor in his lady's eyes. Dryden. 2. Act of countenancing, or condition of being countenanced, or regarded propitiously; support; aid; promotion; befriending; as, an attack under favor of night. Jesus increased . . . in favor with God and man. Luke ii. 52.

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fa-ve'o-late (fâ've'ô-lâ), a. [From dim. of L. favaus honey-comb.] Honeycombed; having cavities, or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate; favose. Fa-vier' ex-plo-sive (fâ'vyêr'). [After the inventor, P. A. Favier, a Frenchman.] Any of several explosive mixtures, chiefly of ammonium nitrate and a nitrate derivative of naphthalene. They are very stable, but require protection from moisture. As prepared it is a compressed cylinder of the explosive, filled with loose powder of the same composition, all inclosed in waterproof wrappers. It is used for mining.

fa-vo'nî-an (fâ'vô'nî-ân), a. [L. Favonius the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring. Fa-vo'nî-us (-ûs), n. [L.] Rom. Myth. The west wind (personified), blowing at the beginning of spring and promoting vegetation; Zephyrus.

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3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; an act of grace or good will, as distinct from justice or remuneration.

4. Mildness or mitigation of punishment; lenity; an indulgence. Obs. or lit. I could not discover the etymology and favor of this sentence. Swift.

5. The object of regard; person or thing favored. Obs. His chief delight and favor. Milton.

6. Partiality towards a litigant or one of two or more persons having adverse interests; bias. Beauty; attractiveness; charm. Obs. or Archaic.

7. Appearance; look; countenance; face; feature. This boy is fair, of female favor. Shak.

8. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of affection or loyalty; a token of love; something worn as a token of affection or loyalty, as of a knight to his lady; as, a favor of ribbons or the like worn by adherents of a political party, guests at a wedding, etc.; a favor, or small present, given to guests at a dinner, by one dancer to another in a cotillion figure, etc.

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10. pl. Love letters. Cf. FAVORITE. 2. Obs. Wright.

11. A letter or epistle; — so called in commercial civility or compliment; as, your favor of yesterday is received.

Syn. — Kindness, countenance, patronage, support; grace, gift, benefit; benevolence, readiness, zeal. — FAVOR, good will may often be used without perceptible distinction. But FAVOR is frequently the manifestation of good will, and suggests graciousness, or even condescension; good will more commonly connotes heartiness or zeal; as, "You . . . who owed your first promotion to his favor, who grew beneath his smile" (Shelley); "Thou art not ignorant what dear good will I bear unto the banished Valentine" (Shak.); "We often made feasts for each other, where good will outweighed the frugal luxury of our country cheer" (Shelley). See MERRY.

In favor, favored; countenanced; in good grace. — In favor of, upon the side of; favorable to; for the advantage of; out of preference for; for the sake of. — out of f., disliked; under displeasure. — under f., with your permission; subject to being overruled. — with or by one's f., with leave; by kind permission.

But, with your favor, I will treat it here. Dryden. fa'vor, fa'vor (fā'vōr), v. t.; FA'VORED, FA'VOURED (-vōrd); FA'VOR-ING, FA'VOUR-ING. [Cf. OF. favorer. See FAVOR, n.]

1. To regard with favor; to aid, or to have the disposition to aid; to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to treat with consideration or tenderness; to show partiality or unfair bias towards.

O happy youth I and favored of the skies. Pope. He that favoreth Job, . . . let him go after Job. 2 Sam. xx. 11. Walking in the darkness . . . to favor my eyes. Peppys.

2. To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate; as, the darkness favored his attempt.

3. To give confirmation to; to sustain; as, these facts favor his contention.

4. To resemble in features; to have the aspect or looks of; as, the child favors his father.

5. To oblige; to show favor or kindness to (with); as, he favored them with a copy of his book.

6. In the cotillion, or german, to give a favor to (one's partner in a figure).

fa'vor-a-ble, fa'vor-a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. [F. favorable, L. favorabilis favored, popular, pleasing, fr. favor. See FAVOR, n.] 1. Attracting favor; well-favored. Obs. 2. Full of favor; favoring; manifesting partiality; kind; propitious; friendly; approving; complaisant.

Lend favorable ears to our request. Shak. 3. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous; convenient.

A place very favorable for the making of men. Clarendon. — fa'vor-a-ble-ness, fa'vor-a-ble-ness, n. — fa'vor-a-ble-ly, fa'vor-a-ble-ly, adv.

fa'vored, fa'vored (fā'vōrd), a. 1. Countenanced; aided; regarded with kindness; as, a favored friend. 2. Having a certain favor or appearance; featured; as, well-favored; ill-favored; hard-favored, etc. — fa'vored-ly, fa'vored-ly, adv. — fa'vored-ness, fa'vored-ness, n.

Favored, or Favored, Child of Victory, Masséna (1758-1817), one of Napoleon's marshals; so called on account of his numerous successive victories.

fa'vor-er, fa'vor-er (fā'vōr-ēr), n. One who favors, furthers, or promotes; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher; a supporter.

And come to us as favorers, not as foes. Shak. fa'vor-ite, fa'vor-ite (fā'vōr-īt), n. [OF. favorit favored, F. favori, fem. favorite, fr. It. favorito, fem. favorita, prop. p. of favorire to favor. See FAVOR, v.] 1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality; one preferred above others; specif., one unduly loved, trusted, or enriched with favors by a person of high rank or authority.

Committing to a wicked favorite. Milton. 2. pl. Short curls dangling over the temples, fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. Farquhar.

fa'vor-ess, fa'vor-ess, n. A woman who favors. fa'vor-ing-ly, fa'vor-ing-ly, adv. of favoring, p. pr. fa'vor-ish, fa'vor-ish, v. p. [OF. favorit, fr. L. favorit.] To favor or make to be favored. Obs. fa'vor-ite. Favorite. Ref. Sp. fa'vor-ize, fa'vor-ize, v. t. To favor. Obs. fa'vor-ous, fa'vor-ous, a. Obliging; kindly; pleasing. Obs. fa'vor-some, fa'vor-some, a. Winning favor; pleasing. Obs. fa-vo'se (fā'vōs'), a. [L. favus honeycomb.] Like, or suggested, by a honeycomb. A Bot. Alveolate. b. Pert to suggest; fa-vo'ri-um, fa-vo'ri-um, n. A fossil coral of genus Favosites or allied genus. [OF. FAVOR, etc.] fa'vor-ly, fa'vor-ly, adv. fa'vor-ous, fa'vor-ous, a. Favorable. fa'vor-ous-ly, fa'vor-ous-ly, adv. fa'vor-ous-ness, fa'vor-ous-ness, n. Favorableness. fa'vor-ous-ness, fa'vor-ous-ness, n. Favorableness. fa'vor-ous-ness, fa'vor-ous-ness, n. Favorableness.

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3. Sporting. The competitor (as a horse in a race) that is judged most likely to win; the competitor against whom the shortest odds are laid in the betting or who sells at the highest price in the pools.

4. A favorer; partisan. Obs. fa'vor-ite, fa'vor-ite (fā'vōr-īt), a. Regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference; as, a favorite child.

fa'vor-it-ism, fa'vor-it-ism (-īt-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. favoritisme.] 1. The disposition to favor and promote the interest of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims; partiality. 2. State of being a favorite.

fa'vor-less, fa'vor-less, a. 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; unattractive. 2. Unpropitious; unfavorable. Obs. "Fortune favorless." Spenser.

Fav'o-si'tes (fāv'ō-si'tēz), n. [NL, fr. L. favus honeycomb. Cf. FAVOSE.] Paleom. A genus of fossil corals having polygonal cells with perforated walls. It is known from the Ordovician to the Carboniferous, but is especially abundant in the Silurian and Devonian rocks, and is the type of a large exclusively Paleozoic family.

Fav'o-sit'(-dæ) (-sīt'(-dē)), — fa-vo'si'toid (fā-vōs'ī-tōid), a. fa'vus (fā'vūs), n. [L., honeycomb.] 1. Med. A contagious disease of the skin, produced by a vegetable parasite. In man it occurs chiefly on the scalp, causing loss of the hair. It affects also the cat, dog, fowl (comb disease), horse, mouse, and rabbit. See ACHORION.

2. (pl. FAV'VI, -vi) A tile or flagstone cut into a hexagonal shape to produce a honeycomb pattern, as in a pavement. fawn (fōn), n. [OF. faon the young one of any beast, a fawn. F. faon a fawn, fr. (assumed) LL. fetu, onis, fr. L. fetus. See FETUS.] 1. Zool. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

2. The young of an animal; a whelp. Obs. 3. A fawn color.

fawn, a. Of the color of a fawn; fawn-colored (which see). fawn, v. i.; FAWNED (fōnd); FAWN-ING. [ME. fawnen to rejoice, welcome, flatter, AS. fagnian, falmian, to rejoice; variant of fagnian. See FAIN, v. & a.] 1. To show delight or affection by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs, and sometimes of other animals.

2. To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor. Thou with trembling fawn. Or like a fawning parasite, obeyest. Milton.

Syn. — Creep, crawl, crouch, bow, stoop, truckle, sneak, curry favor. — FAWN, CRINGE, COWER are here compared in their fig. senses. FAWN implies servile trucking or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; CRINGE adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; COWER suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or a cowering for shelter; as, "Let the candid tongue lick absurd pomp, and croak the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning" (Shak.); "They fawn on the proud feet that spurn them lying low" (Shelley); "We are sneaking and bowing and cringing on the one hand, or bullying and scorning on the other" (Thackeray); "She [Jenny Lind] is very humble and careless of self. My poor, humble self . . . is often on her lips; but she never cringes or shivers" (J. A. Symonds); "Wretchedness covers into truckle-beds, and the hungry-stricken into its lair of straw" (Carlyle); "The whole family covered under Lady Kew's eyes and nose, and she ruled by force of them" (Thackeray). See SHRINK, GROVEL, COAX, INGRATIATE.

to fawn on or upon, to make submissively affectionate demonstrations toward; to practice blandishments upon; to adopt a cringing and servile demeanor towards. Jack (a bulldog) . . . was fawning on him as if he understood every word he said. T. Hughes. Courtiers who fawn on a master while they betray him. Macaulay.

fawn'-col-ored, or -col-oured, a. Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

faw'z-ness (fā'fōz-nēs), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A disease of flax, of uncertain origin, affecting the top of the plant, which turns red. Affected plants are not suitable for retting.

fay (fā), n. [OF. fei, F. foi. See FAITH.] 1. Faith; religious belief. Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng. That neither hath religion nor fay. Spenser.

2. Authority; assurance. Obs. 3. Allegiance; fidelity. Obs.

fay, v. t.; FAYED (fād); FAY'ING. [ME. feien, v. t. & i., AS. fegan to join, unite; akin to OS. fagan, D. voegen, OHG. fuogen, G. fügen, Sw. foga. See FAIR, a.] To fit; to join; to unite closely, as two planks, so as to make the surfaces fit together. Obs. exc. in Shipbuilding.

fay, v. i. 1. Shipbuilding. To lie close together; to fit; fadge; — often with in, into, with, or together. 2. To fit; as, his coat fays well. Dial. U. S. 3. To meet, or go according to, one's desires; to succeed; prosper. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

to fay in, to fit in. Dial. U. S. fay (fā), n. [ME. & AF. faye; perh. influenced by OF. feer, fuer, to enchant, p. p. fœé (perh. fœé), also fœy, or,

to sweep, cleanse, D. vegen.] 1. To beat or whip; to discomfit. Abbr. Foolscap. F. G. P. Abbr. Fellow of the College of Preceptors. F. C. P. S. Abbr. Fellow of Cambridge Philosophical Society. F. C. S. or F. C. Abbr. Fellow of the Chemical Society (London); free of capture and seizure.

FD. Abbr. Funding or refunding (bonds); — used on stock tickers. F. D. Abbr. Fidei Defensor, or fe. + FEE. Fe. [L. ferrum.] Chem. Symbol for IRON; — in period (Fe).

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more likely, a back formation from OF. faerie: cf. OF. & F. fée fairy, LL. fata. See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf. fay'al-ite (fā'ā-līt), n. [From the island Fayal.] Min. A silicate of iron, Fe₂SiO₄, belonging to the chrysolite group, and occurring in crystals or massive. Sp. gr., 4.1.

Fa-yal' lil'y (fī-āl'), a. A liliaceous plant of the Mediterranean region (Ornithogalum arabicum), often cultivated for its attractive white flowers with shining black pistils.

faze (fāz), v. t.; FAZED (fād); FAZ'ING (fāz'ing). [Cf. FREEZE.] To disturb the composure of; to disconcert; worry; daunt. See FREEZE. Collog., U. S., & Dial. Eng. feal (fē), a. [OF. feal, L. fidelis faithful, fr. fides faith. See FAITH.] Faithful; loyal. Obs. or Archaic.

feal'ty (fē-āl-tē), n. [ME. feaute, OF. feauté, feauté, feellé, fr. L. fidelitas, fr. fidelis faithful. See FEAL; cf. FIDELITY.] 1. Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord; the observance of this obligation, or the special oath by which it was assumed. It is no longer the practice to exact the oath of fealty, though it is still technically due from a freehold tenant to his lord. Cf. HOMAGE.

Homage is done, fealty is sworn, and it is worthy of observation that the oath is conceived as less solemn than the symbolic act. . . . The tenant . . . stands up with his hands on the gospel, and says: "Hear this, my lord: I will bear faith to you of life and member, goods, chattels, and carthly worship, help me God and these holy gospels of God." Pollock & Matf.

2. Fidelity; constancy; faithfulness, as of a friend to a friend, or of a wife to her husband. Swore fealty to the new government. Macaulay.

Syn. — Homage, fidelity, constancy. See LOYALTY. fear (fēr), n. [ME. fer, feer, fere, AS. færan danger; akin to D. vaar, gevaar, danger; OHG. fāra, G. gefahr, Icel. fār harm, mischief, plague, and to E. fare. See FARE.] 1. The painful emotion characteristic of the apprehension of evil; a primitive affection marked by revulsion and agitation in the presence of the object feared and normally by a desire to flee or avoid it; apprehension, alarm, or dread; in its more intense forms, fright or terror.

Where no hope is left, is left no fear. Milton. The . . . principal fear was for the holy temple. 2 Macc. xv. 18. Fear is a genuine instinct, and one of the earliest shown by the human child. Wm. James.

2. Apprehension or terrified contemplation (of something). The fear of hell's a hangman's whip. To haud the wretch in order. Burns.

3. a Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of some one, as of God; hence, the dread reverence felt toward the Supreme Being. I will teach you the fear of the Lord. Ps. xxxiv. 11.

b Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth. Obs. Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due. . . . Fear to whom fear. Rom. xiii. 7.

4. That which causes, or which is the object of, apprehension or alarm; ground for or occasion of alarm; danger. Obs. or K., except in no fear; as, he will not fall, no fear. There were they in great fear, where no fear was. Ps. lili. 5.

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fear (fēr), *v. t.*, **F**EARED (fērd); **F**EARING. [ME. *feren*, *feren*, to frighten, to be afraid, AS. *fēran* to terrify. See **F**EAR, *n.*] **1.** To affright; to terrify; to drive away or deter by fear. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* *Keats.*
Tush, tush! fear boys with bugs. *Shak.*
2. *Reflexively.* To be afraid. *Archaic.*
I fear me he is slain. Marlowe.
3. To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotion of alarm or solicitude. *I will fear no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.* Greatly fear my money is not safe. *Shak.*
4. To have a reverential awe of; to be solicitous to avoid the displeasure of (now the Supreme Being only).
Leave them to God above; him serve and fear. *Milton.*
5. To be anxious or solicitous for. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. To suspect; doubt. *Obs.*
Ay, what else? fear you not her courage. *Shak.*
Syn.—Apprehend, dread, reverence, venerate.
fear, v. i. **1.** To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.
I exceedingly fear and quake. Heb. xii. 21.
2. To feel painful uncertainty; to doubt with alarm; as, you shall know, never fear.

fearful (fēr'fūl), *a.* **1.** Full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; afraid; frightened; solicitous.
Fearful amidst all their power. Bp. Warburton.
Edward shall be fearful of his life. Shak.
2. Inclined to fear; easily frightened; timid.
What man is there that is fearful and faint-hearted? *Deut. xx. 8.*
3. Full of reverence and awe.
The spirit of loving and fearful duty. *Farrar.*
4. Indicating, or caused by, fear.
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shak.*
5. Inspiring fear or awe; exciting apprehension or terror; terrible; frightful; dreadful.
This glorious and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD. *Deut. xxviii. 38.*
6. Extremely bad; as, fearful pain. See **Syn.**, below.
They make a fearful outcry. *Lamb.*
Syn.—Apprehensive, timid, timorous; horrible, distressing, shocking, frightful, dreadful, awful.—**F**EARFUL, DREADFUL, TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, FRIGHTFUL, APPELLING, AWFUL, while still frequently employed with due respect to the proper import of their nouns or verbs (see esp. **F**EAR), are used colloquially with little distinction as terms of extravagant hyperbole. See **A**PPEAL, **A**PPEALING.
—**fearful-ly, adv.**—**fearful-ness, n.**
fearless, *a.* **1.** Free from fear; betraying no fear.
2. Harmless; not regarded with fear. *Obs.*
Syn.—Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, valiant, brave, undaunted, dauntless, heroic.
—**fearless-ly, adv.**—**fearless-ness, n.**
fear-nought, **fear-nought** (fēr'nōt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person.
2. Something that removes fear.
3. A stout woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnought; also, a warm garment made of this cloth.
4. *Woolen Manuf.* A machine containing a swift and several worker and stripper rollers, by which the fiber is disentangled before it enters the carding machine proper.
fear-some (fēr'sūm), *a.* **1.** Frightful; causing fear.
2. Timid; timorous. "Silly, fearsome thing." *B. Taylor.*
—**fear-some-ly, adv.**—**fear-some-ness, n.**
fear-sance (fēr'sāns), *n.* [*F. faisance.*] *Law.* The doing or performance of a condition, duty, etc.
The former lies in *faisance* and the latter in custody. *Sir William Jones.*

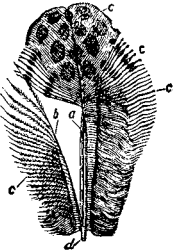
fea-si-bil-i-ty (fēr'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [*F*ROM **F**EA-SIBLE.] Quality of being feasible; practicability; also, that which is feasible; as, before we adopt a plan, let us consider its feasibility.
fea-si-bil-i-ty (fēr'si-bil'i-ty), *a.* [*OF. faisible, faisable. F. faisable, fr. faire to make or do, fr. L. facere. See F*ACT.] **1.** Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable. It was not feasible to gratify so many ambitions. *Beaconsfield.*
2. Fit to be used or dealt with successfully; suitable.
3. Likely; probable; reasonable. *Orf. E. D. Syn.*—See **F**OSSIBLE.
—**fea-si-bil-i-ty, adv.**—**fea-si-bil-i-ty, adv.**
feast (fēst), *n.* [*ME. feste festive holiday, feast, OF. feste festival, F. fête, fr. L. festum, pl. festa, fr. festus joyful, festive; of uncertain origin. Cf. FAIR, n., FESTAL, FÊTE.]* **1.** A festival; esp., a religious festival of rejoicing, as opposed to a fast; a holiday; a solemn, or more commonly, a joyous, anniversary; as, the feast of Easter. Ecclesiastical feasts are called *immovable* when they always occur on the same day of the year; otherwise they are called *movable*. All Sundays are feasts.
The seventh day shall be a feast to the Lord. *Ex. xiii. 6.*
2. An elaborate meal; a grand, ceremonious, or sumptuous entertainment, of which many guests partake; a banquet. Enough is as good as a feast. *Old Proverb.*
3. That which is partaken of, or shared in, with delight; something highly agreeable; rich entertainment.
The feast of reason, and the flow of soul. *Pope.*
4. Rejoicing; a gathering for sports; a festivity. *Obs.*
Syn.—**F**EAST, BANQUET, FESTIVAL, REVEL, CAROUSAL. **F**EAST suggests rich and abundant viands; BANQUET adds the implication of sumptuousness or ceremony; **F**ESTIVAL commonly implies the celebration of an anniversary or occasion of special moment; REVEL emphasizes the idea of merry-making or boisterous festivity, CAROUSAL, that of riotous or unrestrained indulgence.
Feast of Angel Guardians or Guardian Angels, R. C. Ch., a church festival instituted by Pope Paul V., and celebrated on October 2d.—**F** of **A**sses or of the **A**ss, in the Middle Ages, a festival in which one or more asses were represented, such as the ass of Balaam, that on which Mary and the child rode in the flight into Egypt, and that on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. This festival, originally, perhaps, designed to teach the Bible, degenerated into scandalous burlesque (a form of the Feast of Fools), and in the 15th century was forbidden.—**f** of **C**ups or **B**eakers. See **A**NTH-STERIA.—**F** of **D**olors of the **B**lessed **V**irgin **M**ary. *R. C. Ch.* See **D**OLORS of **M**ary, under **D**OLOR.—**F** of **F**ools, or **F**ools **F**estival, in the Middle Ages, a burlesque festival held usually on the Feast of the Circumcision (Jan. 1), a prominent feature being mummeries,

such as, occasionally, a burlesque of the High Mass, in connection with mimic dignitaries called *Pope of Fools*, *Patriarch of Sots*, *Boy Bishop*, *Abbot of Unreason*, etc., who were elected and often for the day took possession of the church.—**F** of **I**magining, the Feast of Tabernacles; —so called as a harvest festival. (*Ex. xxiii. 16; xxiv. 22.*)
—**F** of **L**anterns. = **1**st **B**OX.—**F** of **O**ur **L**ady of the **R**osary. *R. C. Ch.*, the first Sunday in October, a feast instituted to commemorate the victory of Don John of Austria over the Turks at Lepanto in 1571.—**f** of **P**ots. See **A**NTH-STERIA.—**F** of **R**oses (rōz'ez; -iz), in Persia, an annual festival during the time when roses are in bloom.—**F** of **T**abernacles (tāb'ēr-nā-k'lz), one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, on which all males were required to make pilgrimages to the Temple at Jerusalem. Originally it was a harvest festival with no fixed date, and during it the people lived in booths, a practice which went back to the custom of so living during the fruit harvest, and which was later regarded as commemorative of the dwellings of the Israelites while wandering in the wilderness. Its celebration began on the 15th day of the seventh month, lasting for seven days (at a late period for nine), and various ceremonies were connected with it.—**F** of the **C**ircumcision. *Ecc.* See **C**IRCUMCISION, 3.—**F** of the **D**edication. See **H**ANUKKA.—**F** of the **I**mmaculate **C**onception. *R. C. Ch.*, a festival held (Dec. 8) in honor of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary.—**F** of the **I**mmaculate **H**eart. See **I**MMACULATE **H**EART.—**F** of the **P**resentation (of Christ in the Temple). See **F**EAST OF THE **P**URIFICATION.—**F** of the **P**resentation (of Mary). *Eastern & R. C. Ch.*, a festival, observed November 21, in honor of the presentation of Mary in the temple at the age of three, as related in apocryphal gospels.—**F** of the **P**urification (of the Virgin Mary). *Ecc.*, a feast in commemoration of the ceremonial purification of the Virgin Mary, celebrated on February 2d. (See *Lev. xii.* and *Luke ii. 22.*) Called also *Candlemas* (which see) and *Feast of the Presentation (of Christ in the Temple)*.—**F** of the **S**acred **H**eart. *R. C. Ch.*, a feast generally kept on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi.—**F** of **T**rumpts, a feast of the Jews, kept on the first day of the seventh month (*Lev. xxiii. 24, 25; Num. xxix. 1-6*) and marked by blowing of trumpets. Called also *Yom Teruah*.—**F** of **U**nleavened **B**read, a Jewish agricultural feast which began the next day (the 15th of the first month) after the Passover, lasted seven days, and was marked by the offering of a sheaf of the new grain to the Lord. This feast and the Passover finally became one continuous festival.—**F** of **W**eeks. See **P**ENTECOST, 1.

feast (fēst), *n. t.*, **F**EAST'ED; **F**EASTING. [*ME. festen; cf. OF. fester to rest from work, to entertain, F. fêter. See FEAST, *n.*] **1.** To eat of a feast; to dine or sup on rich provisions, particularly in large companies, or on public festivals; to enjoy some unusual pleasure or delight.
And his sons went and feasted in their houses. *Job i. 4.*
With my love's picture then my eye doth feast. *Shak.*
2. To make a festival; to enjoy one's self. *Obs.*
feast, v. t. **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table bountifully; to make a feast for; as, he was feasted by the king; hence, to entertain lavishly.
2. To delight; to gratify; as, to feast the soul.
Feast your ears with the music awhile. *Shak.*
feast'er (fēst'ēr), *n.* One who fares richly; a high liver; one who entertains elaborately; a host; one who eats of a feast; a guest.
feast'ful (fēst'fūl), *a.* Festive; festive; fond of feasting. "Feastful days." *Milton.*—**feast'ful-ly, adv.**
feat (fēt), *n.* [*ME. fet, OF. fet, fait, F. fait, fr. L. factum, prop. p. p. of facere to make or do. See FACT, *do*; *cf. FEASIBLE.] **1.** An act; a deed. *Obs.*
2. A noble deed; an exploit; a high achievement.
The warlike feat have done. *Shak.*
3. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick; as, feats of horsemanship, or of dexterity.
4. Knack; art (of doing anything); hang. *Obs.*
5. An occupation; a business; an art. *Obs.*
6. Fact; reality. *Obs.*
Syn.—**F**EAT, **E**XPLOIT, **A**CHIEVEMENT. **F**EAT, in modern usage, commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an **E**XPLOIT is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant feat; **A**CHIEVEMENT (see **E**FFECT) emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition; all are occasionally used humorously or ironically; as, "Sleights of art and feats of strength went round" (*Goldsmith*); "No temptation half so dear as that which urged me to a daring feat, deep pools, tall trees, black chasms, and dizzy crags, and towering towers" (*Wordsworth*); "I must retreat into the invalid corps and tell them of my former exploits, which may very likely pass for lies" (*Scott*); "I have no more right to the name of a poet than a maker of mouse traps has to that of an engineer, but my little exploits in this way have at times amused me . . . much" (*Couper*); "Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight, and his achievements of no less account" (*Shak.*); *achievements* of science. See **A**CTION.
by feat of, by dint of. *Obs.*—by way of *f.*, by violence. *Obs.*—the *f.* of the facts about (anything). *Obs.*—upon the *f.* of, concerning. *Obs.****

feat, a. j. **F**EAT'ER (-ēr); **F**EAT'EST. [*F. fait made, shaped, fit, p. p. of faire to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] **1.** Suitable; fitting; fit. *Obs.*
2. Dexterous in movements or service; skillful; apt; graceful; becoming; neat; nice; pretty. *Archaic.*
Never master had a page . . . so feat. *Shak.*
3. Affected; overnice. *Obs.*
feat, v. t. **a.** To equip; furnish. **b.** To make neat; to fashion. "A glass that feated them." *Shak.* **c.** *Falconry.* To feak. *All Obs.*
feather (fēth'ēr), *n.* [*ME. fether, AS. fēðer; akin to D. veder, OHG. fedara, G. feder, Icel. fjöðr, Sw. fjäder, Dan. fjæder, Gr. πτερόν wing, feather, τέραινα to fly, Skr. patra wing, feather, pat to fly, and peth, to L. penna feather, wing. Cf. PEN a feather.]* **1.** One of the peculiar light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering or plumage of birds, and form the greater part of the surface of their wings. Feathers are found only on birds, and their presence is the most distinctive character of that group. A typical feather consists of a stem or shaft, the proximal part of which is hollow and is termed the *barrel*, *calamus*, or *quill*. The distal part, which is called the *rachis*, is furrowed on one side and filled internally with a pithy substance, and bears a series of slender*

somewhat obliquely directed processes on each side, called the *barbs*. The barbs bear in like manner the *barbules*, and these in turn the *barbicels*. Those barbules which grow on the barbles directed toward the tip of the feather end in many cases in small hooks, or *hamuli*, which hook on to the barbules of the next barb, uniting the whole series of processes into a vane or web. Absence of the hamuli causes a feather to be soft and fluffy. In addition, many feathers bear an *aftershaft*, or *hypophachis*, which resembles a small feather, springing from the shaft at the proximal end of the rachis. A feather grows from the epidermal covering of a vascular dermal papilla, whose base is sunk in a follicle or pit. On this papilla the feather is molded, and as the rachis grows out it carries out with itself the pairs of barbs in succession. Feathers do not grow uniformly on a bird's body, but in definite areas called *plerylia*. See **D**OWN, **F**ILOPLUME, **Q**UILL, **P**INFEATHER.



2. Plumage; hence, attire; as, a bird in full feather. *Proverb.*
Fine feathers make fine birds.
3. *pl.* Wings. *Obs.*
Be Mercury, set feathers to thy heels. *Shak.*
4. One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow.
5. Kind; nature; species; — from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a feather," that is, of the same species. *Rare.*
I am not of that feather to shake off
My friend when hee must need me. *Shak.*
6. A feathery tuft or fringe of hair; specif.: **a** A fringe of long hair, as that on the legs of the setter. **b** A tuft of long frizzly hair on a horse, as on the forehead.
7. A flaw, somewhat resembling a feather in appearance, in the eye or in a precious stone.
8. *Mech.* A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange. *Cf. MID-FEATHER.* *Specif.:*
a A strengthening rib, web, or bracket.
b A tongue fixed in, or cut on, the edge of a board, etc., to fit into a corresponding groove in another board to make a flush joint, usually without nails, screws, sprips, etc.
c A feather key, or spline.
9. *a.* *Mining.* See **P**LAG AND **F**EATHER. **b.** *LINCHPIN.*
10. *Shoemaking.* A channel cut next to the outer edge of an insole.
11. Act of feathering an oar, etc.; also, angular adjustment of an oar or propeller blade as it leaves the water.
a feather in the cap, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction. *Colloq.*
feath'er (fēth'ēr), *v. t.* **F**EATH'ERED (-ērd); **F**EATH'ERING. [*CF. AS. gefēðerian.*] **1.** To furnish with feather or feathers, as an arrow or a cap.
2. To clothe; to deck; to adorn, as with feathers.
Birches and oaks still feathered the narrow ravines. *Scott.*
The king cared not to plume his nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*
3. To give wings to; to help to speed or flight. *Obs.* or *R.*
4. To cover, or line, with feathers; as, in the phrase, to feather one's nest; also, to tar and feather.
5. To tread, as a cock. *Obs.*
6. To shave or cut down gradually to an edge.
7. To join by a groove and tongue.
8. *Rowing.* To turn (an oar blade) almost horizontal as it is lifted from the water at the end of a stroke and to carry it through the air in this position, in which it meets with the least resistance, until it is dipped for the next stroke.
to feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from another's property confided to one's care; —alluding to the practice of birds which line their nests with feathers.
feath'er, v. i. **1.** To grow or form feathers; to become feathered; — often with *out*; as, birds feathering out.
2. To curdle when poured into another liquid and float in little flakes; as, the cream feathers. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. To turn to a horizontal plane, so that the water runs off in a featherlike spray; — said of oars.
4. To have the appearance of a feather or of feathers; to be or to appear in feathery form.
Cedars feathering in evergreen beauty. *Warren.*
5. *Hunting.* To move the stern nervously from side to side; — said of a hound searching for a trail; to fishish.
feather alum. *Min.* a Halotrichite. **b** Alunogen.
feather bed. A bed filled with feathers.
feath'er-bone (fēth'ēr-bōn'), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of geese and turkeys.
feath'ered (-ērd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or fitted with (or as with) feathers or wings; as, a feathered animal; a feathered arrow. "Feathered Mercury." *Shak.*
2. Furnished with anything featherlike; ornamented; fringed; as, land feathered with trees.
3. Winged; swift; fleet.
4. Granulated, as tin. *Cf. FEATHER SHOT.*
feathered columbine. **a.** An Old World meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*). **b** The early meadow rue of the United States (*T. dioicum*). — *f.* gillyflower, the grass pink. — *f.* hyacinth, a species of grape hyacinth (*Muscari comosum monstrosum*) in which the flowers are all sterile and the corolla is cut into fine segments. See **G**RAPPE **H**YACINTH. — *f.* shot. *Metal.* **F**EATHER **S**HOT.

feath'er-edge (fēth'ēr-ēj'), *n.* A very thin edge that is easily broken or bent over like the edge of a feather, or on a cutting tool such an edge that is bent or curled over; as, a featheredge on a razor or an oyster shell. *Specif., Carp.*, the thin edge of a board of triangular or trapezoidal section.
feath'er-edge, v. t. — **E**DGED' (-ējd'); — **E**DG'ING (-ēj'ing). To cause to have or present a featheredge.
feath'er-edged (-ējd'), *a.* **1.** Having a featheredge; also, having one edge thinner than the other, as a board or brick; voussoir-shaped; — in the United States, said only of boards having one edge as thin as practicable.

feath'er-brained, *a.* Foolish; frivolous.
feath'er-dom (fēth'ēr-dūm), *n.* The world of birds. *Rare.*
feather driver. **1.** One who prepares feathers by beating.
2. A quill driver. [*feathers.*]
feather duster. A dustbrush of feath'er-brain'. *n.* **1.** To produce a featheredge upon.

fear, + **F**ERK, companion.
fear, Dial. Eng. var. of **F**ERRE, *a.*
fear-a-ble (fēr'ā-bl'), *a.* To be feared. *Rare.*
fear-babe, *n.* Bogy; bugbear. *Obs.*
fear-c, + **F**ERCK.
fear'd, *feared*. *Ref. Sp.*
fear'd, + **F**ERK, **F**ERK, comrade, company, accompany.
feared (fērd), *a.* Affected with fear; apprehensive. — **fear'-ed-ly, adv.** — **fear'-ed-ness, n.**
feared (fērd), *conj.* *Lest. Dial. Eng.*
fear'er, *n.* One who fears.
fear'ing-ly, adv. A Terrifying-ly. *Obs.* — **b** Timidly.
fear-iac, + **F**ERLAC.

fear-ly, + **F**ERLY.
fear'n (fēr'n), *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of **F**ERRE.
fear't (fēt), *Obs.* and *dial. Eng.* var. of **F**ERRE.
fear worship, Worship inspired by fear, **f**EARANT, + **P**HEASANT.
fease (fēz; fāz), *Var.* of **F**ERRE.
feas'er (fēz'ēr), *n.* A Jaeger gull. *Local, Scot.*
fease'traw, *n.* (See **F**ESUCE; **S**TRAW.) A fescue. *Obs.*
fea'si-bl, *Feasible. Ref. Sp.*
feas'er (fēz'ēr), *Sp.* [*fr. faisere.*] A dealer — used in *fort*.
feast day. A holiday; a day set as a commemorative festival.
feast'ly, a. Festive; merry. *Obs.* — **adv.** Festively; merrily. *Obs.*

feat, + FAT, a vessel.
fea'teous, etc. + **F**EATOUS, etc.
feath'er-bird, *n.* The white-throat (*Sylvia cinerea*), or other small bird which lines its nest with feathers. *Dial. Eng.*
feather boarding. *Carp.* Feathered boarding.
feath'er-brain', n. A weak-brained, foolish person.

2. Ornamented on one edge, as with loops or tufts; — said of ribbons and braids.

feather fern. A commonly cultivated Japanese rosaceous shrub (Spiraea japonica) with feathery foliage.

feather-foil (fēth'ēr-fōil'), n. [feather + foil a leaf.] Any aquatic primulaeous plant of the genus Holtonia.

feather grass. A European grass (Stipa pennata); — so called from its long plumose awns.

feather-head (fēth'ēr-hēd'), n. a A frivolous or light-headed person. "A fool and featherhead." Tennyson. b A weak head. Carlyle.

feather-head/ed, a. Giddy; foolish; light-headed.

feather-ness (fēth'ēr-ī-nēs), n. State or quality of being feathery or light.

feather-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of FEATHER. Specif.: vb. n. a A covering of feathers; plumage. b A style in which feathers are attached to the shafts of arrows (see ARROW); also, the feathers of an arrow. c A fringe of hair, as on the legs of a dog. d Arch. = FOLIATION.

feathering float, naut. the float or paddle of a feathering wheel. — f. screw, naut., a screw propeller of which the blades may be turned so as to move edgewise through the water when the vessel is going under sail alone, now rarely used; also, a screw capable of being altered or reversed in pitch while rotating, & device used in motor boats driven by nonreversible engines. — f. wheel, naut., a paddle wheel whose floats turn automatically so as to dip almost perpendicularly into the water and leave it in the same way.

feather joint, Carp. A joint made by inserting a feather-edge of one piece into a mortise or groove of another.

feather key, Mach. A sunk key without taper, permanently fixed in one of the connected pieces, which is a sliding fit in a keyway in the other, so as to permit relative longitudinal motion; & a spine.

feather palm. Any palm having pinnate leaves, as the coco palm or date palm.

feather spring. A sear spring in a gunlock.

feather-stitch (fēth'ēr-stīch'), n. A kind of embroidery stitch producing a branching zigzag line.

feather-top (-tōp'), n., or feather-top grass. a Any of several grasses having feathery panicles, esp. species of Agrostis, Arundo, etc. b The European grass Calamagrostis epigeios.

feather tree. a The smoke tree of Europe. b The mountain mahogany of the western United States.

feather-veined/ (-vānd'), a. Having veins diverging from the midrib to the margin; — applied chiefly to leaves.

feather-weight (fēth'ēr-wēit'), n. 1. A very light weight; specif.: Sporting. a Horse Racing. The lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. b The weight of a boxer (or wrestler) not exceeding in weight 126 lbs. (British rules), or 115 lbs. (American rules). 2. A very small thing; & a person of very light weight or of featherweight (in sense 1 a, or esp. b); & a person of little importance.

feather-y (-ī), a. Pert. to, or resembling, feathers; covered with or as with feathers; — feathery wattle, black wattle. Some feathery particle of snow. Sir T. Browne.

feat'ly (fēth'ly), adv. [From FEAT, a. 1. Properly; fitly. 2. Neatly; dexterously; nimbly. Archaic. Foot it featly here and there. Shak.

3. Oddly. Obs. feat'ous (fēth'ūs), a. [ME. fetis, OF. faitis, faitie, fetis, well made, fine, L. facticius made by art. See FACTITIOUS.] Handsome; well-shaped; elegant; dexterous; neat. Obs. — feat'ous-ly, adv.

feat'ur-al (fēth'ūr-āl), a. Of or pertaining to the features; as, a strong feat'ural resemblance. — feat'ur-al-ly, adv.

feat'ure (fēth'ūr), n. [ME. feture form, shape, feature, OF. fatture fashion, make, fr. L. factura a making, formation, fr. facere, factum, to make. See FEAT, FACT; cf. FORTURE.] 1. The make, structure, form, or outward appearance of anything, esp. of a person; the whole turn or style of the body; esp., good appearance. Archaic. Cheated of feature by dissembling nature. Shak.

2. Any part of the body; & a limb. Obs. 3. The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and esp. of any single part of the face; as, her mouth was her best feature; pl., the face; & the countenance. It is for homely features to keep home. Milton.

4. Any marked peculiarity or characteristic; anything especially prominent or important; as, one of the features of the landscape; & the feature of the day's news.

5. A form; & a shape; also, in contempt, creature. Obs. So scented the grim feature, and upturned His nostril wide into the murky air. Milton.

Syn. — See CHARACTERISTIC.

feature, v. t.; FEAT'URED (-tūrd); FEAT'UR-ING (-tūr-īng). 1. To resemble as to features; to favor. Colloq. 2. To affect the countenance of; to be a feature of. Rare. 3. To delineate or portray the features of.

featheredge file. See FILE, tool. feath'er-ew' (fēth'ēr-ēw'), n. Feather-ew. Dial. Eng.

feath'er-foot'ed, a. Moving lightly as a feather. b Having feathery-covered feet. [See FEAT.]

feather geranium. The Jerusalem. feath'er-ham, n. [AS. fēðer-hama.] A covering of feathers; plumage. O's.

feath'er-lee'ed, a. Light-headed; gay. FEATHER-LEED. feath'er-hyacinth. See under feath'er-leaf-cē-dar. The arbor-vitæ.

feath'er-less, a. See LESS. — feath'er-less-ness, n.

feath'er-let, n. See LET. feath'er-y, a. Error for feathery, originating in Johnson's Dict.

feather mail. Mail-like armor of feathers, worn by Mexicans prior to the Spanish conquest.

feather maker. One who dresses feathers or makes artificial ones.

feath'er-man, n. One who deals in feathers or plumes.

feather moss. Any moss of the genus Hypnum or related genus; — so called from their feathery branches.

feather ore. Min. A capillary or

4. To make a feature of; to give especial prominence to; as, a newspaper features a story. Cant. It is best to feature one item in an ad. Inland Printer.

feat'ured (fēth'ūr'd), a. 1. Shaped; fashioned; hence, Obs. or R., well-fashioned; comely. How noble, young, how rarely featured! Shak.

2. Having features; formed into, or expressed by, features. The well-stained canvas or the featured stone. Young.

feat'ure-ful (-fūr-fool'), a. Exhibiting a variety of features.

feat'ure-less, a. 1. Without comely features; ugly. Rare. 2. Having no distinct or distinctive features.

feat'ure-ly (fēth'ūr-ly), a. Having features or marked peculiarities; handsome. Rare. — feat'ure-li-ness (-lī-nēs), n. Feat'urely warriors or Christian chivalry. Coleridge.

feaze (fēz), v. t. & i. & r.; FEAZED (fēzd); FEAZ'ING (fēz-īng). [Cf. ME. fassen to unravel, fr. AS. fasa fringe; akin to G. fassen to separate fibers or threads, fassen, faser, thread, filament, OHG. faso. To untwist; to unravel.

fe-bric'le-tate (fē-brī's'ī-tāt), v. t. [L. febricitare, fr. febris. See FEBRILE.] To have a fever. Obs. — fe-bric'le-tation (-tā'sh'šn), n. Obs.

fe-bric'le-ty (-tī), n. [See FEBRILE.] Med. Quality or state of being feverish.

fe-brif'er-ous (fē-brīf'ēr-ūs), n. [L. febris fever + ferous, fe-brif'ic (-īk), a.] — f'icus (in comp.) making.] Producing or causing fever.

fe-brif'u-gal (fē-brīf'ū-gāl); fēb'rī-fū-gāl), a. [See FEBRIFUGE.] Mitigating or removing fever.

fēb'rī-fuge (fēb'rī-fūj), n. [F. febrifuge, fr. L. febris fever + fugare to put to flight, fr. fugere to flee. See FEBRILE, FEVERFEW.] Med. A remedy serving to mitigate or remove fever. — a. Antifebrile.

fēbrile (fēbrīl); fēb'rīl; 277), a. [F. fébrile, fr. L. febris fever. See FEVER.] Pertaining to fever; feverish; indicating fever; as, febrile symptoms. — febrile movement, Med., an elevation of the body temperature; & a fever.

Fēb'r-u-ary (fēb'rō-ā-rī), n. [L. Februarius, orig. the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification was held, fr. februa, pl., the Roman festival of purification; akin to februare to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year, said to have been introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years it now has 28 days; in leap year, 29.

fē'cal, fē'cal (fē'kāl), a. [Cf. F. fécal. See FECES.] Relating to, or containing, feces, dregs, or ordure.

fē'ces, fē'ces (fē'sēs), n. pl. [L. faex, pl. faeces, dregs.] 1. Sediment after infusion or distillation; dregs; refuse. 2. Excrement; ordure.

Fēch'ner's law (fēk'nēr). Psychophysics. The law that the intensity of sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus, deduced from Weber's law by G. T. Fechner (1801-57) and called by him the law of intensity. The applicability of this law is still unproved.

fēck (fēk), n. [Abbr. fr. effect.] 1. A effect; purport; tenor. Obs. b Efficacy; force; value. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Amount; quantity. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

the most fēck, or the fēck, the greater or larger part. fēck'less, a. [fēck + less.] Spiritless; weak; worthless. — fēck'less-ly, adv. — fēck'less-ness, n. All Scot.

fēc'u-la (fēk'ū-lā), n.; pl. -læ (-læ). [L. faecula burnt tartar or salt of tartar, dim. of faex, faecis, dregs; cf. F. fécule.] A starch obtained from plants by agitation with water, and subsidence; — called also amyloceous fecula.

fēc'u-lence (-lēns), n. [L. faeculentia dregs, filth; cf. F. féculence.] State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness; also, that which is feculent; sediment; dregs; feces.

fēc'u-lent (-lēt), a. [L. faeculentus, fr. faecula; cf. F. féculent. See FECULA.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter; muddy; thick; turbid.

Both his hands most filthy feculent. Spenser. fēc'un-d (fēk'ūnd); fēk'ūnd; 277), a. [F. fécond, L. fecundus, from the root fetus. See FETUS.] 1. Fruitful in offspring or vegetation; prolific; fertile. 2. Fertilizing. Rare.

fēc'un-date (fēk'ūn-dāt), v. t.; fēc'un-DAT'ED (-dāt'ēd); fēc'un-DAT'ING (-dāt-īng). [L. fecundare, fr. fecundus. See FECOND.] 1. To make fruitful or prolific. 2. Biol. To fertilize or impregnate.

fēc'un-da'tion (-dā'sh'šn), n. Fertilization; impregnation.

fēc'un-di-ty (fēk'ūn-dī-tī), n. [L. fecunditas; cf. F. fécondité. See FECOND.] 1. Quality or power of producing fruit; fruitfulness; esp., Biol., the quality in female organisms of reproducing rapidly and in great numbers. 2. The power of germinating, as in seeds. 3. The power of bringing forth in abundance; fertility; richness of invention. 4. The power of fertilizing.

fēd'er-a-ry (fēd'ēr-ā-rī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [See FEDERATE, a.] An alliance; & a confederacy.

fēd'er-al (-āl), a. [L. foedus league, treaty, compact; akin to fides faith. See FAITH.] 1. Of or pertaining to a compact, league, or treaty; derived from, or constituted by, a compact or covenant between parties; esp., pertaining to, or derived from, a compact between states which by the

terms of the compact surrender their general sovereignty and consolidate into a new state; as, a federal union. The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right, . . . to part with Sardinia. Grew.

2. A Belonging or pertaining to a state formed by the consolidation of several states which retain limited residuary powers of government under the common sovereignty of the new state; of the nature of, or characteristic of, such a state; as, the United States of America has a federal government. Hence: b Of or pertaining to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state (often specif. [usually cap.] the United States); as, Federal officers; the Federal legislation of the United States.

A single state may, as a matter of fact, construct its governmental system upon the federal or dual principle. John W. Burgess.

3. [cap.] Specif.: U. S. Hist. a Friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers; of or pert. to the Federal party (see below). b Of or pert. to, or loyal to, the government or armies of the United States in the Civil War of 1861-65; as, a great Federal victory; the Federal troops.

4. Theol. Pert. to, or expressing, a covenant between God and the human race or its members, esp. the covenant of works and the covenant of grace. See FEDERAL THEOLOGY.

5. Confederated; allied. Rare. Federal City, Washington, capital of the United States. — F. Council. See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. — f. district, a district set apart by a country as the seat of the national government, as the District of Columbia in the United States of America, or the similar district in Mexico. Such a district is governed directly by the national legislature. — F. Executive Council. See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. — F. party, a name given to the group of men most prominent in urging the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and later adopted by the political party which was in favor of a strong centralized federal power, as opposed to a central government of comparatively limited authority and partial sovereignty, as advocated by the Republican party. The foremost leader of the Federal party was Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams was by elected the second President of the United States in 1796. It ceased to exist as a political entity during the second administration of Monroe, 1821-25. — F. States. U. S. Hist., those States of the United States that were loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War (1861-65); — so called at the time. — f. theology, the theological system which rests upon the conception that before the fall man was under a "covenant of works," wherein God promised him (through Adam, the federal head of the race) eternal blessedness if he perfectly kept the law; and that since the fall man is under a "covenant of grace," wherein God of his free grace promises the same blessings to all who believe in Christ (the federal head of the church) whether, as in patriarchal times, by belief in the coming Messiah, or, since the Incarnation, by belief in the revealed Savior. Cf. COCCIAN.

Fēd'ēr-āl (fēd'ēr-āl), n. 1. A Federalist. Rare. 2. U. S. Hist. A supporter of the government of the United States in the Civil War; specif., a soldier in the Federal armies; as, Federal and Confederate lie buried together.

fēd'ēr-al-ism (-īz'm), n. [Cf. F. fédéralisme.] 1. The federal principle of national organization or its support. 2. [cap.] U. S. Hist. The principles of the Federalists.

fēd'ēr-al-ist, n. [Cf. F. fédéraliste.] 1. An advocate of the federal system of national organization. 2. [cap.] U. S. Hist. a An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence and of the formation and adoption of the Constitution. b A member or adherent of the Federal party (which see).

Fēd'ēr-al-ist. The. A series of eighty-five essays by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, expounding and advocating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The authors were first printed as "A Citizen of New York" and later "Publius" in the "Independent Journal" of New York City between Oct. 27, 1787, and April 2, 1788, with the exception of six, which were added when they were published in book form. They exerted a powerful influence upon the opinion of the time, and are recognized as an authoritative commentary on the Constitution.

fēd'ēr-al-ist, fēd'ēr-al-ist'ic (-īst'īk), a. Of, pertaining to, or in favor of, federalism or the Federalists.

fēd'ēr-al-ize (-īz), v. t.; fēd'ēr-al-IZED (-īzd); fēd'ēr-al-IZ'ING (-īz-īng). [Cf. F. fédéraliser.] To unite in compact, as different states; to unite in or under a federal government; also, to bring under the sole jurisdiction of a federal government. — fēd'ēr-al-iz'a'tion (-īz-ā'sh'šn; -īz-ā'), n. It can hardly be supposed that the Federal Parliament has power to federalize an unlimited area of New South Wales as a seat of government.

fēd'ēr-ate (fēd'ēr-āt), v. t. & i.; fēd'ēr-AT'ED (-āt'ēd); fēd'ēr-AT'ING (-āt-īng). To unite in a league or federation; to organize under a federal government. The (Australian) Commonwealth is not a sovereign state, but a federated community possessing many political powers approaching and elements resembling sovereignty, but falling short of it. Quick & Gurrion.

fēd'ēr-ate (-āt), a. [L. foederatus, p. p. of foederare to establish by treaty or league, fr. foedus. See FEDERAL.] United by compact; leagued; confederate; as, federate nations.

fēd'ēr-a'tion (-ā'sh'šn), n. [Cf. F. fédération.] 1. A uniting by league or covenant; confederation; now, esp., act of

fēct. Fetched. Ref. Sp. fēct (fēkt). Scot. var. of FIGHT. fē'cial, var. of FETIAL.

fē'cit (fē'sīt), n. [L. He (or she) made (or executed) (it).]

fēck, fēcks, fēcks. FEGS.

fēck'et (fēk'ēt), n. An under waistcoat. Scot.

fēck'ful, a. [fēck + ful.] Efficient; strong; powerful.

fēck'ful-ly, adv. Both Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.

fēck'ly, adv. [See FECK.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. Effectually. 2. Mostly; & a.

fēct. Second. & FECOND.

fēct. Obs. or Scot. var. of FECK, effect. [See FECK.]

fēc'u-len-cy (fēk'ū-lēn-sī), n. fēc'un-da-tor, n. One that fecundates.

fēc'un-da-to-ry (fēk'ūn-dāt-ō-rī), a. Of or pert. to fecundation.

fēc'un-dā-cā-li-cēs quem non fēc'ere dī-ser-tum? (kāl'ī-sēs). [L.] Whom have abundant cups not made fuent?

Horace (Epistles, l. v. l.). fēc'un-dī-ty (fēk'ūn-dī-tī), v. t. [fecund + ty.] To fecundate.

fēc'un-ize, v. t. To fecundate.

fēc'un-dū, a. Fecond. Obs.

fēd. a. [Cf. ME. fisen to make hostile, E. foe, feud a contention.] Inimical. Obs. — n. Enemy. Obs.

fēd. pret. & p. p. of FEED.

fēd'a-ria, n. See FEUDARY; prof. confuted with L. foedus, foederis, league.] A confederate; accomplice. Obs.

fēd-dān' (fē-dān'), n. [Ar. fādān vaks of oxen, acre.] See MEASURE.

fēdde, Obs. pret. & p. p. of FEED.

fēd'ēr. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEATHER.

fēd'ēr-um, + FEATHER-UM.

fēde. + FADE, great; FED, n.; FEED.

fēde. Var. of FEED, feud.

fēder. FEATHER.

fēder. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FATHER.

fēd'ēr-al-ly, adv. of FEDERAL.

fēd'ēr-al-ness, n. See NESS.

fēd'ēr-a-rie, fēd'ēr-a-ry, n. + FEADARIE.

fēd'ēr-ate, n. 1. A party to a league or covenant. Rare. 2. A member of one of several armed bodies in France, during times of revolution or disorder; — a translation of F. fédéré.

uniting to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting powers retains the management of its own local affairs.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal or confederated government; now, esp., a sovereign state formed by the union of several states under one central or federal government, the several local governments retaining or having control of local matters.

Syn. — See ALLIANCE.

fed'er-a-tive (féd'ér-à-tív), a. [Cf. F. fédératif.] Of or pert. to a federation or covenant or its formation; based on, or inclined to, federation. — fed'er-a-tive-ly, adv.

fee (fē), n. [ME. fe, feh, feoh, cattle, property, money, AS. feoh cattle, property, money; the senses of "property, money," arising from cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, property chiefly consisting of cattle; akin to OS. fehu cattle, property, D. veē cattle, OHG. fihu, fehu, G. vieh, Icel. fé cattle, property, money, Gotth. fāhu, L. pecus cattle, pecunia property, money, Skr. paçú cattle. Cf. FELLOW, PECUNIARY.] Personal property; goods; live stock; cattle; money. Obs.

Laden with rich fee. Spenser. fee, n. [ME. fe fief, payment, OF. fié, feu; prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. fihu, fehu, cattle. Cf. FEET property, FEUD a fief, FIEF.] 1. Eng. Feudal Law. A heritable estate in land held of a superior lord by whom the estate was granted, and who retains rights in the land, or tenement, and in return acquires rights against the tenant.

To say of a tenant that he holds in fee (tenet in feodo) means no more than that his rights are inheritable; . . . he holds heritably and for his own behoof. But nothing more is implied as to the terms of his holding, the relation between him and his lord. His duties to his lord may be onerous or nominal, noble or humble, military or agricultural, but if his rights are heritable, then he holds in fee of the land is feodum suum, at all events if his tenure has about it no taint of villenage. Pollock & Mait.

2. In general, in feudal law, any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord; also, sometimes, the interest or right of the lord in the land so held. These rights are often respectively called by the Roman law terms dominium utile and dominium directum.

3. Law. a. At the common law, an estate of inheritance in land, being either a fee simple or a fee tail (which see, below). b. A fee simple; that is, an absolute fee; a fee without limitation to any particular class of heirs or restrictions upon alienation. A fee simple may be either a fee simple absolute, which is one without any condition or limitation whatsoever, or a qualified, or limited, fee simple, often called a base fee, which is one that may determine upon the fulfillment of a contingent qualification or limitation, or the happening of a certain event. The term fee simple, or the term fee absolute is often used as synonymous with the term fee simple absolute in the sense noted above. See CONDITIONAL FEE. "Buy the fee simple of my life for an hour and a quarter." Shak. At the common law, to convey a fee it is essential that the grant should be to the grantee and his "heirs" or to him and the "heirs of his body," according as it is desired to convey an estate in fee simple or fee tail, in the latter case the "words of procreation," such as "of his body," being necessary as well as the word "heirs." By the Conveyancing Act of 1881 in England it is sufficient if the estate be described as a "fee simple" or "in tail," as the case may be, and by custom in some manors other words may be used; the common-law rule has been generally technically modified also in the United States. In a will no technical words are required, but as a general rule the estate will be given which corresponds to the intention shown by the testator.

4. The territory held in fee.

5. The fealty or homage of a vassal; the service or train of a superior. Obs. As for zamels, all within her fee. Spenser.

6. Tribute to a superior. Obs.

7. A charge fixed by law for the services of a public officer or for the use of a privilege under the control of the government; as, sheriff's fees; customhouse fees; license fees.

8. A perquisite; share of property, spoils, etc. Obs.

9. Pay; wages; salary. Obs.

10. Reward or compensation for services rendered or to be rendered; esp., payment for professional services, of optional amount, or fixed by custom or laws; charge; pay; as, the fees of lawyers and physicians.

To plead for love deserves more fee than hate. Shak.

11. A payment for admission to a place of amusement or instruction, an association, etc.; as, school fees; club fees.

12. A gift in return for services; gratuity; tip.

13. A bribe. Obs.

Syn. — FEE, ASSESSMENT are distinguished as in the following quotation. A price is a charge for special services which people are not compelled to accept unless they choose. A fee or assessment is a charge for special services which people are compelled to accept. The chief difference between the two things [assessment and fee] is that an assessment is levied once for all, to meet some extraordinary expense, while fees are charges for services which are constantly recurring in the ordinary course of relations between a government and its subjects. A. T. Hadley.

fee tail, Law, an estate of inheritance limited to some particular class of heirs of the person to whom it is granted. A fee tail may be qualified in the same way as a fee simple. See ESTATE TAIL.

fee, n. f.; FEED (féd); FEED'ING. 1. To reward for services performed, or to be performed, esp. for personal services; to give a gratuity to; to tip; as, to fee a waiter. 2. To hire or keep in hire; to employ. Chiefly Scot. 3. To bribe. Obs.

fee'ble (fē'b'l), n. 1. A feeble person; feebleness. Obs. 2. A foible of character.

3. The foible, or comparatively weak portion towards the tip, of a sword blade.

fee'ble, v. l. & i. [Cf. OF. febleier, foibler, to become feeble.] To make or become feeble. Obs. or Archaic.

Shall that victorious hand be feebled here? Shak.

fee'ble-mind'ed (-mín'déd; -díd; ST, 151), a. Weak in will or understanding; having a mental infirmity; specif.: a Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute; vacillating. "Comfort the feeble-minded." 1 Thess. v. 14. b Having a mind incapable of normal development, though of better intelligence than imbeciles and idiots (see idiot). — fee'ble-mind'ed-ly, adv. — fee'ble-mind'ed-ness, n.

fee'bly (fē'bly), adv. 1. Poorly; scantily; insufficiently. Obs. 2. In a feeble manner; weakly; indistinctly.

feed (féd), v. t.; FEED (féd); FEED'ING. [AS. fēdan, fr. fōda food; akin to OS. fōdian, OFries. fēda, fōda, D. voeden, OHG. fuotan, Icel. fæða, Sw. fōda, Dan. jøde. See FOOD.] 1. To give food to; to supply with nourishment; to satisfy the physical hunger of.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him. Rom. xii. 20. 2. To satisfy; to gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, taste, or desire. I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him. Shak. 3. To supply with that which is used or wasted; as, springs feed ponds; to feed a furnace with coal.

4. To nourish, in a general sense; to foster, strengthen, develop, and guard. Mightiest powers by deepest calms are fed. B. Cornwall. 5. To produce or serve as, food for; as, the land will feed a thousand head of cattle; enough food to feed all.

6. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle; as, to feed grain with sheep. 7. To give for food, esp. to animals; hence, to furnish for consumption; as, to feed turnips to the cows; to feed water to a steam boiler.

8. Mach. a To supply (the material to be operated upon) to a machine; as, to feed paper to a printing press. b To produce progressive operation upon or with (as in wood and metal working machines, so that the work moves to the cutting tool, or the tool to the work).

9. Association Football, etc. To pass the ball to (the forwards) for purposes of attack; — said esp. of the halfbacks. to feed to market, to feed for sale.

feed, v. i. 1. To take food; to eat. Her kid . . . which . . . would not feed. De Foe. 2. To satisfy the appetite; to feed one's self; to prey; — with on or upon. Leaving thy trunk for crows to feed upon. Shak. 3. To be nourished, strengthened, or satisfied, as if by food. "He feeds upon the cooling shade." Spenser.

4. To place cattle to feed; to pasture; to graze. If a man . . . shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field. Ex. xxii. 6. 5. To grow fat. Dial. Eng.

feed, n. 1. Act of eating; hence, a meal; esp., a plentiful meal. Archaic or Colloq. For such pleasure till that hour As feed or fountain never had I found. Milton.

2. That which is eaten; esp., food for beasts; fodder; feeding stuff; pasture; hay; grain, ground or whole; as, feed for sheep. 3. A grazing or pasture ground; pasturage; crops. Rare. 4. An allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc.; a meal; as, a feed of corn or oats.

5. Mech. a The motion, or act, of carrying forward the stuff to be operated upon, as cloth to the needle in a sewing machine; or of producing progressive operation upon any material or object in a machine, as, in a turning lathe, by moving the cutting tool along or in the work. b The degree of feeding or the depth to which a tool is advanced into a piece of work at a single operation; as, a fine or a coarse feed; a feed of 1/4 inch. c Material supplied, as water to a steam boiler, coal to a furnace, or grain to a run of stones. d The mechanism by which the action of feeding is produced; a feed motion.

Syn. — See FOOD.

feed apron. Mach. An apron, usually a kind of endless belt, for supplying material to a machine.

feed board. A board, as on a printing press or folding machine, to hold material to be fed to the machine.

feed case. Ordnance. An accessory for use with certain machine guns, consisting of a detachable metal case containing cartridges which are fed into the gun.

feed door. A door through which the charge is introduced into a furnace.

feed'er (féd'ér), n. 1. One that gives or provides food or supplies nourishment; esp.: a One who fattens cattle, esp. for slaughter; also, a herder; shepherd. b A device, apparatus, or organ, for administering nourishment. 2. One who stimulates. "The feeder of my riots." Shak. 3. One who eats or feeds; specif.: a An animal to be fed or fattened. b One dependent on another for food; servant, parasite, etc. Obs. or R. 4. A tutor; coach; crammer. Obs. or R. 5. A trainer. Archaic.

6. In technical or cant senses: a A stream or body of water that flows into another body of water; a tributary; specif., Hydraulic Engin., a watercourse or body of water serving to replenish a canal or reservoir. b A branch railroad, stage line, or the like; a tributary line which brings business to the main or another line. c Mining. (1) A small lateral lode connecting with the main lode. (2) A strong discharge of gas from a fissure; a blower. d Mech. One that supplies or leads along material operated upon or consumed, as a device for supplying steam boilers with water as needed. e Organ Building. A small bellows placed obliquely under (sometimes apart from) the main horizontal stroke bellows, to supply it with wind. See ORGAN. Illust. f Elec. A heavy wire conductor supplying electricity at some point of any system of electric distribution; — called also feed wire. g A part designed as a foil for one more important. Theat. Cant. h The

player who tosses the ball to the batsman, as in rounders; also, a game resembling rounders.

feed guide. Print. In presswork, a device for sustaining and liberating the sheet; a drop guide.

feed hand. Mach. A rod for imparting intermittent motion to a ratchet wheel.

feed/head' (féd'héd'), n. 1. A cistern for feeding water by gravity to a steam boiler. 2. Founding. An excess of metal left above a mold, to render the casting more compact by its pressure.

feed heater. A Steam Engine. A vessel in which the feed water for the boiler is heated, usually by exhaust steam. b A boiler or kettle in which is heated food for stock.

feeding, p. pr. & vb. n. of FEED. — feeding bottle. See NURSING BOTTLE. — f. head. = FEEDHEAD. — f. rod. Founding, a wrought-iron rod to keep clear the passage between riser and casting. — f. standard. Agric., the amount of food, usually expressed in terms of digestible nutrients (protein, fat, and carbohydrates) and energy, supposed to be best adapted to animals kept under a given condition or for a given purpose. Sometimes the standard is expressed in terms of protein and energy. Cf. DIETARY STANDARD. — f. stuff, any material used in the ration of farm animals. — f. weight, Mach., a heavy weight in a molding machine for wood, for pressing down on the feed rollers.

feed motion, motor, or movement. Mach. The train of mechanism by which the feed in a machine is regulated.

feed pipe. A pipe for supplying feed, as water to a boiler.

feed pump. Mach. A force pump for supplying water to a steam boiler, etc.

feed regulator. Mech. A device for regulating the feed, as of water to a boiler.

feed rod. Mach. A rod regulating a feed motion.

feed roll or roller. Mach. A roll, or one of two or more rolls, by which material is drawn or fed into a machine.

feed screw. Mach. The screw for traversing a lathe carriage; — called also lead, or leading, screw, esp. when used for screw cutting.

feed water. Water supplied to a steam boiler, etc.

feed wheel. Mach. A wheel for feeding or for regulating a feed supply, continuously or intermittently.

fee farm. Law. Land held of another in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent, without homage, fealty, or any other service than that mentioned in the feoffment; also, the estate or land so held, or the rent paid. — fee farmer. It is a debated question whether a fee farm merely implies a perpetual rent of any kind, or whether it should be confined to a perpetual rent service, or to a perpetual rent charge equivalent to at least a fourth of the value of the land. Oxf. E. D.

fee'-law'-lum' (fē'ló'túm'), interj. & n. Also fee, fi, fo, lum. A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres; hence, a bogey; any thing or expression calculated to impose upon the timid and ignorant. "Impudent fee-fur-lums." J. H. Newman.

feel (fē), v. t.; FELT (fēlt); FEEL'ING. [AS. fēlan; akin to OS. gifolian to perceive, D. voelen to feel, OHG. fuolen, G. fühlen, Icel. fálma to grope, and prob. to AS. fōlm palm of the hand, L. palma. Cf. FUMBLE, PALM.] 1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of (a thing) with the body or limbs.

Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel. Creach. As a hand that . . . feels a snake. Temnyson. 2. To touch; to handle; to examine by touching; as, feel this piece of silk; hence, to make trial of; to test; examine; as, cavalry is especially useful in feeling both the ground and the enemy; — often with out. Come near, . . . that I may feel thee, my son. Gen. xxvii. 21. He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honor. Shak.

3. To be conscious of; to experience (a subjective fact); as, to feel pleasure, pity, heat, hunger, doubt. Mankind have felt their (own) strength and made it felt [see def. 4]. Byron. 4. To have the sensibilities excited by; to experience; as, to feel the force of the wind, a slight, the pity of a tale. Teach me to feel another's woes. Pope.

5. To know with feeling; to be convinced of; to believe; to be of the opinion; as, it was felt to be unwise; I feel its truth; he feels that he must go. 6. To perceive; to observe. Obs. 7. To perceive by smell or taste. Obs. or Dial. Eng. To feel one's legs (rarely, wings), to begin to support one's self upright; to gain confidence. — to f. one's oats, of a horse, to act spirited or frisky; hence, of a person, to be conceited or self-important. Slang. — to f. one's pulse. To ascertain, by feeling, the rate or condition of the pulse. b Hence, to sound one's opinion; to try to discover one's mind. — to f. one's way, to proceed by groping; hence, to proceed cautiously and slowly. — to f. the helm, Naut., to obey the helm; to have or obtain steerage-way and a weather helm, so being or coming under control; — said of a vessel.

feel, v. i. 1. To have perception by the touch. The meekest thing that feels. Wordsworth. 2. To have the sensibilities moved or affected. Who feel for all mankind. Pope. 3. To be conscious of an inward impression, state of mind, persuasion, physical condition, etc.; to perceive one's self to be; — followed by an adjective describing the state, etc.; as, to feel assured, grieved, persuaded, friendly. I then did feel full sick. Shak. 4. To search for something, or guide one's self, with the fingers; to grope. Two young hearts, each feeling towards the other. F. Dowden. 5. To appear, esp. to the sense of touch or temperature, or as a sensation of pain or the like; to seem; as, it feels cold to me; he knows how it feels to be hungry. To feel after, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark. "If haply their might led after him, and find him." Acts xvii. 27. — to f. for, to f. to seek with caution or uncertainty; as, to feel for the enemy, a weapon, an excuse. b To find by guesswork or by a method of trial and error; as, to feel for a tangent to a curve with a straightedge. A. B. W. Kennedy. — to f. like, to have an inclination or willingness for; as, to feel like a sail; to feel like being alone. Colloq. — to f. of, to examine by touching. Cf. S. & Dial. Eng., to f. (like) one's self, to feel in accustomed health, strength, and self-possession.

feel, n. 1. Feeling; perception. Rare. A more kindly feel of his genial warmth. Hazlitt. 2. A sensation communicated by touch; impression made upon one who touches or handles; as, a greasy feel. She, too, loved the feel of the water. H. Garland.

Felis (fē'lis), n. [L., cat.] Zool. The typical genus of the Felidae. See FELINÆ.

fell (fēl), n. [AS. fell; akin to D. vel, OHG. fel, G. fell, Icel. fell (in comp.), Goth. fill in Prutafill leprosy, L. pellis skin, Gr. πέλλα. Cf. FILM, FELL, n.] 1. A skin or hide of a beast or, more rarely, a human being; a pelt; a fleece; a covering of hair or wool.

2. The flesh immediately under the skin. Obs. Syn. — See SKIN.

fell, n. [Icel. fjall; akin to Sw. fjäll a ridge or chain of mountains, Dan. fjeld mountain, rock, and prob. to G. fels rock.] 1. A hill or mountain. Obs., exc. in proper names. 2. An elevated wild field; moor; down. Brit. 3. "In 16-17th century understood to mean: A marsh, fen." Oxf. E. D.

fell, v. t.; FELLED (fēld); FELL'ING. [AS. fellan, a causative verb fr. fellan to fall; akin to D. vellen, G. fällen, Icel. fell, Sw. fjälla, Dan. fælde. See FALL, v. t.] 1. To cut, beat, or knock down; as, to fell a tree; he was felled. 2. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to ruin; to lay low; to kill; to lower. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

fell, n. Mining. The finer portions of ore which go through the meshes when the ore is sorted by sifting. fell, v. t. [Prob. same as fell to cause to fall.] To sew or hem down in a certain fashion; — said of seams made with one edge which is wider than, and turned over, the other, and hemmed or blind-stitched down on the fabric so as to leave no raw edge.

fell, n. 1. A felling. 2. Timber cut down during one season; a fall. 3. Sewing. A seam formed by felling. See FELL, to sew.



4. Weaving. The end of a web, Fell, 3. a Original Seam joining pieces A and B; b Hemmed-down Fold. 5. A fall of lambs.

fell, a. [ME. fel, OF. fel cruel, fierce, perfidious; as a noun also with acc. felon, fr. LL. fello, fello. See FELON.] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; ravenous.

2. Deadly; piercing; very painful; destructive. Poetic. 3. Eager; intent; shrewd; spirited; doughty. Obs. 4. Great; mighty. Obs. or Scot. Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

fell'ahin (fē'lā), n.; pl. AR. FELLAHIN or -HEEN (fē'lā'hēn'), E. FELLAHS (fē'lāz). [Ar. fellāh.] A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, and other Arabic-speaking countries.

fell'er (fē'lēr), n. One that fells; esp., a machine for felling trees.

fell'er, n. A sewing-machine attachment for felling seams.

fell'ic (fē'līk), a. [L. fel, fellis, gall.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid present in human bile.

fell'ness, n. [See FELL cruel.] 1. Quality or state of being fell, or cruel; fierce barbarity; destructiveness. 2. Wisdom. Obs.

fell'ow (fē'lō), n. [ME. felawe, felaghe, Icel. felagi, akin to felag companionship, prop., a laying together of property. See FEZ property, LAY, v. t.] 1. One associated with another as a sharer; partner; colleague; accomplice. Obs. The fellows of his crime. Milton.

2. A companion; comrade; associate; — commonly used of men, but sometimes of women. Judges xi. 37.

3. A fellow creature; neighbor; contemporary; member (of a company or group).

To understand man . . . we must . . . view him in combination with his fellows. Shakspeare.

4. An equal in power, rank, character, etc.; that which equals or resembles another.

It is impossible that ever Rome Should heed thy fellow. Shakspeare.

5. One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate. Obs. as to man and animals.

This was my glove; here is the fellow of it. Shakspeare.

6. A person; an individual; one; as, give a fellow a chance; he is a hard-working fellow. Chiefly Colloq. She seemed to be a good sort of fellow. Dickens.

7. A beau; a sweetheart. Uncultivated.

8. A person of one of the lower social orders; — the customary form of address to servants and inferiors. Obs.

9. A man without good breeding or worth. Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow. Pope.

10. In English universities, an incorporated member of a college or collegiate foundation, or, by analogy, a holder of a position carrying an allowance from the collegiate funds, based upon the prosecution of certain studies for a term of years and called a fellowship.

11. In American and some newer British universities and colleges, a member of the corporation or governing body; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship.

12. A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society; as, a Fellow of the Royal Society; — usually denoting a grade of membership importing greater honor and marked by greater privileges than the title of "Member."

13. Being a companion, mate, or associate; associated; as, a fellow passenger.

fell'ow (fē'lō), v. t.; FEL'LOWED (-ōd); FEL'LOW'ING. 1. To associate; to pair; to be associated with; to share in. Obs. 2. To produce a fellow to; to find an equal to; to match. Its sane philosophy and pensive, dreamy loveliness . . . cannot be fellowed in its particular genre. Richard Burton.

Fel'ix (fē'līks), n. [L.] Lit., happy; prosperous; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. Felix (fē'līks); It. Felice (fē'līche); Sp. Félix (fē'līks); Pg. Feliz (fē'līks); G. & D. Felix (fē'līks). — Fem. Felicia.

fel'ix-qua'fa'ci-unt' all'e's-na-pe-ri-cu-la' cau'tam (pē-rik'ā-lā). [L.] Happy he whom others' dangers make cautious.

fel'ix-qua'po-ri-um co-gno-sce-re cau'tas (kōg-nōsē-ē-rē). [L.] Happy he who could perceive the causes of things.

Fergil (Georgics, II. 490).

fell, pret. of FALL.

fell, n. [L. felgall, bile.] Gall; anger; bitterness. Obs.

fell, a. Obs. or Dial. Eng. A fiercely, cruelly, or voraciously; as, he fell on me.

fell'able (fē'lā-b'l), a. Fit to be felled. [of felling.]

fell'age (-ā), n. Actor or process

3. To make or represent as equal or on a par (with or to). R. This quality . . . fellows him rather with Milton. Century Mag.

fellow commoner. A one who shares with others, esp. in a meal. Obs. b In some colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate who has the privilege of dining at the fellows' table.

fellow creature. One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

fellow feeling. A sympathy; a like feeling. b A fellow-feeling, a community of interest. Rare.

fellow helper. A coadjutor.

fellow servant. Also fellow-servant, n. 1. One of two or more servants employed together. 2. pl. Law. Those persons who are employed by the same master and are engaged under the same general control in promoting or accomplishing a common object under such relations to each other that the safety of any one in the ordinary and natural course of events depends upon the exercise of due care and skill by the others. This definition is according to the decisions of the British courts and of the Federal and most of the State courts in the United States; but in a few States it is held that such employees are not fellow servants when they are of different ranks, as conductors and brakemen, mill superintendents and operatives, etc. The general common-law rule that one fellow servant cannot recover for injuries sustained from another fellow servant in their common employment unless such other is shown to be a person unfit or improper to have been so employed has been modified by statute in Great Britain and in most of the United States so as to increase the employers' liability.

fellow'ship (fē'lō-shīp), n. [fellow + -ship.] 1. State or relation of being a fellow or associate. 2. Partnership; alliance; membership (in a society); casual intercourse. Obs.

3. Companionship of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse; hence, friendliness; comradeship. In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that fellowship which is in less neighborhoods. Bacon.

4. A state of being together; companionship; association; hence, community of interest. Fellowship in pain divides not smart. Milton.

5. Any union or association; corporation; company; esp., a company of equals or friends. The sorrow of Noah with his fellowship. Chaucer.

6. Eng. & Amer. Universities. A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a scholar called a fellow, who usually resides at the university; the position and emoluments of a fellow; the fellows of a college collectively.

7. Ecol. Communion; mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. See right hand of fellowship, under RIGHT.

8. Arith. The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners, based on proportion by composition; — called also partnership, company, and distributive proportion.

fellow-ship (fē'lō-shīp), v. t. -SHIPPED (-shīpt) or -SHIPPED; -SHIPPING or -SHIPP'ING. 1. Ecol. To acknowledge as of good standing, or in communion according to standards of faith and practice; to admit to Christian fellowship. 2. To unite in fellowship; to accompany. Obs.

fel'low-ship, v. t. To join in fellowship; to be in communion with a church or church member. Chiefly Ecol.

fel'ly (fē'lī), adv. In a fell manner; specif.: a Fiercely; cruelly; barbarously; savagely; destructively. b Keenly; bitterly; terribly; craftily. Obs.

fel'ly (fē'lī), n.; pl. -LIES (-līz). Also fel'loe. [ME. felt, felve, fellow, AS. felg; akin to D. velg, G. felge, OHG. felga felly (also, a harrow, but prob. a different word), Dan. felge.] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. See RUNNING OAR, Illust.

felly auger. A hollow auger for fashioning the round end of a spoke where it fits into a felly.

fel'lo-de-se (fē'lō-dē-sē; 277), n.; pl. FELOS-DE-SE (fē'lōz-ē). [LL. felo, E. fellow + de of + se self.] Law. One who deliberately kills himself, or who dies from the effects of his commission of an unlawful malicious act. See SUICIDE.

fel'on (fē'lōn), n. [ME. felon a kind of sore or abscess; cf. LL. fello, prob. in the same sense; perh. fr. L. fel gall, or perh. the same word as felon a criminal.] Med. A kind of whitlow; a painful inflammation of the structures of a finger, usually of the last joint; paronychia.

fel'on (fē'lōn), n. [ME., adj., cruel, n., villain, ruffian, traitor, Fr. félon traitor, in OF., also, villain, fr. LL. fello, better fello; of uncertain origin. Cf. FELL, a, 1st FELON.]

1. Law. A person who has committed a felony. 2. A wicked person; a villain; monster; wretch. Obs. Syn. — Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit.

fel'on de se, or felon of one's self, Law, a felo-de-se. Obs. fel'on, a. 1. Characteristic of a felon; wicked; murderous; wild; malignant; fierce; cruel; traitorous; disloyal. Vain shows of love to veil his felon hate. Pope.

2. Brave; sturdy; also, sullen. Obs.

fel'on-i-ous (fē'lō-nī-ŭs), a. Of or pert. to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; specif., Law, of the nature of a legal felony; done with intent to commit a crime; as, felonious homicide. O thievish Night, Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? Milton.

fel'on-i-ous-ly, adv. — fel'on-i-ous-ness, n.

fel'on-ry (fē'lōn-rī), n. The class of felons; specif., the convict population of a penal colony.

fel'on-y (fē'lō-nī), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz). [ME. felonie, OF.

fel'low-craft, n. The second degree of ancient craft masonry; also, one who has taken this degree.

fellow employee. See FELLOW.

fel'low-ess, n. Female fellow. R. To share through sympathy. Obs.

fel'low-ful, v. t. To sympathize (with). — fel'low-ful'er, n. — fel'low-ful'ly, adv. All Obs.

fel'low-hair. A joint hair; a co-hair. Chiefly in religious writings. — fel'low-hair' ship, n.

fel'low-less, a. Peerless.

fel'low-like, a. Like a companion; companionable; equal; sympathetic. Obs. or R. — adv. Like one's fellows; similarly; sociably. Obs.

fel'low-ly, a. & adv. Fellow-like. — fel'low-ly, n. [fellow + -ly.] Obs. 1. Fellowship; companionship; intercourse. 2. A company of associates.

fellowship porter. A member of the fellowship of the Porters of Billingsgate in London.

Fell system. = ART SYSTEM.

fel'luc'a (fē'lū-kā), n. [FELUCA.]

fel'ly, a. Fell. Obs. [FELLOW.]

fel'ly, n. Dial. & vulgar var. of felo. — FELLOW.

fel'loid, a. [Felis + oid.] Zool. Like or pert. to the Felidae.

fel'on-ess, n. Female felon. R. Felion grass. A Masterwort b Black hellebore. c Herb Robert.

felion herb. A Mugwort. b The mouse-ear hawkweed.

fel'ni-an, n. Felon. Obs.

fel'on-ly, adv. of FELON. Obs.

fel'on-ous, a. [Cf. OF. felonous.] Vicious; wicked; cruel; fierce. Obs. — fel'on-ous-ly, adv. Obs.

fel'on-set'ter, n. Anglo-Irish. A thief catcher. — fel'on-set'ting, n. ragwort.

fel'on-wood, n. The European fel'on-wood, n. = FELONWORT.

fel'on-wort' (fē'lōn-wūrt'), n. a Bittersweet, 3 a b Celandine. a c Masterwort. d Herb Robert.

fellow, n. = FELON.

fellow, n. [OF. Juellieure.] Foliage. Obs.

fellow, n. = FELLOW.

fel'shān-yite (fē'lshān-yīt), n. [From Felso-Bánya, mining town in Hungary.] Min. A hydrous sulphate of aluminum.

fel'son, n. A mass of usually in snow-white concretions.

fel'so-phyre (fē'lso-fīr), n. [Irre. fr. G. fels a rock + -phyre.] Petrog. A porphyritic rock having a felsitic mass.

fel'spary (fē'lspār), n. fel'sp'ath, etc. Vars. of FELDSPAR, etc.

fela'ship, n. = FELLOWSHIP.

fel'stone, n. [Fr. G. feldstein, like E. felspar.] = FELSPAR.

fel't, pret. & p. p. of FELL.

fel't, n. = FIELD.

fel't, n. = CALCULUS, stone. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

fel'ter, n. One who makes felt, or who works in felt.

fel'ter, v. t. [ME. fel'tren, fil'tren, LL. filtrare, fr. filtrum, felttrum, felt; cf. F. feutrer, OF. feutrer. See FELT, n., FILTER.] To make like felt; to entangle; encumber. Inter. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

fel'ter, v. t. To make a felted surface; to mingle; have intercourse. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

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felonie, F. felonie treachery, malice. See 2d FELON.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; treachery; deceit; wrath; daring; a crime or sin. Obs.

2. Feudal Law. An act on the part of the vassal which involved the forfeiture of his fee, or an act of the lord which involved the forfeiture of his lordship. Later the term felony came to be used of every grave crime, and seemingly with no reference to the feudal bond except that the felon's land escheated to his lord, and a charge of felony became an indispensable part of the charge of every crime punishable by death or mutilation, and such an offense had to be prosecuted by an appeal (which see).

3. Common Law. a In the early common law (with possibly some small anomalies), any crime that could be prosecuted by an appeal, the consequences peculiar to offenses that could be so prosecuted being: in case of conviction, loss of lands by escheat or forfeiture with confiscation of goods and loss of life or member; in case of the alleged felon fleeing from trial, outlawry. Of these features forfeiture was fairly constant during those changes (in the law or its actual administration) that rendered practically obsolete appeal and outlawry and otherwise modified the criminal law, so that Blackstone's definition (which broadly sensed the law of his own day and was followed for a century or more afterward) was in effect as in def. b (below). b As defined by Blackstone: An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt, the chief offenses of this kind being homicide, rape, larceny, burglary, arson, and strictly, also, treason, which last is often classed by itself as distinct from felony. With the abolition of forfeiture (which see) for crime there remained no serviceable criterion for distinguishing a felony from a misdemeanor. Hence, felony came to be used as in sense 4 (following).

4. Common and Statute Law. Any of various crimes, artificially grouped together, that are in general graver or more serious in their nature and penal consequences than those called misdemeanors. In this sense felony may include common-law felonies (in sense 3), offenses expressly declared to be felonies by statute, and offenses held to be felonies by the courts though not expressly created as such. This is the case in England, whereas a general rule those statutory offenses that involve loss of life or limb are held to be felonies, though without being expressly made so by statutory definition. In some of the United States the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors has been expressly abolished by statute; in many other States the distinction is expressly made by statute to depend upon the kind of punishment involved, most of the statutes declaring a felony to be: any offense that is punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary, or State prison, such being the characteristic modern punishment of common-law felonies (in sense 3 b).

fel'site (fē'līt), n. [G. feldstein, or earlier felsstein, felsenstein.] Petrog. A dense fine-grained igneous rock, flint-like in fracture, consisting almost entirely of feldspar and quartz in very minute crystals. — fel-sit'ic (fē'līt-īk), a.

felt (fēlt), n. [AS. fell; akin to D. vilt, G. filz, Sw. & Dan. filt, and to G. fulsen to fold, join; cf. L. pellere to beat, push, drive. Cf. FELTER, FILTER.] 1. A cloth or stuff made of matted fibers of wool, or wool and fur or hair, filled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with leers or size, without spinning or weaving.

2. Any article, esp. a hat, made of felt; rarely, a hat made of other material.

3. A material resembling felt, as a fireproof fabric of fibrous asbestos used as a heat insulator.

4. A mat or thick mass of hair, roots, or fibrous substance.

5. [Prob. confused with fell skin.] A skin or hide; a fell; a pelt. Dial. Eng.

felt, v. t.; FELT'ED; FELT'ING. 1. To make into felt, or a feltlike substance; to cause to adhere and mat together.

2. To cover with or as with felt; as, to felt a cylinder.

felt carpet. A carpet made by felting without weaving.

felt'ed (fēlt'ed; -tīd; 151), p. a. 1. Made into felt; covered with felt; matted; specif., Bot., having hairs, filaments, or hyphae closely woven or matted together.

2. Made of felt.

felt grain. The grain of timber which is transverse to the annular rings or plates; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

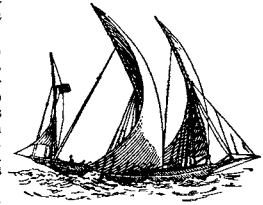
felt'ing, n. 1. The material of which felt is made; also, felted cloth; also, the process by which it is made.

2. The act of splitting timber by the felt grain.

fel-luc'a (fē'lū-kā), n. [It. feluca (cf. Sp. faluca, Pg. faluca), perh. fr. Ar. fūlkah ship; cf. Ar. fūlkah (perh. fr. It. or Sp.).]

Naut. A narrow, fast, lateen-rigged vessel, commonly three-masted, chiefly used in the Mediterranean. It is usually low, with a narrow awning in place of an upper deck, and with provision for using oars when necessary.

fel'wort' (fē'l-wūrt'), n. [Prob. corrupt. of field-



Felucca.

Fel'ix (fē'līks), n. [L.] Lit., happy; prosperous; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. Felix (fē'līks); It. Felice (fē'līche); Sp. Félix (fē'līks); Pg. Feliz (fē'līks); G. & D. Felix (fē'līks). — Fem. Felicia. fel'ix-qua'fa'ci-unt' all'e's-na-pe-ri-cu-la' cau'tam (pē-rik'ā-lā). [L.] Happy he whom others' dangers make cautious. fel'ix-qua'po-ri-um co-gno-sce-re cau'tas (kōg-nōsē-ē-rē). [L.] Happy he who could perceive the causes of things. Fergil (Georgics, II. 490).

fel'lo-de-se (fē'lō-dē-sē; 277), n.; pl. FELOS-DE-SE (fē'lōz-ē). [LL. felo, E. fellow + de of + se self.] Law. One who deliberately kills himself, or who dies from the effects of his commission of an unlawful malicious act. See SUICIDE. fel'on (fē'lōn), n. [ME. felon a kind of sore or abscess; cf. LL. fello, prob. in the same sense; perh. fr. L. fel gall, or perh. the same word as felon a criminal.] Med. A kind of whitlow; a painful inflammation of the structures of a finger, usually of the last joint; paronychia. fel'on (fē'lōn), n. [ME., adj., cruel, n., villain, ruffian, traitor, Fr. félon traitor, in OF., also, villain, fr. LL. fello, better fello; of uncertain origin. Cf. FELL, a, 1st FELON.] 1. Law. A person who has committed a felony. 2. A wicked person; a villain; monster; wretch. Obs. Syn. — Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit. fel'on de se, or felon of one's self, Law, a felo-de-se. Obs. fel'on, a. 1. Characteristic of a felon; wicked; murderous; wild; malignant; fierce; cruel; traitorous; disloyal. Vain shows of love to veil his felon hate. Pope. 2. Brave; sturdy; also, sullen. Obs. fel'on-i-ous (fē'lō-nī-ŭs), a. Of or pert. to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; specif., Law, of the nature of a legal felony; done with intent to commit a crime; as, felonious homicide. O thievish Night, Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? Milton. fel'on-i-ous-ly, adv. — fel'on-i-ous-ness, n. fel'on-ry (fē'lōn-rī), n. The class of felons; specif., the convict population of a penal colony. fel'on-y (fē'lō-nī), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz). [ME. felonie, OF.

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wort, AS. *feldwyr*. Any of several gentianaceous plants, esp. *Sverbia perennis* and *Gentiana lutea*.

female (fē'māl), n. [ME. *femele*, *femal*, F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman. See FEMININE.] 1. A woman or girl; a female human being; also, by extension, a female animal.

2. Bot. A pistillate plant. **Syn.**—FEMALE, WOMAN, LADY. FEMALE (the correlative of male) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings, animals, and plants. Its employment as a synonym for woman was once frequent among good writers; as, "three smart-looking females" (*Jane Austen*); "to please the females of our modern age" (*Byron*); "the female and her garments vexed and tossed" (*Wordsworth*). But this use is now commonly tabooed. As compared with WOMAN (the correlative of man), which emphasizes essential qualities, LADY (the correlative of gentleman) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement. It is frequently used as a mere courteous synonym for woman (as, Please allow these ladies to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for woman is vulgar; as, "I admit that our abuse of the word is villainous. I know of an orator who once said . . . that 'the ladies were last at the cross and first at the tomb'" (*Lowell*). See FEMALE, a. WOMAN, female, a.

1. Of or pertaining to a woman, or human being of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; hence, by extension, of or pertaining to animals of the corresponding sex, or designating that sex, or the functions, organs, and parts especially pertaining to it;—opposed to male. See SEX. In *Nat. Hist.* the female sex, or female animals or characters, are denoted by the symbol of Venus (♀).

To the generous decision of a female mind, we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

2. Peculiar to, or characteristic of, woman; feminine; as, female tenderness. "Female usurpation." *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; weakly; paler or less vivid in color (said of precious stones);—rarely, inferior. *Obs.*

4. Bot. A pertaining to or designating any reproductive organ or portion of a plant body in which relatively large, nonmotile gametes (eggs or oöspores) are organized, requiring fertilization by smaller, often motile, gametes before they are capable of development into a new individual.

b By analogy, pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which produces, or is concerned in the production of, fruit, after fecundation;—hence applied to the plant which bears such organs; as, the female hemp. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate.

5. Mech. Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding, or male, part; as, a female center, die, gauge, screw, template, or the like.

Syn.—FEMALE, FEMINE, WOMANLY, WOMANLIKE, WOMANISH, EFFEMINATE, LADYLIKE. FEMALE (opposed to male) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; FEMINE (opposed to masculine) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women (not, in modern usage, the females of animals), and frequently suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses; female; as, "the female bee" (*Milton*); "the female ivy" (*Shak.*); a female slave; "tinge with red the female reader's cheek" (*Byron*); "her heavenly form angelic, but more soft and feminine" (*Milton*); "the powerful, feminine, maternal hands" (*G. Eliot*); "the domestic virtues, which are especially feminine" (*Lecky*); "Hunt, whose feminine temperament gave him acute perceptions at the expense of judgment" (*Lowell*).

WOMANLY (opposed to masculine) suggests, esp., a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, "All will spy in thy face a blushing, womanly, discovering grace" (*Donne*); "It was just a womanly presence, an influence unexpressed" (*Lowell*). **WOMANLIKE** is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, "Womanlike, taking revenge too deep for a trenchant wrong done but in thought to your beauty" (*Tennyson*).

WOMANISH compares manish, *chidish* is a term of contempt; as, "Art thou a man? The form cries out thou art; thy tears are womanish" (*Shak.*); "the womanish terror and foibles of Bianca" (*Waltz*); "womanish and wailing grief" (*Cowper*). **EFFEMINATE** emphasizes the idea of unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, "A woman impudent and mannish grown is not more loathed than an effeminate man in time of action" (*Shak.*); "an effeminate and unmanly foppery" (*Bp. Hurd*); "Something feminine—not effeminate, mind—is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius" (*Coleridge*).

LADYLIKE is frequently used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, "fops at all corners, ladylike in mien" (*Cowper*); "He is a very ladylike poet" (*Hazlitt*); "opinions . . . of a highly genteel and ladylike order" (*Skeat*). See FEMALE, n.; cf. MALE.

female aquatic. See AGARIC, n., 2.—*f. dragon*, the water arum.—*f. fern*, the lady fern. The names male fern and female fern were anciently given to two common ferns, but neither has any distinctive sexual character.—*f. grass*, the grass. **a** The germander speedwell.—*f. either* of two European species of toadflax (*Kickxia elatine* and *K. spuria*).—*f. knot-grass*, the mare's-tail.—*f. nerveine*, the showy lady's-slipper.—*f. pronocleus.* *Biol.* See PRONOCLEUS.—*f. rime*,—FEMINE RIME.—*f. rubber tree*, the conessi-bark tree (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*).—*f. suffrage*, suffrage possessed or exercised by women.

female-ty (fē-māl'tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Female nature and characteristics; womanliness; effeminacy. **feme** (fēm), n. [OF. *feme*, F. *femme*, L. *femina*.] 1. Law. Wife;—chiefly in *baron and feme*.

2. A woman. *Obs.* **feme covert** (kī'vĕrt) [OF. *coverte*, fem. of *covert* covered], *Law*, a married woman. This term and *feme sole* refer to the status of a woman as married or single, coverture carrying at the common law certain disabilities. See COVERT, a., 3, MARRIAGE, WIFE.—*f. sole* (sōl) [OF. *sole* alone], a single or unmarried woman, whether a spinster, a widow, or a divorced woman. See FEME COVERT.—*f. sole trader* or *merchant*, a married woman who engages in business on her own account, independently of her husband, and by custom, as in London, by statute, is with respect to her trading treated at law as a feme sole.

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fem'er-oll (fēm'ēr-ōl), n. [OF. *fumeraille* part of a chimney. See FUMEX.] Arch. A lantern, or louver covering, placed on a roof, for ventilation or escape of smoke.

fem'l-na-cy (fēm'l-nā-sī), n. Female nature.

fem'l-nā-ty (fēm'l-nā-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). A femininity; female nature. **b** Something characteristic of a woman.

fem'l-ne-ty (fēm'l-nē-tī), n. [L. *femineus* feminine.] Womanliness; femininity.

fem'l-nie (fēm'l-nī), n. [OF. *femenie*, *feminie*, the female sex, realm of women.] The world of women; womankind; a class of women; the Amazons or their country. *Archaic.*

fem'l-nine (fēm'l-nīn), a. [L. *femininus*, fr. *femina* woman; perh. akin to Gr. *θήνη* female, *θήνη* to suck, *θήνη* to suckle, Skr. *dhā* to suck: cf. F. *fémīnīn*.] 1. Female; belonging to, or regarded as belonging to, the female sex.

2. Of or pertaining to a woman or women; characteristic of, peculiar or appropriate to, women; womanly; as, feminine society; feminine needs; feminine tenderness.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and feminine. *Milton.*
Every art of feminine persecution. *Johnson.*

3. Effeminate; weak; womanish. *Rare.* *Nitias* being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether feminine. *Ratich.*

4. Gram. Conforming or denoting conformity to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females; as, a feminine noun; the feminine suffix in *actress*, *executrix*. See GENDER.

Syn.—See FEMALE, a. **femine** *cesura*. See CÆSURA, *f. ending*. **a Gram.** An ending or a suffix for forming feminine words. **b Pros.** An ending in an extra light syllable in a line regularly ending in an accented syllable.—*f. rime*, *Pros.*, a double rime; one in which two syllables, one accented and one unaccented, correspond at the end of each line, as *motion*, *ocean*;—so called from the French rimes ending in *e* mute or *em*—*f. signs*, *Asst.*, *See* NOCTURNAL SIGNS.

fem'l-nine, n. 1. A woman; collectively, women; a female animal. *Obs.* or *Collog.*

2. Gram. A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender.

fem'l-nin'ity (fēm'l-nīn'ī-tī), n. [Cf. F. *fémīnīnité*.] 1. The quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

2. Womanishness; effeminacy.

3. Women collectively; womankind.

fem'l-nism (fēm'l-nīz'm), n. 1. Feminine character or characteristics.

2. Med. Female characteristics present in males.

fem'ni-ty (fē-mīn'tī), n. [OF. *fémīnité*.] Femininity; femine. "Trained up in true femininity." *Spenser.*

fem'l-niz (fēm'l-nīz), v. t.; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZING (-nīz'ing). [Cf. F. *fémīniser*.] To make womanish or effeminate; to give a feminine form or cast to.

fem'l-nize, v. i. To become womanish or effeminate.

femme (F. fām), n. [F.] A woman. See FEME, n.

femme covert (fēm kōv'ĕrt), a *feme covert*.—[*f. de chambre* (fēm dē shā'br), a lady's maid; a chambermaid. *f. in commerce* (fēm kōm'pĕrs), an unparried woman or one who is not understood.—[*f. sa vante* (sā'vānt), a learned woman; a bluestocking.—*f. sole* (fēm sōl). Var. of FEME SOLE.

fem'oral (fēm'ō-rāl), a. [L. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh: cf. F. *fémoral*.] Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the femoral artery. "Femoral habiliments." *Scott.*

femoral, or crural, artery. *Anat.*, the chief artery of the thigh; the direct continuation of the external iliac. It lies in the anterior inner part of the thigh and, as far as a point about two inches below Poupart's ligament, is termed the common femoral. There a large branch, the deep femoral, is given off. The remainder of the main trunk is distinguished as the superficial femoral. It is continued by the popliteal artery.—*f. or crural, canal.* *Anat.*, the space between the femoral vein and the inner wall of the femoral sheath, which gives passage to a femoral hernia. It is from a quarter to half an inch long and extends from the femoral ring to the saphenous opening. It does not exist as an open canal in the normal condition.—*f. or crural, ring.* *Anat.*, an oval opening (normally closed by the septum crurale) by which, in femoral hernia, the hernia passes from the abdominal cavity into the femoral canal. The opening is bounded in front partly by Poupart's ligament, and internally partly by the base of Gimbernat's ligament.—*f. or crural, sheath.* *Anat.*, the fascial sheath investing the femoral vessels, formed by a continuation of the fascia which line the abdomen.—*f. spur.* *Anat.*, the calcæ femorales.—*f. vein.* *Anat.*, the chief vein of the thigh, a continuation of the popliteal vein. It is continued above the crural arch by the external iliac vein. It accompanies the femoral artery in the upper part of its course, and receives near its end the internal saphenous vein.

fem'o-rom (fēm'ō-rōm), n. [L. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh.] A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, the femur or thigh.

fem'o-ro-tib'al (fēm'ō-rō-tī-b'āl), a. Pert. to both the femur and the tibia.—*femorotibial index*, the ratio of the length of the femur (taken equal to 100) to the length of the tibia.

femur (fēm'ūr), n.; pl. E. FEMURS (-mūrz), L. FEMORA (fēm'ō-rā). [L., thigh.] 1. *Anat.* The proximal bone of the hind limb; the thigh bone. In man it is the longest and largest bone of the skeleton, extending from the hip to the knee. At the upper end it articulates with the acetabulum by a rounded head, connected with the shaft of the bone by an oblique neck. See MAN, *Illustr.* At the junction of the neck and shaft there are a pair of eminences for the attachment of muscles, called *trochanters* (see TROCHANTER). Below it articulates with the tibia by a pair of condyles.

2. The third segment of an insect's leg (counting from the base). See COXA, *Illustr.*

3. Arch. In the Latin of Vitruvius, one of the narrow, flat bands separating the grooves of the triglyphs.

fēn (fēn), n. [AS. *fenn*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; akin to D. *veen*, OFries. *feme*, *feme*, OHG. *Jenna*, G. *Jenn*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *Jani* mud.] 1. Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; moor;

fem'ni-za'tion (fēm'nī-zā'shūn), n. A feminizing, or the act of being feminized. *Obs.* **fem'ny**, n. Var. of FEMINE.

fem'o-ro-cad'al, **fem'o-ro-coccyg'e-al**, a. [*femor* + *caudal*, *coccygeal*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the femur or thigh and the tail.

fem'o-ro-fib'ular, a. *Anat.* Pert. to the femur and the fibula.

fem'o-ro-tib'ul-an, a. [*femor* + *tibula*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the femur and patella.

fem-ph'y-ric (fēm-fī'rik), a. *Pe-trog.* Porphyritic with *femic* phenocrysts. [OF. FEND, n.]

fēn (fēn), n. [AS. *fenn*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; akin to D. *veen*, OFries. *feme*, *feme*, OHG. *Jenna*, G. *Jenn*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *Jani* mud.] 1. Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; moor;

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marsh; specif., the Fens, marshy, low-lying districts in Lincolnshire and several other counties of England.

2. Mud; dirt; filth. *Obs.*

fence (fēns), n. [Abbr. fr. *defence*.] 1. Act of defending; that which defends; a defense; a protection; a cover; security; shield; bulwark. *Archaic.*

A fence betwix us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. Self-defense by the use of the sword; the art and practice of fencing and sword play; hence, skill in debate and repartee. See FENCING.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton.*

3. An inclosure about a field or other space, or about any object; esp., an inclosing barrier, as a structure of wood, stone or wood and iron, or other materials, intended to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within. A hedge, wall, or ditch and bank, legally constitutes a fence, as well as a structure of posts and boards, palings, rails, or wire, and is often called a fence in England, and sometimes in the United States.

4. Locks. A projection in a lock, usually on the bolt, which passes through the tumbler gates in locking and unlocking.

5. Mech. An attachment to a plane, saw bench, or wood-working machine, to gauge the extent or location of the cut.

6. The arm of the hammer spring of a gun lock. *Knight.*

7. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. *Collog.*

8. A state of prohibition of use;—often in comb., as in fence month (see below), fence season, etc., with sense of "close." *Brit.*

9. Scots Law. Action of the verb fence (def. 4). **to be on the fence**, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies. *Collog.*

fence, v. t.; FENCED (fēns't); **FENCING** (fēns'ing). 1. To fend off danger from; to give security to; to protect; guard. *To fence my ear against thy sorceries.* *Milton.*

2. To keep out; to repel; to ward off. *Archaic.* **A cup of sack shall fence the cold.** *Scott.*

3. To inclose with a fence or other protection; to secure by an inclosure. **A fencepost fenced about with olive trees.** *Shak.*

4. Scots Law. **a** To open the proceedings of (the Parliament or a court of law) with a form of words forbidding persons to interrupt or obstruct the proceedings unnecessarily. **b** To interdict or prohibit, as by law or by a clause imposing forfeiture; also, to secure or strengthen, as a prohibition or condition, by a clause imposing forfeiture, etc.

5. To close; to make prohibited, as a stream against fishing. *Brit.*

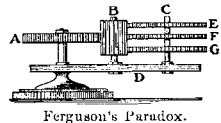
6. To keep in position by a guard, guide, or gauge. *Obs.*

3. To forbid. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. To maintain; support. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
fend (fēnd), *v. i.* **1.** To act on the defensive, or in opposition; to resist; to parry.
 The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke.*
2. To strive; to make shift. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
to fend and prove, to wrangle; to argue bitterly in an effort to exculpate one's self and lay the blame on another. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to fend for**, to maintain; to provide for; to make shift for. *Collog. & Dial.*
fend'er (fēnd'ēr), *n.* [From *FEND*, *v. t. & i.* cf. DEFENDER.] One that defends or protects by warding off harm; as: **a** Anything serving as a cushion to lessen the shock or protect the surface when a vessel comes in contact with another vessel or a wharf. **b** A fender board or splash-board. **c** Anything set up to protect an exposed angle, as of a house, from damage by carriage wheels. **d** A railing or post placed as a guard on dock walls or near excavations, holes, etc. **e** The device in front of locomotives and electric cars to lessen injury to pedestrians or animals in case of collision. **f** *Arch.* A horizontal timber or sleeper supporting the lower end of a dead shore. **g** A metal plate for a vehicle. **h** A fireguard. *U. S.* **i** A low metal frame, often ornamental, placed in front of the hearth of an open fireplace to keep falling coals from rolling into the room, and to serve as a rest for fire irons. See CURB, *n.*, **7**. **j** An encircling protection of rushes, paper, or the like, for a seal on a document. **k** A sluice gate; sometimes, a sluice.
fender beam. A beam used as a fender; as: **a** The inclined advance piece of an ice breaker. **b** The horizontal top beam into which the posts of a saw gate are framed.
fender board. A board serving as a fender, as on either side of a carriage or car step, against dirt.
fender bolt. A bolt with a projecting head to protect the adjacent parts; also, a bolt securing a fender.
fender boom. A boom for keeping floating logs in a certain course.
fender pile. A pile, usually one of a group, serving as a fender between boats and a landing.
fender post. One of the guiding stanchions of a saw gate.
fēn'es-tel'la (fēn'es-tel'vā), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] Lit., a small window; hence, *Arch.*, a small windowlike opening; specif., an opening in an altar front, allowing the relics within to be seen.
fēn'es-trā (fēn'es-trā), *n.*; *pl.* -trās (-trās). [L., window.] **1.** *Anat.* A small opening; esp., either of two apertures in the bone between the tympanum and internal ear: **a** The [fēn'es-trā o-va'lis (-vā'lis)], between the tympanum and vestibule, oval in shape and closed by a membrane to which the base of the stapes or columella is attached. **b** The [fēn'es-trā ro-tun'da (-rō-tūn'dā)], a small round opening (closed by a membrane) from the tympanum into the scala tympani of the cochlea.
2. *Zool.* A transparent spot, as in the wings of certain moths. **3.** One of two pits covered with membrane on the head of certain cockroaches.
3. *Surg.* A windowlike opening cut into an immovable bandage to permit inspection of a part.
fēn'es-trā'l (fēn'es-trā'l), *a.* [L., *fenestra* window.] **1.** *Arch.* Pertaining to a window or to windows.
2. Of or pertaining to, or having, a fenestra or fenestrae.
fēn'es-trā'l, *n.* [OF.] *Arch.* A casement or window sash closed with cloth or translucent paper instead of glass; a window; rarely, a window pane.
fēn'es-trā'te (-trāt), *a.* [L., *fenestratus*, *p. p.* of *fenestrare* to furnish with openings and windows.] **1.** Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated; as, *fenestrated* membranes; *fenestrated* leaves (of *Aponogon*, etc.).
2. *Zool.* Having transparent spots, as the wings of certain butterflies.
fēn'es-trā'ted (fēn'es-trāt'ēd), *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Having windows characterized by windows.
2. = FENESTRATED.
fenestrated membrane of Henle (hēn'lē) [after F. G. J. Henle, German physician, *Anat.*], the elastic membrane of the inner coat of large arteries, composed of broad elastic fibers which become fused to form a perforated sheet.
fēn'es-trā'tion (fēn'es-trā'shūn), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The arrangement and proportioning of windows; — used by modern writers for the decorating of an architectural composition by means of the window (and door) openings, their ornaments, and proportions.
2. State or condition of being fenestrated.
fēn'es-trā'tō (fēn'es-trā'tō), *n.* [It. *fenestrato*.] *Arch.* A group of windows considered as a single window divided by mullions or colonnettes. Those in Venetian palaces of the 14th and 15th centuries often opened upon balconies and were of extraordinary delicacy and richness of style, slender columns supporting elaborate tracery, and the glass being set in separate wooden frames behind, leaving columns and tracery free.
fēn'es-trū'le (fēn'es-trū'ōl), *n.* [L., *fenestrula* a little window, dim. of *fenestra* a window.] *Zool.* One of the small openings between intersecting branches of a polyzoan colony.
Fēng'-hwang' (fēng'hwāng'), *n.* [Chin. *fēng* + 'hwang'.] *Chinese Myth.* A peasantlike bird of rich plumage and graceful form and movement, fabled to appear in the land on the accession of a sage to the throne, or when right principles are about to prevail. It is often represented on porcelains and other works of art. See under PHENIX.
fēng'-shu'ī (fēng'shō'ī), *n.* [Chin. *fēng* wind + *shu'ī* water.] A system of spirit influences for good and evil believed by the Chinese to attend the natural features of landscape; also, a kind of geomancy dealing with these influences, used in determining sites for graves, houses, etc.
Fēn'i-an (fēn'i-ān), *n.* [Ir. *fáinn*: cf. OIr. *Féine*, a name of the old inhabitants of Ireland.] **1.** In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes, forming a kind of free soldiery or chivalric order. The leader was *Fáinn*, or *Fáinn mac Cúil*, and among its more famous members were his two sons, *Féngis*, the bard, and *Osian*, who lived with fairy three hundred years and then returned to Ireland to find all his companions perished and to change from a youth to a decrepit old man when he set foot upon his native soil. Conspicuous also were *Goll*, the leader of a rival band, which *Fáinn* outwitted, and *Diarmuid O'Duibhne*, who eloped with *Fáinn's* betrothed. The band was destroyed partly by dissension among the partisans of *Fáinn* and those of *Goll*, and finally in a great battle with the Irish king, *King A.*
2. A member of a secret organization (the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood or, popularly, but officially only of the American branch, Fenian Brotherhood), consisting mainly of Irishmen, and many of Irish birth or ancestry, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.
Fēn'i-an, *a.* — **Fēn'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
fēn'is (fēn'is), *n.* The refuse whale blubber, used as a manure and in the manufacture of Prussian blue.
fēn'is (fēn'is), *n.* [Ar. *fānek*.] *Zool.* A small African fox (*Vulpes zerda*) of a pale fawn color, remarkable for the large size of its ears. The name is extended to related species.
fēn'is (fēn'is), *n.* [AS. *fenol*, *fenol*, fr. LL. (assumed) *feniculum*, fr. L. *feniculum*, *faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, *faenum*, hay. Cf. FENUGREEK, FENOCHIO.] A perennial apiceous plant (*Feniculum faeniculum*) with yellow flowers and very finely divided leaves. It is cultivated for the aromatic flavor of its seeds.
fennel flower. Any ranunculaceous herb of the genus *Nigella*, or its flower. *N. arvensis* yields fennel seed, used as a condiment, esp. in India. These seeds are the "fitches" mentioned in Isaiah (xxvii. 25). See NIGELLA.
fēn'ny (fēn'ny), *a.* [AS. *fēnwig*.] Pertaining to, inhabiting, or grown in, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy; muddy. "Fenny snake." *Shak.*
Fēn'ris (fēn'ris), or **Fēn'ris-wolf** (fēn'ris-wōlf), *n.* [Icel. *Fenrir*, *Fenrisúlfr*.] *Norse Myth.* The wolf, spawn of Loki, who fights with Tyr, and is afterwards bound by the Æsir and cast into Nifheim, to be unchained for the final combat, at Ragnarok (which see).
fēn't (fēn't), *n.* [F. *fenê*. Cf. *VENT* a hole.] *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.* **1.** An opening; a slit; a cleft; esp., a slit in a garment, as at the neck, or for a placket hole.
2. A remnant of cloth; an imperfect piece of goods.
fēn'u-greek (fēn'u-grēk), *n.* [L., *faenum Græcum*, lit., Greek hay; cf. F. *fenugrec*. Cf. FENNEL.] An annual Asiatic fabaceous plant (*Trigonella fenum-græcum*), cultivated for its aromatic mucilaginous seeds, formerly employed in medicine and still used by veterinarians.
feod (fūd), *n.* [Var. of FEUD.] A feudal estate; a fee. — **feod'al**, *a.* — **feod'al'ly**, *ad.* **1.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **2.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **3.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **4.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **5.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **6.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **7.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **8.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **9.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **10.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **11.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **12.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **13.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **14.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **15.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **16.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **17.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **18.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **19.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **20.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **21.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **22.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **23.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **24.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **25.** Feudal; *feod'al'ly*, *ad.* **26.** Feudal; 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late of yttrium, erbium, cerium, uranium, etc. H., 5.5-6. It yields helium.

Ferguson's paradox

(fūr'gū-stāz). Mech. A train of wheels used in the study of epicycloidal gearing showing apparently paradoxical results. It consists of an immovable wheel A gearing through an idle wheel B with three wheels E, F, G mounted on the same spindle (C), F having the same number of teeth as A, and E one more, and G one less. When the arm D carrying B, E, F, and G is rotated about the axis of A, the wheel F does not revolve (but the supporting spindle turns in the wheel), while E goes round one way and G the other way.



Ferguson's Paradox.

fēr'ri-a (fēr'ri-ā), n. pl. FERRE (fēr). [L.] 1. pl. As a Latin word, festival days; holidays; as, fēr'ri-a Jō'vī (jō'vi), festivals of Jupiter.

2. Eccl. A week day, esp. one neither a festival nor a fast. || fēr'ri-a (fēr'ri-ā), n. [Sp.] A fair; fiesta. Southwestern U.S. fēr'ri-al (fēr'ri-āl), a. [LL. fēriatī, L. fēriatī holidays; cf. F. fēriatī. See 6th FAIR.] 1. Of or pertaining to ferise. 2. Scots law. Designating a day or time when judicial proceedings may not be held or process marked.

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by the action of ferments, as in the souring of milk, the ripening of cheese, or the formation of vinegar from cider or sugar from starch. Fermentation is usually the catalytic decomposition of a complex compound into simpler ones. The different varieties are often named after the most important product. Ordinary or alcoholic fermentation, whereby certain kinds of sugar, glucose, are converted into alcohol and carbon dioxide, proceeds whenever yeast is added to dough or to sugar solutions under conditions of temperature, dilution, etc., favorable to the growth of the yeast plant (see YEAST). Starch (as in dough) and cane sugar do not themselves undergo alcoholic fermentation, but they are capable of being decomposed into fermentable substances. See DIASTASE, INVERTASE; also ACETIC FERMENTATION, LACTIC FERMENTATION, etc.

2. A state of agitation or excitement. A universal fermentation of human thought. C. Kingsley.

fermentation theory. Med. The theory which likens the course of certain diseases (esp. infectious diseases) to the process of fermentation, and attributes them to the organized ferments in the body. It does not differ materially from the now accepted germ theory (which see).

fer-ment-a-tive (fēr-mēn-tā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. fermentatif.] Causing, having power to cause, or produced by, fermentation; fermenting; as, a fermentative process. — fer-ment-a-tive-ly, adv. — fer-ment-a-tive-ness, n.

fermentative dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

fer-ment-tive (-mēn'tiv), a. Fermentative.

ferment oils. Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of plants, and not originally contained in them.

fer-ment-o-logy (fēr-mēn-tōlō-jī), n. [ferment + -logy.] Science dealing with ferments and fermentation.

fer-mer-y (fēr-mēr-y), n. Also farmery. [OF. enfermerie.] An infirmary; esp., one of a religious house.

fer-me-ture (fēr-mē-tūr), n. [F., fr. fermer to close.] Ordnance. In breech-loading firearms, the breech-closing mechanism, or device, which resists the pressure toward the rear, and seals the chamber against escape of gas in that direction.

fern (fūr)n, n. [AS. fern; akin to D. varen, G. farn, farnkraut; cf. Skr. pama wing, feather, leaf, sort of plant, Lith. papartis fern, Russ. paporot, Ir. raitheach.] A plant of the order Filicales and phylum Pteridophyta; one of the higher cryptogams. Ferns resemble seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and in having vascular tissue. In both cases the sporophyte or asexual generation is the conspicuous one. Ferns, however, produce no seeds, but by germination of the asexual spores borne on the fertile fronds (the sori containing them) are known at one time as "fern fruits" they develop a distinct gametophyte (prothallium). This is a flat thalloid body bearing antheridia and archegonia on its surface; the egg of the archegonium, fertilized by a spermatozoid, gives rise to the young fern plant or sporophyte. Ferns differ greatly in habit and in the form and size of their fronds. In the majority, as the spleenworts (Asplenium), the stem consists only of a subterranean stock; but some tropical genera (Alsophila, Cyathea, etc.) have erect woody trunks and are known as tree ferns. The earliest fossil ferns occurred in the Devonian, and throughout the Carboniferous they were extremely abundant, dominating the flora of that age. Many fossil genera have been described. See FILICALES, FERROUS, and the names of the various leading genera.

fern ball. A ball composed of the compacted growing rhizomes of certain small ferns, principally species of Davallia, imported from Japan for use in house decoration.

fern bird (fūr'n-bīrd), n. A small passerine bird (Sphenocercus punctatus) of New Zealand which frequents marshy ground. It is a poor flyer, and is becoming rare, owing to the burning of the bush and draining of the swamps. There are several related species.

fern brake (-brāk), n. a The common brake or bracken. b A dense growth or thicket of ferns.

fern-er-y (fūr'nēr-y), n.; -ERIES (-iz). An artificial plantation or collection of ferns.

fern moss. Any moss of the genus Fissidens.

fern owl. The European goatsucker. b The short-eared owl. Ireland.

fern seed. The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one who carried them invisible.

I think you are more beholding to the night than to fern seed for your walking invisible. Shak.

fer-ma'ta (fēr-mā'tā), n. [It., fr. ferre.] The pulse of a horse.

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fern'wort' (fūr'n'wōrt'), n. Any plant belonging to the Pteridophyta; a fern or fern ally.

fern'y (fūr'n-y), a. Of, pert. to, or abounding in, ferns.

fer-o'cious (fēr-ō'shūs), a. [L. ferox, -ocis, fierce, akin to ferus wild. See FERRE.] Fierce; savage; cruel; indicating ferocity; as, ferocious look or features; a ferocious lion. — fer-o'cious-ly, adv. — fer-o'cious-ness, n.

It [Christianity] has abated the ferociousness of war. Blair.

Syn. — Barbarous, inhuman, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, murderous, ravenous, rapacious, malignant, malevolent. — FEROCIOUS, FERRE, SAVAGE, TRUCULENT, CRUEL, FELL. FEROCIOUS is always used in an unfavorable sense, and implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (frequently) formidable aspect; FERRE suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness or ardency; SAVAGE adds the implication of barbarity or inhumanity; as, "the lion, a fierce and ferocious animal" (Sir T. Browne); "Slow rose a form . . . shaking the horrors of his sable brows, and each ferocious feature grim with ooze" (Pope); "formidably ferocious" — scorn" (Shelton); "Like a stag turning at bay, my naturally good temper grows fierce and dangerous" (Scott); "Liberty . . . keeps alive his fierce but noble fires" (Cowper); "Looking at this helpless old creature, something stronger than love took possession of Hannah — a spirit of fierce protection and faithfulness" (Mary Wilkins); "tame the savage spirit of wild war" (Shak.); "It [a speech of John Bright] was positively fierce, not to say savage" (R. W. Dalt); "Brucy's constant ferocity" — "implies indifference to the suffering of others, or even positive pleasure in it; FELL (now only poetical or rhetorical) connotes dire or baleful cruelty; as, "He [Carlyle's 'Hero'] must not lead mankind like a shepherd, but bark, bite, and otherwise worry them toward the fold like a truculent sheep dog" (Lovel); "her mouth crueler than a tiger's, colder than a snake's, and beautiful beyond a woman's" (Steuernagel); "Spartan dog, more fell than any" (Lovel); "the sea" (Shak.); "[a] fell trap of destiny" (W. Paier). See BARBARIAN, etc.

fer-oc'i-ty (fēr-ō'sh-ē-tē), n. [L. ferocitas, fr. ferox, -ocis, fierce; cf. F. ferocité. See FEROCIOUS.] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, ferocity of countenance.

The pride and ferocity of a Highland chief. Macaulay.

fer-o'her (fēr-ō'hēr), n. Archeol. A symbol in the form of a winged disk, with or without a man's (or god's) figure therein, found on ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments. It is especially the symbol of the Assyrian god Ashur. The name Ferohér is given to it on the supposition that (in Persian monuments) it is a representation of the fravashi (which see). An analogous winged disk, which some authorities consider the source of the device, is found on Egyptian monuments. See ASHUR, ILLUS.

fer-oc'i-a (fēr-ō'sh-ē-ā), n. [L.] 1. Rom. Relig. An ancient Italian goddess, apparently a protectress of freedmen and of markets. Her cult was introduced into Rome (probably by the Etruscans) probably from the fact that there was her most famous temple, plundered by Hannibal 211 b. c.

2. [NL.] Bot. A monotypic genus of Asiatic rutaceous trees. F. elephantum is the elephant apple.

fer-ous (fēr-ūs), [L. fer, fr. ferre to bear; cf. F. fère. See BEAR to support.] A suffix signifying bearing, producing, yielding; as, auriferous, yielding gold; chyliiferous, producing chyle. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after i as a stem or connecting vowel; as, cruciferous, odoriferous.

The reference "See -ferous" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in -ferous, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

fer-ran'ti cal'he (fēr-rān'tī), Ferranti mains. Elec. A form of motor, designed by Ferranti, for carrying currents of high potential, and consisting of concentric tubes of copper separated by an insulating material composed of paper saturated with black mineral wax.

fer-ran'ti of elect' or phe-nom-e-non. Elec. An increase in the ratio of transformation of an alternating-current transformer, accompanied by other electrical changes occurring when the secondary of the transformer is connected with a condenser of moderate capacity. It was first observed in connection with the Ferranti cables in London.

fer-ra'ta (fēr-rā'tā), n. A broadsword or claymore bearing the name of Ferrara on the blade. These swords were highly esteemed in England and Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries, and are thought to have been made by Andrea Ferrara of Italy and members of his family.

fer-ra'ti's so-lu'tion (fēr-rā'tē), Math. The solution of the general biquadratic equation obtained by the Italian Luigi Ferrari (1522-65). Cf. DESCARTES'S SOLUTION.

fer-rate (fēr-rāt), n. [L. ferrum iron.] A salt of ferric acid.

fer-ra-tin (-ā-tīn), n. [L. ferrum iron.] Chem. A ferruginous nucleoprotein or proteid mixture, found in the liver.

fer-ro-ous (fēr-rō-ūs), a. [L. ferrous, fr. ferrum iron. Cf. FERRIER.] Of, like, or containing, iron. Obs. or R.

fer-ret (fēr-rēt; -it; 151), n. [It. fiorelto, dim. of fiore flower; cf. F. fleurlet. Cf. FLORET.] A kind of narrow tape, orig. of silk, but now of cotton or wool; — called also ferretting.

fer-ret, n. [F. furet, OF. also furette; cf. LL. furo; prob. dim. fr. L. fur thief (cf. FURTIVE).] 1. An animal of

— n., sing. & pl. One of the people, or the people, of Ferrara.

fer-ran'ti (fēr-rān'tī), n. [L. ferraria iron works.] Art of working in iron. Obs.

fer-rash'. Var. of FERASH.

fer-ra'ten'. n. See FERRET, a tape. [Fr. Obs.]

ferrant', a. [OF. Ferrant.] Iron ferre' + FAR.

fer-re-an, n. [See FERREOUS.] Hard iron; iron crucible. Var. ferrade, n. [AS. geferraden. See FERRE, a. OF. KINDRED.] Companion; company. Obs.

fer-rei-ro (fēr-rē-rō), n. [Pg., lit., blacksmith.] Zool. A Brazilian tree frog (Hyla sabel) which deposits its eggs in nests built of mud in shallow pools. Its voice resembles measured beating on a copper plate.

fer-ret', n. Var. of FERRET, a tape. [Fr. Obs.]

fer-ren, adv. [AS. Ferran.] From afar; far; far away. Obs. — a. Far; distant. Obs.

fer-ret', n. [F. ferret, dim. of ferret, iron.] Glass making. The iron used for trying the

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fi-del-ty (fi-dē'l-yē-tē; fī-), n. [L. fidelitas: cf. F. fidelité. See FIDELITY, FAITH.] Faithfulness; adherence to right; careful and exact observance of duty, or discharge of obligations; esp.: a Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty.

Whose courageous fidelity was proof to all danger. Macaulay. b Adherence to the marriage contract. c Veracity; honesty. Obs. d Exactness; accuracy; as, the fidelity of a picture, account, or copy. Syn. — Faithfulness, honesty, integrity, faith, loyalty, fealty. See CONSTANCY.

fi-de-pro-mis-sion (fī-dē-prō-mīsh'zhn), n. [L. fide-promittere to be surety; fides faith + promittere to promise.] Rom. Law. Contract of guaranty or suretyship by stipulation. See ADVERTISEMENT. — fi-de-pro-mis-sor (-mīsh'zōr), n.

fi-des (fī'dēz), n. [L. Rom. Relig. Faith; goddess of the virtue of good faith; — called also || Fī-des pu-bli-ca (pū-bli-kā) (the Public Faith), or || Fī-des po-pu-li Ro-mā-ni (pō-pū-li rō-mā-ni) (Faith of the Roman People). Her cult was partially absorbed by that of Diōvis, or Dīvus Fidius, a special form of Jūpiter corresponding to the Greek Zeus Pīstios.

fi-dge (fīj), v. t. & i.; FIDGED (fījd); FIDG'ING. [See FIDGET.] To fidget; to move uneasily.

The Padre wrote it out for him . . . and held it carefully for the fidgeting hand to mark with a cross. Mary Austin

fi-dge'et (fīj'ēt; -it; 151), v. i.; FIDG'ET-ED; FIDG'ET-ING. [From FIDGE; cf. E. dial. fitch, fig, fike, to fidget, F. fiken to fidget, Icel. fika to hasten, fijkask to desire eagerly, Sw. fika to hunt after.] 1. To move uneasily one way and the other, as if restless, nervous, or impatient; hence, to move irregularly, or by fits and starts.

2. To worry; to be nervously uneasy.

fi-dge'et, v. t. To cause to fidget; to make nervous.

fi-dge'et, n. 1. Uneasiness; restlessness.

2. pl. A general nervous restlessness, manifested by incessant changes of position or nervous and irregular movements; dysphoria.

3. One who fidgets; something that moves restlessly.

fi-dge'et-y (-y), a. 1. Restless; uneasy; inclined to fidget.

2. Tending to induce fidgets.

fi-d hook. Logging. A slender flat hook used to keep another hook from slipping on a chain.

fi-d'i-a (fī-dī-ā), n. [NL., prob. fr. L. fidus trusty.] Zool. A genus of small chrysomelid beetles, of which one species (the grapevine fidia) is very injurious to vines in America.

fi-dic'i-nal (fī-dī-sī-nāl), a. [L. fiduciosus, fr. fiducian, -ianus, a late player.] Music. Of or pert. to stringed instruments.

fi-du-ci-a (fī-dū'shī-ā), or, in full, || con-trac-tus fī-du-ci-ā (kōn-trāk'tūs fī-dū'shī-ā). [L.] Rom. & Civil Law. A contract of sale to a person by manipulation coupled with an agreement or condition that the purchaser should sell the property back upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

fi-du-cial (fī-dū'shāl), a. [L. fiducia trust, confidence; akin to fides faith. See FAITH.] 1. Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; firm. "Fiducial reliance on the promises of God." Hammond.

2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary, as a power.

3. Physics, etc. Taken as a standard of reference; as, a fiducial line, a fiducial point, etc.

4. Trusted; trusty. Obs.

fiducial edge, the thin edge of a ruler along which lines are drawn. — f. line or point, Math., a line or point of reference, as for setting a graduated circle or a scale.

fi-du-ci-ary (fī-dū'shī-ā-rī; -shō-rī), a. [L. fiduciarius, fr. fiducia. See FIDUCIAL.] 1. Holding, held, or founded, in trust.

2. Of the nature of a trust; involving confidence or trust; confidential; as, in a fiduciary capacity.

3. Resting upon public confidence for value or currency; — said of fiat money and the like.

fiduciary coemption. See COEMPTION. — f. contract. Rom. Law. = FIDUCIA. — f. heir, Rom. Dutch Law, an heir who takes the property subject to its passing to another (the fideicommissary heir) on fulfillment of certain conditions.

fi-du-ci-ary (fī-dū'shī-ā-rī; -shō-rī), n.; pl. -ARIES (-rīz). 1. One who holds a fiduciary relation or capacity to another; a trustee, as a fiduciary heir.

2. Theol. An Antinomian. Obs.

fi (fī), interj. [ME. fī; cf. F. fi, L. fi, phy, D. fi, Icel. fī, Sw. & Dan. fī.] An exclamation denoting disgust, dislike, reproach, or most commonly in modern use, a humorous affectation of being shocked or horrified.

fief (fē), n. [F. fief, prob. fr. OF. fierer to give a fief to, fr. the source of OF. feu fief. See FEE & FIE.] Law. A feudal estate; a fee; a feud. See FEE, 1 & 2.

fief masculine, or male fief, one that only a male could hold.

field (fīld), n. [ME. feld, fild, AS. feld; akin to D. veld, G. feld, Icel. föld, field of grass, AS. fælde earth, land, ground, OS. föld, cf. Skr. pṛthivī earth, Gr. πᾶσις broad.] 1. Open country, as opposed to woodland, cities, or towns; sometimes, the open country near, and belonging to, a city. Obs. or Archaic.

2. Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture; cultivated ground.

3. A piece of land put to especial use or yielding particular products; as, gold fields; wheat fields; a camp field.

4. A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself; by extension, the country covered by military operations. Also, Obs., the disposition of forces for battle. "In this

glorious and well-foughten field." Shak. "What though the field be lost?" Milton.

5. An outdoor inclosure for baseball, cricket, football, or some other game; esp., the portion of the field devoted to the players; specif., Baseball, the part of the playing ground outside of the diamond (also called the outfield).

6. Cricket. One of the side, or the side, in the field.

7. A collective term for all the competitors in any athletic or sporting contest where more than two are entered, or for all except one or more specified, usually the favorite or favorites in betting; as, to "back," or bet on, "the field" in a horse race, that is, to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the others will win.

8. A sphere or range of activity, observation, or opportunity; as, this telescope has a small field; this opens a wide field of speculation; he is a scholar eminent in his field.

9. An open space; an extent; an expanse; as, a field of ice; the field of English literature.

Without covering, save you field of stars. Shak.

10. A space of ground on which something is drawn or projected; specif.: a Her. The whole surface of an escutcheon; also, so much of it as is shown unconcealed by the different bearings upon it. See FESS, ILLUST. b Numis. The space inclosed by the legend and the exergue, or that part of it which is not occupied by the main device. c In a flag, the ground of each division.

11. Physics. A region or space traversed by lines of force; the region throughout which the force exerted by a body (gravitational force) or by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force) or by an electrostatic charge (electrostatic force) is felt. Cf. ETHER, n.

12. Elec. Short for FIELD MAGNET, FIELD WINDING.

Field is often used attributively in the sense of belonging to, or used in, the fields; especially with reference to the operations and equipments of an army away from permanent camps and fortifications. A field geologist, naturalist, etc., is one who makes investigations or collections out of doors. A surveyor uses a field book for recording field notes, i. e., measurements, observations, etc., made in field work (outdoor operations). A farmer or planter employs field hands, and may use a field roller or a field derrick. Field sports are hunting, fishing, athletic games, esp. those not contested on a track, etc.

Field is used attributively in many vernacular plant and animal names, either as an indication of the natural habitat of the species or as an English rendering of the Latin specific names arvensis, campestris, etc.

Field, Math., in the calculus of variations, the region on both sides of the curve within which normals at neighboring points of the curve do not intersect. — f. of blood. A See ACELDAMA. b The battlefield of Cannas, on which Hannibal, in the year 216 b. c., defeated the Romans with great slaughter. — f. of consciousness, Psychol., the totality of consciousness at any one time, considered with reference to its content. The field is denoted with reference to attention, and the regard immediately under attention is said to be in the center of the field.

The asserted existence of purely passive modes of sentence on the outskirts of the field of consciousness disconnected from the main stream of thought, is at first blush very plausible.

— f. of force. Physics. = FIELD, n., 11. — f. of ice, a large body of floating ice; a pack. — f. of magnetic force. See MAGNETIC FIELD. — F. of March, F. of May, See CHAMP DE MARS.

— f. of operations. See SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. — f. of order s, Math., a set of s elements combinable by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (except by 0, which is always in the set) according to ordinary algebra, the result being always a uniquely determined element of the set of s elements. — f. of regard, Psychol., See FIELD OF VISION, below. — F. of the Cloth of Gold, a plain between Ardes and Guines, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where Henry VIII. of England had an interview in 1520 with Francis I. of France; — so called from the magnificent display on the occasion. — f. of vision, Psychol., the totality of points which affect the retinal surfaces at any one time, giving rise to sensations of sight. The field of regard includes the space traversable by the regard of the moving eyes.

field (fīld), v. t.; FIELDED; FIELD'ING. 1. To fight with. Obs.

2. A Baseball & Cricket. To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder. b Cricket. To use (designated players) on the fielding side.

3. To expose, as grain, gyle, or fiber, to the action of the air and sun in a field.

field, v. i. Baseball, Cricket, etc. To play as a fielder.

field artillery. Mil. Ordnance light or mobile enough to accompany an army in ordinary field operations. In the United States army, it is defined by Rev. Stat. § 1094 as that one of the two branches of the artillery corps "accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery, and also machine-gun batteries."

field balsam. A European mint (Clinopodium nepeta) naturalized in the United States. It has small blue flowers and agreeably aromatic leaves. b The ground ivy.

field battery. A battery of field artillery comprising, in the United States army four, in the British army six, guns with the requisite caissons and wagons. Each battery of field artillery in the United States army consists, on a war footing, of one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and 133 noncommissioned officers, artificers, musicians, cooks, and privates.

field camomile. An asteraceous weed (Anthemis arvensis) of Europe and America, related to common camomile.

field colors or colours. Mil. Small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions in camp,

fiel'dom (fīl'dōm), n. See DOM.

fie'f-er (fī'f-er), a. Rather improper. Collog. — v. t. & i. To say fie (to).

fie'l. Obs. or Sect. var. of FEEL.

fie'l-shā. The rowan tree.

field balsam. A kind of everlasting (Gnaphalium obtusifolium).

field bean. The common bean or broad bean of Europe.

field bed. A portable bed, usually folding, suitable for use in the field. b A bed or resting place in the field or open air.

field beet. The mangel wurzel.

field bird. A Thegdon plover.

Local, U. S. b Upland plover.

field bishop. One hanged in chains. Obs.

field carriage. Mil. Any of the carriages of a field battery, as the gun carriage, the caisson, the battery wagon.

field club. A club for out-door recreation or investigation.

fiel'ded. Fiddled. Ref. Sp.

fiel'duce' (-dūce'). [L. fiducia.] Confidence. Obs.

fiel'du-ci-ally, adv. of FIDUCIAL.

fiel'du-ci-ary, adv. of FIDUCIAL.

fiel'du-a-cha'ter (-chā-ter). [L.] Faithful Achatas (companion of Æneas); hence, a trusty friend and companion.

fiel'du-a-cha'ter (-chā-ter), n. [L.] Faithful and bold.

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during parade or maneuvers or on the battlefield; camp colors; also, colors carried in the field or on parade.

field convulcile. A religious meeting held out of doors.

field-con-ven'ti-ole, n. i. — field-con-ven'ti-ole, n.

field corn. Any variety of Indian corn grown for feeding stock. The kernels of most varieties of field corn are yellow or white and not sweet.

field-corn'et (fīld'kōr'nēt), n. [D. veldkornet. See FELD, n.; CORNET.] In Cape Colony, orig., a commander of the burghers in cases of native risings; now, a minor (petty) magistrate, a justice of the peace, representative of the government in a rural district, and charged, among other things, with drawing up the list of voters for parliament. He was formerly selected by the landdrost subject to the approval of the government.

field cress. A common wild cress of Europe and America (Leptidium campestris) resembling peppercress, but with hairy, scarcely pungent foliage.

field cricket. A large European cricket (Gryllus campestris), remarkable for its loud notes.

field crop. Any crop grown for agricultural purposes, and covering a large area, as hay, grain, or vegetables.

field day. A day in the fields; specif., a meeting or exercises in the field, as of a botanical society. b Mil. A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. c A day of unusual exertion or display; a gala day. d Nav. A thorough, general cleaning of ship. e An open-air athletic meeting. U. S.

field dog. A dog used for hunting in the field, as a pointer setter, or spaniel.

field'ed (fīld'ēd; -āid; 151), a. Formed into, or with, a field.

fielded panel. Carp., a raised panel with a wide flat surface.

field'er (fīld'ēr), n. 1. Baseball & Cricket. A player stationed in the field.

2. Horse Racing. One who bets on the field against the favorite. Rare.

field'fare (fīld'fār), n. [ME. feldfare, feldfære, AS. feldfære; of uncertain origin.] A medium-sized thrush (Turdus pilaris) which breeds in northern Europe and winters in Great Britain. The head, nape, and lower part of the back are ash-colored; the upper part of the back and wing coverts, chestnut.

field fortification. Mil. Fortification for more or less temporary use, constructed in the field.

field glass. a A binocular telescope of compact form and considerable magnifying power. b A small achromatic telescope, from 20 to 24 inches long, and having 3 to 6 draw tubes & 3 objective lenses.

field goal. A Football. A goal made by a drop kick or from placement not following a touchdown. b Basketball. A basket thrown while the ball is in play.

field hand. An outdoor farm laborer; specif., before 1865, in America, a slave who worked in the fields, in distinction from one employed about the house of the master. The slave field hands were considered to occupy a position much inferior to that of the house servants.

field hospital. a A temporary hospital on or near a battle field. b A military organization of surgeons, nurses, orderlies, etc., with equipment for establishing a temporary hospital in the field; — usually attached to a division.

field lens. Optics. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope which is nearer the object glass.

field magnet. A magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field; — used esp. of the exciting magnets of dynamos and electric motors. See DYNAMO.

field marshal. Mil. Orig., a general officer directly under the general commanding, who performed the duties of a quartermaster-general; now, in the British and several other armies, an officer of the highest rank except that of commander in chief.

field martin. The kingbird, or bee martin.

field mouse. Any of the various kinds of wild mice, esp. certain of the voles, which inhabit fields and meadows.

field mushroom. A common edible mushroom or agaric (Agaricus campestris) having a white pileus with flesh-colored gills and growing in pastures and meadows. It is much gathered for food, and is also cultivated for canning.

field music. Mil. & Nav. The musicians, drummers, fifeers, buglers, and pipers attached to military companies, who sound the various calls for the troops and play for marching in the absence of the band. b The music produced by drummers, fifeers, pipers, or buglers, in contradistinction to band music.

field officer. Mil. A military officer of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major. Cf. GENERAL OFFICER.

field officer's court, in the United States army, a court-martial consisting of one field officer empowered to try all cases not punishable with death in time of war, subject to jurisdiction of garrison and regimental courts; abolished and superseded in 1895 by a summary court.

field pea. A species of pea (Pisum arvense) with bluish flowers and angled seeds, grown for forage, esp. in Europe and in the cooler parts of North America.

field'ish, a. See -ISH.

field kale. Bot. The charlock.

field lark. A The skylark. b The meadow lark. U. S. c Any of various pippits or titlarks.

field meadow. The yellow bogle of Europe (Juncus chamæpitys).

field madder. An annual European weed (Sherardia arvensis).

field man, n. One much in the fields, as a peasant or hunter. Obs.

field mark. Bot. Corn marigold.

field mark. A badge of identification, as on the battlefield. Obs.

field meeting. 1. A duel. Obs. 2. An outdoor meeting, as for religious services.

field mint. Catnip.

field nigleweed. The corn cockle.

field night. The night of some important meeting or event. Cf. NIGHT.

field oak. The encina. A Calif. field park. Mil. Extra carriages, tools, ammunition, and supplies which are kept together within reach of an army that is in the field.

field'ed. Fiddled. Ref. Sp.

fiel'duce' (-dūce'). [L. fiducia.] Confidence. Obs.

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2. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a combat; a violent physical conflict or struggle for victory, between individuals or between armies, ships, or fleets, etc.; — now applied chiefly, except rhetorically, to physical contests of the less formal varieties, such as prize fights, animal fights, and brawls.

Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. Milton.
3. A struggle or contest of any kind.
4. Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, he has a great deal of fight in him.

5. A screen for the combatants in ships. Obs.
Up with your fights, and your hearts prepare. Dryden.

6. One of the divisions of an army in battle. Obs.
Syn. — Combat, engagement, battle, struggle, encounter, fray, array, action, conflict. See COMBAT.

fight (fit), v. t.; FIGHTER (fít); FIGHTING. [ME. fhten, fclten, AS. fechtan; akin to D. rechten, OHG. fehtan, G. fechten, and perh. to E. fist; cf. L. pugna to fight, pugnaus fist.] 1. To strive or contend for victory, with arms or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to engage in physical contest; — often followed by with, against, or for. Fight, gentlemen of England! fight boldly, yeomen! Shak.
2. To act in opposition to anything; to struggle; to contend; to strive; to clash.

to fight at barriers, to fight in the lists, as a martial exercise. Obs. — to fight shy, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; to keep out of reach; — used with of, — to fight with windmills. = to fight windmills, under FIGHT, v. t.

fight, v. t. 1. To carry on, or wage, as a conflict, or battle; to win or gain by struggle, as one's way; to sustain by fighting, as a cause.
He had to fight his way through the world. Macaulay.
I have fought a good fight. 2 Tim. iv. 7.
2. To contend with in battle; to war against; as, the ships fought the enemy for three hours.
3. To fight; to contend; to manage or maneuver in a fight; as, to fight cocks; to fight one's ship.
5. To contend or fight for (a prize). Rare.
to fight out, to fight (as a quarrel) to a conclusive result. — to fight the tiger, to buck the tiger, under STUCK. — to fight windmills, to combat imaginary evils, as Don Quixote tilted against windmills thinking them giants.

fight-able (fit'á-b'l), a. Fit for fighting; eager to fight; as, the ship is still fightable; he is excited and fightable.
fight'er (-ér), n. [AS. fehtere.] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior; also, Obs., a champion.
fight'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of FIGHT. Specif.: p. a. Qualified for fight; fit to fight; warlike.

An host of fighting men. 2 Chron. xxvi. 11.
Fighting Bishop, Leonidas Polk (1806-64), Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, who became a Confederate lieutenant general. — f. chance, a chance that may be realized by a struggle; a possible but not easy chance. Colloq. — f. crab, a fiddler crab. — f. fish, a small remarkably pugnacious acanthopterygian fish (Bala gomas) of southeastern Asia, reared by the Siamese for fish fights, upon the results of which they gamble. — "F. Joe" Hooker, Gen. Joseph Hooker (1814-79). — F. Parson, the W. G. ("Parson") Brownlow (1805-77). — F. Prelate, Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Richard II., who took the field during the rebellion of Wat Tyler. — f. sandpiper, the ruff (Macchieta pugnax). — f. stopper, Naut., a pair of deadeyes, each strapped and having a tail rope, with a lanyard rove through them having a hitch at each end, used to join the ends of a severed shroud, etc.

fight'ing-cock, n. a Gamecock. b A pugnacious man. c pl. The stens and heads of ribwort, used by children in mock cockfights. Cf. cock, n. (male of fowl). 4. Dial. Eng.
fig leaf. The leaf of a fig tree; hence, in allusion to the first clothing of Adam and Eve (Gen. iii. 7), a covering for a thing that ought to be concealed; esp., an inadequate covering; a symbol for affected modesty. — fig'-leaf', v. t.
fig marigold. Any of several species of Mesembryanthemum, cultivated for their showy white or pink flowers.

fig'ment (fig'mént), n. [L. figuramentum, fr. fingere to form, shape, invent, feign. See FIGURE.] 1. Something fashioned, shaped, or molded.
2. An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined; an arbitrary notion.

Social figments, fictions, and formalisms. Mrs. Browning.
Syn. — See FIGURE.

fig'men'tal (fig'mén'tál), a. Of the nature of a figment; fictitious; feigned.

fig moth. A small gray moth (Ephestia cahiritella) whose larva infests dried figs, dried currants, chocolate, nuts, and various other food products.

fig-u-line (fig'ú-lín; -lín), n. [F., fr. L. figurina pottery, fr. figurus, potter, fr. fingere to shape.] A piece of pottery; potter's clay. See also RUSTIQUES FIGULINES.

Whose figurines and rustic wares
Scarcely find him bread from day to day. Longfellow.

fig-u-line (-lín; -lín), a. [L. figurulus. See FIGULINE, n.] Suitable for the making of pottery; fictile; made of clay.

fig'ur-a-ble (fig'ú-rá-b'l), a. [L. figurare to form, shape, fr. figura figure; cf. F. figurable. See FIGURE.] 1. Capable of being brought to a fixed form or shape.
Lead is figurable, but water is not. Johnson.

2. Capable of being expressed figuratively. Rare.

fig'ur-al (-ál), a. [From FIGURE.] 1. Emblematical; metaphorical. Obs.
2. Consisting of, or pertaining to, figures.
3. Music. = FIGURATE.

figural number. = FIGURATE NUMBER.

fig'u-rant (fig'ú-ránt; fè'gú-ránt), n. masc. [F., prop. p. pr. of figurar to figure, represent, make a figure.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene, without taking a prominent part.

fig'u-rante' (fig'ú-ránt; fè'gú-ránt), n. fem. [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

fig'ur-er, n. fem. of FIGHTER.

fig'ur-ing, adv. of FIGHTING.

fig'ur-less, a. See LESS. Obs.

fig'ur'white', n. [fighit + white.] O. Eng. Law. A line for taking part in a breach the neck.

fig'ur-less, a. See LESS. [Rare.]

fig'ment-a-ry, n. Figmental.

fig'men-tor, n. A maker of figments.

fig'ur-ante' (fig'ú-ránt; fè'gú-ránt), n. fem. [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

fig'ur-ate (fig'ú-rát), a. [L. figuratus, p. p. of figurare. See FIGURE.] 1. Formed according to the figures of rhetoric and grammar; metaphorical. Obs.
2. Of a definite form or figure. Now Rare.
3. Consisting of figures.
4. Music. Florid; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more voice parts; — opposed to simple; as, figurate counterpoint or descant.

figurate counterpoint or descant. Music, that in which the parts do not move together tone for tone, but in which the freer movement of one or more parts mingles passing discords with the harmony. — f. number, Math., any of a progression of numbers formed from an arithmetical progression (in which the first term is 1 and the difference an integer) by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., as the successive terms of a new progression and by operating on this in the same way, and so on, the numbers in each sequence being such that points representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, tetrahedrons, pentagons, etc. In the following sequences, the figurate numbers in the second line are triangular, and represented thus:

1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
1, 3, 6, 10, etc.
1, 4, 10, 20, etc.

those in the third are tetrahedral, etc. Named figurate by Nicomachus from this property. — f. series, Math., a regular succession of figurate numbers.

fig'u-ra-tion (fig'ú-rá-shún), n. [L. figuratio; cf. F. figuratio.] 1. Act of giving figure, or determinate form; determination to a certain form.
2. Form; shape; outline.

3. Act of representation in figures and shapes; emblematical or typical representation.

4. Music. a Mixture of concords and discords by the use of passing notes. b The figuring of a thorough bass.

fig'ur-a-tive (fig'ú-rá-tív), a. [L. figurativus; cf. F. figuratif. See FIGURATE.] 1. Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; emblematical.
2. Metaphorical; not literal; as, words or expressions.

3. Abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid; as, a highly figurative description.
4. Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc.

A nation dedicated to the figurative arts. J. A. Symonds.
— fig'ur-a-tive-ly, adv. — fig'ur-a-tive-ness, n.

fig'ur-e (fig'ú-r; in British usage usually fig'ér, the prom. preferred by the Oxf. E. D.; 27), n. [F. figure, L. figura; akin to fingere to form, shape, feign. See FIGURE.] 1. A written character or symbol, esp. one representing a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. Legally, figures are a part of the English language so far as concerns the representation of numbers; but in general, as between numbers written out in a document and numbers represented by figures, those written out will control.

2. Value, as expressed in numbers; price; amount; sum; as, the goods are estimated or sold at a low figure. Colloq.
3. The form of anything; shape; outline; appearance.

Flowers have all exquisite figures. Bacon.
4. Characteristic form, esp. as in a particular embodiment; a body or a person regarded chiefly as a body; an object having shape or form.

This portentous figure comes armed. Shak.
5. Hence: a The appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person; as, a sorry figure.
b Distinguished appearance; magnificence; conspicuous representation; splendor; show.

That he may live in figure and indulgence. Law.
c A person regarded as a personality; personage; character; as, the great figures of history.

6. An imagined form; phantasm.
7. The representation of any form, as by drawing, painting, modeling, carving, embroidering, etc.; esp., a representation of the human body; a likeness; image; as, a figure in bronze; a figure cut in marble.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel. Shak.
8. Geom. A diagram or drawing made to represent a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; a surface or space inclosed on all sides, — called superficial when inclosed by lines, and solid when inclosed by surfaces; any definite combination of geometric elements, as of points, lines, angles, surfaces, etc.

9. A person, thing, or action conceived of as analogous to another person, thing, or action, of which it thus becomes a type or representative.

Who is the figure of Him that was to come. Rom. v. 14.
10. Rhet. A mode of expressing abstract or immaterial ideas by words which suggest pictures or images from the physical world; pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the plainest form of statement.

To represent the imagination under the figure of a wing. Macaulay.

11. A diagram or drawing illustrating the text of a book; a cut; — abbr. to fig.

12. Astrol. A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the houses. Johnson.

13. Logic. The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. There are four syllogistic figures, which are symbolized as follows: (1) B is A, C is B, C is A; (2) A is B, C is B, C is A; (3) B is A, B is C, C is A; (4) A is B, B is C, C is A. The first three figures were recognized by Aristotle, the fourth was introduced possibly by Galen. See MODE.

14. A pattern in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article; a design wrought out in a fabric or appearing in nature; as, the muslin was of a pretty figure; the beautiful figures of crystals.

15. Assumed part or character; position; rôle. Obs.

16. Dancing. A set of evolutions in a dance standing by itself as a diversion.

fig'ur-less, a. See LESS.

fig'ur-of-four' trap. A figure-four trap.

fig'ur-er, n. One who figures.

fig'ur-er-ome, a. Somewhat conspicuous. Rare.

figure stone. Agalmatolite.

fig'ur-ette' (fig'ú-rét'), n. A small figure. [J. [ured. R.]

fig'ur-er-al (fig'ú-rér-ál), a. [Fig.]

fig'ur-y, a. [Figured.] Ornamented with figures. Obs.

fig'ur-wax. = GETAH WAX.

fig'ur-worm' (-wúrm'), n. Larva of

the fig moth. [phylariceae.]

fig'ur-er, n. A fidget; the cause of fidgets; fuss; flirtation. Scot. fikel, etc. + FICKLE, etc. [Scot.] fikel'er-y (fí'k-ér-y), n. Fussiness; fussy; elaborate; finicky. Scot. fí. Phil. Ref. Syn. — FALL. fí. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of fí'lace (fí'les), n. [L. filacium; cf. OF. filace thread.] Law. A file in a court for recording documents. Obs. Eng. fí'la'ceous (fí-lá'shús), a. [L. filum thread.] Composed of threads. Rare.

17. Music. a Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produce a single complete and distinct impression. b A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage; a musical phrase or motive; a florid embellishment.

By figure, in this sense, is not certain group of notes, having clearly defined chord and rhythm, and maintained, with such changes as the harmony necessitates, through a phrase, or a paragraph, or even a complete work. W. H. Hudson.

Syn. — See FORM.

figure-of-eight knot. See KNOT, 1. — f. of the heavens, Astrol., a map or picture of the sky at the moment of birth.

fig'ur-e (fig'ú-r; in this sense, is not certain group of notes, having clearly defined chord and rhythm, and maintained, with such changes as the harmony necessitates, through a phrase, or a paragraph, or even a complete work. W. H. Hudson.)

1. To represent by a figure, as to form or mold; to make an image of, either palpable or ideal; also, to fashion into a determinate form; to shape.

If love, alas! will be pain, the pain I bear. No thought can figure, and no tongue declare. Prior.

2. Specif., Optics, to give the requisite optical shape to, as a mirror, lens, or prism.

3. To embellish with designs; to adorn with figures. The vaulty top of heaven Figured quite o'er with burning meteors. Shak.

4. To indicate by numerals; also, to compute. As through a crystal glass the figured hours are seen. Dryden.

5. To represent or express by a metaphor; to symbolize. Whose white vestments figure innocence. Shak.

6. To prefigure; foreshow. Obs. In this the heaven figures some event. Shak.

7. To resemble; to have the shape of; to represent as like; as, the cloud figures a lion. Obs.

8. Music. a To write figures over or under (the bass), in order to indicate the accompanying chords. b To embellish with passing notes or figures.

to figure out. a To solve; to compute or find the result of. b To display or show forth vaguely; also, to portray. Obs. — to f. up, to add; to reckon; to compute the amount.

fig'ur-e, v. i. 1. To make a figure; to be distinguished or conspicuous; to appear; as, the envoy figured at court.

2. To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. Colloq.

3. To contrive; scheme; as, to figure for office. Colloq.

figure caster. An astrologer. Obs. "This figure caster." Milton. b One who casts up figures.

fig'ur-ed (fig'ú-réd; cf. FIGURE, n.), a. 1. Adorned with, formed into, or marked with, figures; as, figured muslin.

2. Not literal; figurative.

3. Her. Adorned with human faces, as a charge; stamped like a coin, as a bezant.

4. Music. a = FIGURATE, 4. b Indicated by figures.

figured bass. = THOROUGH BASS. — f. glass, sheet glass rolled with an intaglio figure or pattern on one side. It has powerful light-diffusing properties, while not transparent. — f. syllogism, Logic, a syllogism conforming to one of the syllogistic figures.

fig'ur-e-four' trap. A trap in which the trigger and support are fixed in the shape of the figure 4.

When sprung a box or heavy lid falls upon the game.

fig'ur-head' (fig'ú-réd'), n. 1. Naut. The figure, statue, or bust, on the prow of a ship.

2. A nominal, but not real, head or chief; esp., one who allows his name to be used to give standing to enterprises in which he has no responsible interest or duties.

— fig'ur-head-less, a. — fig'ur-head-ship, n.

fig'ur-rine' (fig'ú-rén'), n. [F., fr. It. figurina, dim. of figura figure.] A small carved or molded figure; — applied esp. to statuettes in terra cotta, or the like, which are adorned with painting or gilding, such as are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Many of these statuettes represent genii or guardian spirits, others are simply genre images, dolls, etc.

fig'ur-ism (fig'ú-ríz'm), n. Belief in the figurative nature of something, as in the typifying character of Old Testament events with reference to the New Testament or the figurative presence of Christ in the Eucharist. — fig'ur-ist (-íst), n.

fig'ur-wart. Med. A soft, bright red, pointed or tufted tumor found about the genital and anal regions, often in groups of large size. It is a variety of condyloma. Called also pointed wart, several warts.

fig'ur-wasp. A minute hymenopterous insect (Blasphoga grossorum) of the family Chalcididae, which breeds in the caprifig. It is important as the agent in the process of caprifigation (which see). The name is sometimes extended to the whole division of the family including the true fig wasp.

fig'ur-wort' (fig'ú-wúrt'), n. a Properly, any plant of the genus Scrophularia; by extension, any plant of the family Scrophulariaceae. b The pilewort.

Fí'ji (fè'jé), n. [From the native name Viti-levu, the name of the largest island.] A member of the native race of the Fiji Islands. The Fijis, who number about 100,000, are Melanesians modified by Tongan and Samoan intermixture. They are tall and muscular, with frizzly hair, which they dress with extreme elaboration. They are cleanly, intelligent, and skillful agriculturists and navigators. Formerly cannibals, all are now Christians and the majority read and write. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Fí'ji-an (fè'jé-án), a. Of or pertaining to the Fiji Islands or their inhabitants. — n. A native of the Fiji Islands; also, the language of the Fijis.

fil'a-cer (fil'á-sér), fil'a-zer (-zér), n. [From obs. filace a file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of jus-

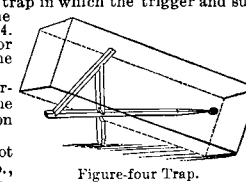


Figure-four Trap.



Tanagra Figurine.

tice were strung, LL. filacium, fr. L. flum thread; cf. F. flasse tow of flax or hemp, fr. L. flum thread.] Eng. Law. An officer in the superior courts at Westminster or in Ireland who filed the original writs and issued process upon them. The office was abolished in 1837.

Filago (fī-lā'gō), n. [NL. fr. L. flum thread.] Bot. A genus of small floccose-woolly or tomentose asteraceous herbs, of both hemispheres, related to the everlasting.

Filament (fī-lā-mēnt), n. [F. filament, fr. L. flum thread. See FILE a row.] A thread or threadlike object, process, or appendage; a separate fiber; specif.: a. Bot. The anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. b. Zool. A slender barb of a down feather. c. Astron. A narrow threadlike streamer of the sun's corona.

Filamentary (fī-lā-mēn'tarī), a. Having the character of a filament.

Filamentous (fī-lā-mēn'tōs), a. Threadlike; composed of filaments. — filamentous mycelium, Bot., mycelium of free loosely interwoven hyphae.

Filar (fī-lār), a. [L. flum a thread.] Of or pertaining to a thread or line; characterized by threads stretched across the field of view; as, a filar microscope. Cf. BIFILAR MICROMETER.

Filaria (fī-lār'ī-ā), n.; pl. -rī-ā (-ē). [NL. fr. L. flum a thread.] Zool. & Med. A genus (or [L. c.] any member of the genus) of slender, threadlike, nematode worms parasitic in the blood and tissues of vertebrates, having also various invertebrate animals as intermediate hosts. The name is loosely applied to members of other genera, as the guinea worm (which see). Under the term *Filaria sanguinis hominis* several distinct species have been confounded, which in the embryonic state are found in human blood and tissues, esp. in tropical countries. Filariae are believed to cause elephantiasis.

Filarial (fī-lār'ī-āl), a. 1. Zool. & Med. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, filariae and allied parasitic worms. 2. Straight, as if in a line; as, the filarial flight of birds.

Filarious (fī-lār'ī-ōs), n. [NL.] Med. The presence of filariae in the blood; infection with filariae.

Filasse (fī-lās'), n. [F., fr. fil thread, L. flum.] Vegetable fiber, as jute or ramie, prepared for manufacture.

Filator (fī-lā-tōr; fī-lā-tōr), n. [Cf. F. filer to spin.] Zool. An organ connected with the spinneret of a silkworm, serving to regulate the size and form of the silk fiber.

Filature (fī-lā-tūr), n. [Cf. F. filature, LL. filatura, fr. flare to spin. See FILATORY.] 1. A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons. 2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; also, an establishment for reeling silk.

Filbert (fī-lbért), n. [F. dial. noix de filbert, prob. fr. a St. Philibert, whose day, Aug. 22, fell in the nutting season.] Either of two European hazels (*Corylus avellana* and *C. pentica*); also, the thick-shelled and sweet-flavored nut which they yield, and for which they are frequently cultivated. In some parts of the United States the native hazelnuts are also called filberts. See HAZEL, CORYLUS.

Filch (fīlch; 140, 277), v. t.; FICHEL (fīlcht); FICHLING. [Of unknown origin.] 1. To steal or take privily (commonly, that which is of little value); to pilfer. 2. To beat; strike; also, to rob. Obs. or R.

Filch, n. Obs. or Slang. 1. A hooked staff used by thieves to snatch articles, as from windows. Cant. 2. The thing filched; one that filches or pilfers; a filcher. 3. Act of filching.

File (fīl), n. [F. file row (cf. Fr., Sp., Pg., & It. fila, LL. fila), prob. fr. filer to spin, to conduct, fr. L. flum thread; in some senses fr. F. fil thread, course, order, fr. L. flum thread. Cf. ENFILEADE, FILAMENT, FILET.] 1. A thread or threadlike substance; thread of a story, life, etc. Obs. 2. A line, wire, or other contrivance, by means of which papers are put and kept in order.

It is upon a file with the duke's other letters. Shak. 3. An orderly collection of papers, arranged in sequence or classified for preservation and reference; as, files of letters or of newspapers; English files to the 15th instant. 4. A roll; list. Obs. "A file of all the gentry." Shak. 5. Mil. a. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — in contradistinction to rank, which designates a row of soldiers standing abreast; a number constituting the depth of a body of troops, which, in the ordinary modern formation, consists of two men, the battalion standing two deep, or in two ranks, but which may consist of but one man or any number. b. A small number of soldiers, usually corresponding to the prevailing number in file at formation, detailed as a detachment. 6. A row of persons, animals, or things arranged one behind the other. 7. Chess. A row of squares from one player to his opposite across the chessboard. 8. The runway or track of a hare. 9. Her. A label. Obsoles.

File (fīl), v. t.; FILED (fīld); FILING (fīl'ing). 1. To string; thread. Obs. 2. To set in order; to arrange, or lay away, as papers in a methodical manner for preservation and reference; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in a file. 3. Law. a. To deliver (a paper or instrument) to the proper officer so that it is received by him to be kept on file, or among the records of his office. When preliminary requisites, as the payment of fees, are required by law these must be complied with to constitute a filing, but the filing on the part of the one presenting the paper is complete with-

out the act of the officer in indorsing, entering, etc., the paper. b. Of the receiving officer, to place (a paper or instrument) on file among the records of his office by receiving and properly indorsing, entering, or the like. His indorsements, etc., constitute evidence of the act and time of filing. 4. To arrange in files, as soldiers, objects, etc. Obs. or R. file (fīl), v. i. Mil. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another. to file off, Mil., when marching in line, to wheel by files and march in single file at right angles to the original direction. — to file with, to follow closely, as one soldier after another in file; to keep pace.

My endeavors Have ever come too short of my desires, Yet filed with my abilities. Shak.

File (fīl), n. [AS. feol; akin to D. vijl, OHG. fila, filala, G. feile; cf. Icel. fél, Oslav. písati to write, and Skr. piç to cut out, shape, adorn; perh. akin to E. paint.] 1. Mech. A hardened steel instrument having cutting ridges, or teeth, upon its surface, made by rows of straight chisel cuts running diagonally across it, used for abrading or smoothing metal, ivory, and other hard substances; — technically distinguished from a rasp, which is a similar instrument having coarse single teeth raised by a pointed triangular punch. See RIFFLER, RASP. Files are single-cut, with one series of parallel chisel cuts; or double-cut, or crosscut, with two crossing series of cuts, one finer than the other. Single-cut files, esp. when the teeth are large and coarse, are often called flat-cut files, or simply flats.

Files are graded according to fineness as rough (the coarsest), coarse or middle, bastard, second-cut, smooth, and dead-smooth; and, for the more lightly cut, or superfine, files, as 00 (the coarsest), 0, 1, etc., to 8. Files with parallel edges are called parallel or blunt; with converging edges, taper or pointed; when very narrow in proportion to their length, slim.

Files are classified according to cross section as: flat, more

or less rectangular; round, circular; square, or sugar-loaf, shape, square; triangular or three-square, half-round, curved on one side and flat on the other; cant, shaped like an isosceles triangle with an obtuse angle; when this angle is that of a regular hexagon, 120°, the file is called six-canted, or simply cant; when equal to that of a pentagon, 108°, it is called a five-canted, or lightning file; knife, triangular with a very acute vertex angle; cross, crossing, or double half-round, curved on both sides; great American, triangular with a curved base (the pippin and airform sections are similar to this last, but used only for small files, as for die sinkers, engravers, etc.); lozenge, onglette, shield-shaped; oval, approximately elliptical, or double half-round, etc. Safe-edge files are left uncut on at least one edge, and are used for filing near a corner so as not to cut the surface at right angles. Special types of the flat file are: mill files, which are usually bastard or second-cut, single-cut files, slightly tapered both in thickness and width from the middle to the point, although sometimes made blunt (when they are usually double-cut) or with one round edge; hand files, which are beveled, that is, tapered in thickness from the middle both ways, so as to be suitable for the most accurate work; potence, or potence files, tapered in width both ways from the middle and usually double-cut bastard; and pillar files, usually double-cut, nearly parallel in width, with one safe edge, tapered in thickness from the middle both ways, and esp. suitable for narrow work.

Files are also classified according to the special kind of work for which they are intended or according to various peculiarities of shape, methods of manufacture, purposes for which used, etc. Among these are the following: banking file, a blunt triangular file used by watchmakers; barrette file, a cant file, commonly cut only on its broad face, used for working corners; cabinet file, a half-round file, thick in the middle, tapering toward the point, generally bastard double-cut, and used by cabinet-makers and others; cotter file, for filing slots for cotters; crocket file, a small superfine flat file with round edges, double-cut and tapering sharply toward the point, used by die sinkers; drill file, a joint file (see below); entering file, a flat file tapering to the point like the last; equalizing or equalizing file, an almost parallel, slightly beveled, flat file, with edges usually convex, but sometimes concave; featheredge or currcomb file, for filing feather springs (sear springs) for gunlocks, or the niches in currcombs, of narrow rhomboidal or double half-round section; gin-saw file, a saw file, commonly taper and of knife section; gulletting file, a single-cut, round, blunt saw file, for extending the gullets in gullet teeth and in brier-toothed saws; hack file, a locksmith's slitting file; joint file, a flat, blunt file cut only on its round edges (or sometimes circular in section), used for making grooves in hinges; key file, a locksmith's flat file of even

thickness; lock file, a blunt hexagonal file of little thickness, cut only on its sloping edge; needle file, a very narrow file of various shapes and sections, commonly from 4 to 6 inches in length, used esp. by jewelers; pit-saw file, a single-cut, thick half-round file, left uncut at the point, reaper file, a slightly tapered, single-cut file (sometimes double-cut on one face), of various sections, used for sharpening reaper and mower knives, etc.; saw file, a file for cutting saw teeth; sitting file, a blunt file of narrow lozenge section; slot or slotting file, a cotter file; stove-saw file, a blunt file of sugar-loaf section, or flat with rounded edges; topping file, a flat blunt file with rounded edges and left uncut at the point; tumbler file, a thick, taper, double-cut, oval file, for shaping gunlock tumblers; warding file, for cutting the wards of keys, usually thin, flat, and very taper. Short broad files fitted with holders and handles projecting from them at an angle are called stub files, and are used esp. for filing broad flat surfaces. Round files are called rat-tail or rat-tailed files, esp. when of 1/4 inch or less diameter, and tapered toward the point. Machine-cut files which are purposely cut slightly irregularly according to a definite scheme, in order that succeeding teeth shall not follow in the grooves made by their predecessors, are sometimes called increment-cut files. Many special files are made for use in machine work. Most of these are blunt, or circular with level edges. Others are shaped like a small cam. Files for machine work are superfine and single-cut and are of many special shapes.

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File (fīl), v. l. 1. To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to sharpen with a file; as, to file a saw or a tooth. 2. To smooth or polish as if with a file. Shak. File your tongue to a little more courtesy. Scott. 3. To remove with a file; — used with off and away. File, v. t. [ME. filen, flen, AS. fylgan, fr. ful fowl. See FOWL; cf. DEFILE, v. t.] Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng. 1. To defile; debauch; deflower; sully; dishonor. All his hairy breast with blood was filed. Spenser. For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind. Shak. 2. To accuse; condemn.

File card, A wire brush or card for cleaning files.

Filefish (fīl'fīsh'), n. Any of numerous plectognath fishes of *Monacanthus*, *Acanthurus*, and allied genera, — so called on account of the roughly granulated skin. They differ from the close-filed trigger fishes in the reduction of the scales to spine-like prickles, and of the first dorsal fin to little more than a single long spine. The skin is leathery and the flesh usually soft for food.

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2. To delay legislation or action in an assembly by dilatory motions or other artifices. U. S.

fil'ibuster (fil'i-bis'tēr), v. t. To subject to, or effect by, filibustering.

Fil'i-ca'les (fil'i-kā'lez), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. *filix*, -icis, fern.] Bot. a In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the ferns and their allies. b One of the three living orders of pteridophytic plants, coordinate with the Equisetales and Lycopodiales, embracing all the true ferns and containing the vast majority of pteridophytes. The order is conveniently divided into two general groups, the eusporangiate and the leptosporangiate ferns. In the latter the sporangia are of epidermal origin; in the former they are endogenous. See FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOPHYTES.

Fil'i-cal (fil'i-kāl), a. [*filix*, -icis, a fern.] Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, ferns; as, *filicic acid*, a substance obtained from the rhizome of the common male fern.

Fil'i-cide (fil'i-sid), n. [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *-cidē*.] Act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who does this. — **Fil'i-cid'al** (sid'āl), a.

Fil'i-form (fil'i-fōrm; fil'i), a. [L. *filum* thread + *-form*.] Having the shape of a thread or filament; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle. See *filiform apparatus*. Bot., a prolongation of the synergids beyond the summit of the embryo sac. — *f. papilla*, Anat., minute papilla on the tongue tipped by numerous slender processes.

Fil'ig'er-ous (fil-i-jēr'ūs; fi-), a. [L. *filum* thread + *-gerous*.] Zool. Flagellate; pertaining to the Filigera.

Fil'i-grain (fil'i-grān), n. [F. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*, fr. *fil'i-graw*.] L. *filum* a thread + *grawum* grain. See FILE A ROW, GRAIN; cf. FILIGREE. Filigree. Archaic.

Fil'i-grée (grē), n. [Corrupted fr. *filigrane*.] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire, usually of gold, silver, or copper, and used chiefly in decorating gold and silver to which the wire is soldered, being arranged in designs frequently of a delicate and intricate arabesque pattern.

Fil'i-gree, a. Relating to, composed of, or resembling, work in filigree; as, a *filigree* basket; hence, fanciful; unsubstantial; merely decorative.

You ask for reality, not fiction and filigree work. J. C. Shairp.

Fil'i-gree, v. t.; **FIL'I-GREEED** (-grēd); **FIL'I-GREE'ING** (-grē-ing). To adorn with, or work in, filigree.

Filigree glass. Glass in which are incorporated colored glass threads twisted or woven so as to resemble filigree.

Fil'ing (fil'ing), n. A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing; — usually pl.; as, iron *filings*.

Fil'i-o-que (fil'i-ō'kwē; fi-), n. Eccl. Hist. The Latin for, "and from the Son," equivalent to *et filio*, inserted by the third council of Toledo (A. D. 589) in the clause *qui ex Patre procedit* (who proceedeth from the Father) of the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed (A. D. 381), which makes the creed state that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son as well as from the Father. Hence, the doctrine itself (not admitted by the Eastern Church). See *procession of the Holy Ghost*, under *PROCESSION*.

Fil'i-pen'du-lous (fil'i-pēn'dū-lōs), n. [NL. See FILIPENDULOUS.] Bot. A small genus of perennial rosaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, having pinnately divided stipulate leaves and small white or pink flowers in cymose panicles. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus, as *F. ulmaria*, the meadowsweet, or, specif., *F. filipendula*, the dropwort.

Fil'i-pen'du-lous (līs), a. [L. *filum* a thread + *pendulus* hanging, fr. *pendere* to hang.] Suspended by, or strung upon, a thread.

Fil'i-pli-no (fil'i-pē'nō), n., pl. -nos (-nōz). Fem. **Fil'i-pli-na** (-nā); pl. -nas (-nāz). [Sp.] A native of the Philippine Islands; specif., one belonging to a Christianized tribe as distinguished from the pagan or wild tribes and the Mohammedan Moros. See BICOL, IBRAGO, IGORROTE, ILOCANO, MORO, PAMPANGO, PANGASINAN, TAGAL, I, VISA YAM.

Fil'ite (fil'it), n. [L. *filum* thread.] A smokeless powder similar in composition to ballistite, used in the Italian service; — so called from being made in threads.

Fil'ix (fil'iks), n. [L., a fern.] Bot. A small genus of polydipodaceous ferns, natives of the north temperate zone, having delicate bipinnate, tri-pinnate, or quadripinnate fronds, with rounded sori. The most common is *F. vulgaris*, the common bladder fern of the United States. *F. fragilis* is a common, almost cosmopolitan species.

fil (fi), v. t.; **FILLED** (fil'ed); **FILL'ING**. [ME. *filien*, *fullen*, A.S. *fulljan*, fr. *full* full; akin to D. *vullen*, G. *füllen*, Icel. *fulla*, Sw. *fulla*, Dan. *fulde*, Goth. *fulljan*. See FULL, a.] 1. To make full; to supply with as much as can be held or contained; to put or pour into, till no more can be received. The rain also *filleth* the pools. Ps. lxxxiv. 6.

2. Specif.: a *Naut.* (1) To press and dilate; to distend, as a sail; as, the wind *filled* the sails. (2) To trim (a yard) so that the wind shall blow on the after side of the sails. b *Civil Engin.* To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), with earth, gravel, or rock.

3. To furnish an abundant supply to; to occupy the whole of; to pervade; to swarm in. The Syrians *filled* the country. 1 Kings xx. 27.

4. To fill or supply fully with or as if with food; to feed; satisfy; satiate. Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*. Bacon.

fil'ic'ol-o-gist (kōl'ō-jist), n. Bot. = PTERIDOLOGIST.

fil'ic'ol-o-gy (-jī), n. [L. *filix*, fern + *-logia*.] Pteridology.

Fil'i-cor-ni-a (kōr-ni-ā), n. pl. [NL.; L. *filum* thread + *cornu* horn.] Zool. = ADEPHAGA.

Fil'i-e-ry (fil'i-ēr-i), n. [L. *filix*, fern + *-ery*.] Bot. A family of ferns.

Fil'i-er-ous (fil'i-ēr-ūs; fi-), a. [L. *filum* a thread + *-erous*.] Having threads. [Filiform.]

Fil'i-form (fil'i-fōrm), a. [L. *filix*, fern + *-form*.] Shaped like a fern or fern frond.

Fil'i-ites (fil'i-ēz), n. pl. [L. *filix*, fern + *-ites*, fern.] Bot. Svn. of FILICALES.

Fil'i-lic'ic (fil'i-lis'ic), n. [L. *filix*, fern + *-icis*, fern.] Paleobot. A fossil fern. Obs.

Fil'i-lic'ic (fil'i-lis'ic), n. [NL., fr. L. *filix*, fern + *-icis*, fern.] Paleobot. The former general designation employed for all types of fossil ferns, but now replaced by distinctive generic names.

Fil'i-oid (fil'i-ōid), a. [L. *filix*, fern + *-oid*.] Bot. Fernlike in form or structure. — *n.* A fernlike plant. Obs.

5. To pour, or put, into a receptacle as if to fill it; hence, to pour out; as, *fill* the wine. Obs. or Archaic.

The young lady may *fill* tea one week longer. Tatter.

6. To stop up the interstices, crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, leather, etc.) with some foreign substance; to change the appearance or bulk of, with other materials. Filling may be beneficial as giving a smoother, harder, or less pervious surface, as in dressing wood or preparing paper for half tone, or it may merely increase bulk or weight by the addition of inferior material.

7. To fulfill; perfect; complete; accomplish; perform. Obs.

8. Hence: a To execute (a business order). b To compound (a prescription). U. S. c *Poker*. To draw the complementary cards to (one's hand) necessary to make the hand a full house, a flush, or a straight; also, to complete (the full house, flush, or straight) by drawing.

9. To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to occupy; hold; as, a king *fills* a throne; the President *fills* the office of chief magistrate.

10. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office.

11. To impregnate. Obs. Milton.

to *fill* in. a To insert; as, he *filled* in the figures. b To complete by supplying omissions. — *to f. out*. a To extend or enlarge to the desired limit; to make complete; as, *to fill out* a bill. b To pour out; as, *to fill out* the tea. — *to f. the bill*, to meet the requirements of a situation. Colloq. U. S. — *to f. time*, to book vacant dates. — *to f. up*, to make quite full; to fill entirely; to occupy completely; to complete [it, to vacancy, post, etc.], to insert what is necessary in; as, *to fill up* a check; to stop up, as a hole.

fill (fil), v. i. 1. To become full; to have the whole capacity occupied; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated; as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; the sail *fills* with the wind.

2. To fill a cup or glass for drinking. Give me some wine; *fill* full. Shak.

3. *Poker*. To fill one's hand. See FILL, v. t., 8 c.

to *fill away*. *Naut.*, to trim the sails so that the wind will catch them full; to proceed on the course after having been brought up in the wind. — *to f. out*, to become developed; to be distended to proper dimensions. — *to f. up*, to grow or become full; as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand.

fill, n. [AS. *fulla*. See FILL, v. t.] 1. A full supply; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. "Ye shall eat your *fill*." Lev. xxv. 19.

2. That which fills; filling; specif., an embankment, as in railroad construction, to fill a hollow or ravine; also, the place which is to be filled.

3. The source of a stream. Obs. & R.

filled (fil'ed), p. p. of FILL.

filled cheese, a product made from milk or skimmed milk enriched by the addition of foreign fatty material. Cf. MARGARINE CHEESE. — *f. gold*, *Jewelry*, a substitute for solid gold consisting of a base metal, usually brass, mechanically covered with a layer of hard gold of appreciable thickness and calculated to wear much longer than plated ware. — *f. soap*, an adulterated soap; esp., a soda soap in which water and glycerin are allowed to remain, instead of being separated, as in the case of ordinary hard soap, by salting.

fil'lor (fil'ēr), n. 1. One that fills; something used for filling; a filling; specif.: a The tobacco used for the interior portion of cigars, in distinction from the wrapper. See CIGAR. b *Civil Engin.* A pile for filling up the space between two gauge piles. c *Arch. & Engin.* Any extra member introduced into a composite or conglomerate structure to strengthen it, as an iron bar, or any of a number of such bars, to stiffen a ferro-concrete pillar. d *Paint*. A composition, as of powdered silica and oil, used to fill the pores and grain of wood before applying paint, varnish, etc.

2. Chiefly pl. *Forestry*. Any standing tree or standard higher than the surrounding coppice in the form of forest known as *coppice under standards* (see under COPPICE).

fil'let (fil'ēt), n. [ME. *fillet*, fr. F. *fillet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* a thread, fr. L. *filum*. See FILE A ROW.] 1. A little band, esp. one intended to encircle the hair. A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. Pope.

2. A thin, narrow strip or ribbon of any material, or a part or ornament resembling a ribbon; specif.: a A strip of metal from which coins are punched. b A strip of card clothing. c *Carp*. See FILLETED JOINT. d *Mech.* The thread of a screw. e A border or outline of broad or narrow lines, often of color or gilt, used in bookbinding, and in giving relief to painting and ornamentation. f Any raised rim. g Any scantling smaller than a batten.

3. Anat. a A band of fibers; — applied esp. to certain bands of white matter in the brain. b A lobe of the liver. Obs.

4. The loins, esp. of a horse.

5. *Cooking*. A piece of lean meat without bone; sometimes, a long strip rolled up and tied. A *fillet* of beef is the tenderloin or under side of the sirloin. A *fillet* of veal or mutton is a slice from the fleshy part of the thigh. A *fillet* of fish is a slice of flatfish without bone, as of flounder or sole.

6. *Arch.* A narrow flat member; esp., a flat molding separating other moldings; a reglet; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. See MOLDING, *Illustr.*

7. *Her.* a An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position. b A fillet en bordure. Obs. c A fillet of bastardy. Obs.

8. A concave junction or molding of two surfaces forming a reentrant angle; also, a curved strip, as of leather, to form such a rounded corner.

fil'lo. Var. of FILLIP.

fil'lo-ic. Philippine. Ref. Sp. *fil'lo-ic* (fil'lo-ik), n. [It., after Philip III. of Spain, a silver coin of Milan of about 1650-1750.]

fil'lo-punc'ture (fil'lo-pūnk'chūr), n. [L. *filum* thread + *-punctura*.] Surg. The insertion of a wire or thread into an aneurysmal sac to produce coagulation.

fil'lo-ter. Var. of FILLISTER.

fil'lo-ter (fil'lo-ter), n. pl. **FIL'lo-ter-i** (-tē-ri). [L.] a son; a child. — *fil'lo-ter-i* (fil'lo-ter-i), n. pl. **FIL'lo-ter-i** (-tē-ri). Rom. Law, a son under the patria potestas. See PATRIA POTESTAS, *RECUITUM*. — *f. nulli*, *us*, *it*, *um*, *us*, *um*, *us*, *um*. — *f. p. pu* (fil'lo-ter-i), lit. son of the people; a bastard. — *f. ter-ra*. See TERRE FILIUS.

fil'lo-ter. Scot. var. of WHILK.

fil'lo-ter. Scot. var. of WHILK.

fil'lo-ter. [See THILL.] A shaft or thill of a vehicle. Obs. or Dial.

fil'lo-ter. A. N. *Filivoll* of Branchville, Ct.]

fil'lo-ter. A brown, yellow, or color-

fillet en bordure, *Her.*, a diminutive of the bordure or the orb. — *f. of bastardy*, *Her.*, a narrow band, variously placed in a shield, indicating bastardy.

fil'let (fil'ēt), v. t.; **FIL'LET-ED**; **FIL'LET-ING**. 1. To bind, furnish, adorn, or make, with or as with a fillet.

2. *Cookery*. To cut into fillets; to treat as a fillet.

3. To round off (a corner, hollow, or reentrant angle) with a fillet. See **FILLET**, n., 8.

Fil'let-ed (fil'ēt-ēd; -id; 151), p. p. of FILLET. — **fil'let-ed joint**, *Carp.*, a joint made by rabbeting two boards where they abut and inserting and securing in the groove a rectangular strip of wood called a fillet.

Fil'let-er (-ēr), n. One that fillets.

Fil'let-ing, n. 1. *Arch.* The protecting of a joint, as between roof and parapet wall, with mortar or cement, where *flashing* is used in better work.

2. Material for fillets; also, fillets, collectively.

Fil'ling (fil'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of FILL. Specif.: vb. n. a That which is used to fill a cavity or any empty space, to supply a deficiency; as, *filling* for a cavity in a tooth, the interstices of cloth, a depression in a roadbed, the space between exterior and interior walls of masonry, the pores of open-grained wood, the space between the outer and inner planks of a vessel, etc.; also, anything of inferior quality introduced to swell bulk. b The wool in woven fabrics; yarn for the shuttle. c *Brewing*. Prepared wort added to ale to cleanse it. d *Carpeting* in solid colors used to cover otherwise bare spots where the greater portion of the floor is covered by rugs or a bordered carpet. e *Lace Making*. The open and fancy stitches used to complete the centers of lace patterns.

filling pattern. *Cotton Manuf.* One repeat of the different counts or different colors of the filling yarns. E. Whitworth.

fil'lip (fil'ip), v. t.; **FIL'LIPE** (-ip); **FIL'LIPE-ING**. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] 1. To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring; to snap with the finger. "You *fillip* me 'o' the head." Shak.

2. To snap; to project quickly by or as by a flip. The use of the elastic switch to *fillip* small missiles with. Tylor.

3. To strike smartly; to stimulate; urge.

fil'lip, v. i. To make a filip.

fil'lip, n. 1. A jerk of a finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or tap.

2. Something serving to rouse or excite. I take a glass of grog for a *filip*. Dickens.

3. Something of trivial importance. Obs. or R.

fil'lis-ter (fil'i-s'tēr), n. An adjustable rabbeting plane; also, a rabbet, as on the outer edge of a window-sash bar.

fillister screw head. A slotted cylindrical screw head with a convex top; — called also *fillister head*.

Fil'ly-pot, *Roby* (fil'ly-pōt), a. Jolly old toper, hero of the song, "The Brown Jug," by Rev. Francis Hawkes (1720-77).

fil'ly (fil'i), n. pl. -lies (-līz). [Cf. Icel. *fulja*, fr. *fohl* foal. See FOAL.] 1. A female foal or colt; a young mare. Cf. COLT, FOAL.

2. A lively, spirited young girl. Colloq.

fil'm (fil'm), n. [AS. *filmen*, fr. *fell* skin; akin to OFries. *filmen* skin. See FELL skin.] 1. A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering, causing opacity.

2. Any thin, slight covering or layer; a haze. He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray. Pope.

3. A slender thread, as that of a cobweb. Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of *film*. Shak.

4. *Photog.* The layer, usually of gelatin or collodion, containing the sensitive salts of photographic plates; also, the flexible sheet of celluloid or similar material upon which this layer is sometimes mounted.

fil'm, v. t.; **FILMED** (fil'med); **FILM'ING**. To cover with or as with a film. "It will . . . *film* the ulcerous place." Shak.

fil'm'y (fil'mī), a.; **FILM'Y** (-mī-ēr); **FILM'Y-EST**. Composed of film or films; resembling a film; covered with or as if with a film; misty; clouded. Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. Dryden.

He turned his *filmy* eyes up towards me. C. Lever.

filmy, or **film**, fern, any fern of the family Hymenophyllaceae.

fil'o-plu-me (fil'ō-plōm; fil'ō-; 243), n. [L. *filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] Zool. A hairlike feather; a feather with a slender scape and with few barbs, as those which grow among the contour feathers. — **Fil'o-plu-ma-ceous** (-plō-mā-ēshūs), a.

fil'ose (fil'ōs; fil'ōs'), a. [L. *filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

fil'o-selle (fil'ō-sēl; -sēl'), n. [F., *floss silk*.] A kind of silk thread less glossy than floss, and spun from coarser material. It is much used in embroidery instead of floss.

fil'ter (fil'tēr), n. [LL. *filtrum*, *feltum*, felt, felled wool, this being used for straining liquors; of G. origin; cf. F. *filtrer*, fr. It. *filtrare*. See FELT, n.; cf. FELTSER, FEWTER.] 1. Felt. Obs.

2. Any porous article, as a cloth, paper, sand, or charcoal, through which water or other liquid is passed to separate from it matter held in suspension, or in some cases dissolved impurities or coloring matter; a chamber or device containing such substance; a strainer; also, a similar device for purifying gases.

less hydrous phosphate of manganese, iron, sodium, and other metals. It occurs in granular masses. Sp. gr. 3.43.

fil'm'up, n. Something that fills up; a filler. Colloq. Eng.

fil'y-fol-ly, n. Nonsense; foolishness. Obs. or R. [Cf. *folly*, a.]

fil'm-broke, a. Ruptured. Obs.

fil'm'form (fil'm'fōrm), n. Like a film. Rare.

fil'm'y, adv. of FILMY.

fil'm'ness. See NESS.

fil'mo-gen (fil'm'ō-jen), n. [fil'm + -gen; as it forms an elastic covering impervious to water.] Med. A vehicle for applying medicines to the skin. [SELL.]

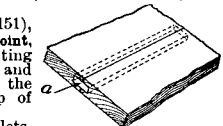
fil'o (fil'ō), n. Short for FILLO.

fil'o-og'er, **fil'o-og'ic**, **fil'o-og'ist**, **fil'o-og'y**. Philologist, etc. Ref. Sp.

fil'omel. Philomel. Ref. Sp.

fil'on (fil'ōn'), n. [F.] A mineral vein.

fil'o-pe, n. Philopena. Ref. Sp.



3. Something which allows rays of certain kinds to pass but is impervious to others; as, a color filter.

filter (fīl'tēr), v. t.; FIL'TERED (-tērd); FIL'TER-ING. [Cf. F. filtrer, fr. It. filtrare. See FILTER, n.; cf. FILTRATE.] 1. a To subject to the action of a filter; to pass (a liquid or gas) through a filter, either for the sake of purifying the fluid, or of collecting the suspended matter, or both; to strain; also, to act as a filter towards. b To remove from a fluid by means of a filter; — also with off. 2. Hence, to purify or refine as if by a filter.

filter, v. i. To pass through, or as through, a filter; to percolate.

filter bed. A bed of sand, gravel, or the like, used for filtering large quantities of water or sewage.

filter flask. Chem. A strong flask used as a receiver for a filtering liquid and provided with a side tube to connect with a suction pump. b A porous flask designed to be used by inserting it in a liquid to be filtered and reducing the pressure in its interior (as by a suction pump) so that the liquid passes through its walls.

filter paper. Porous unsized paper for filtering liquids, drying crystals, etc.

filter press. An apparatus for rapid filtration on a large scale with the aid of pressure. The common form consists of a number of flat metal cells clamped together in an iron frame and containing filtering cloths, through which the liquid is forced by means of a pump. — FIL'TER-PRESS, v. t. filter pump. A pump to aid filtration by producing a partial vacuum usually by means of a stream of water.

filth (fīlth), n. [ME. filthe, fulðe, AS. fylð, fr. ful foul; akin to OHG. fūlida filth. See FOULED.] 1. State or quality of being foul; foul treatment. Obs. 2. Foul matter; anything that soils or defiles disgustingly; repulsive dirt; nastiness.

3. Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character; moral defilement or transgression; corruption. The gross and filth of sensual delights. Tillotson.

4. Vermin; a scoundrel; vile person; slut. Obs. or Dial. Eng. filthiness (fīl'thī-nēs), n. State of being filthy; also, that which is filthy; filth; foulness; nastiness; corruption; pollution; impurity; obscenity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit. Carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place. 2 Cor. vii. 1. filth/y (fīl'thī), a.; FIL'TH/y-ER (-thī-ēr); FIL'TH/y-EST. 1. Defiled with filth, whatever material or moral; nasty; disgustingly dirty; polluting; foul; impure; obscene. "In the filth/y-mantled pool." Shak. 2. Disgraceful; disgusting; low. Obs. Syn. — Squallid, unclean, sluttish, gross, licentious. See DIRTY.

filtrate (fīl'trāt), v. t. & i.; FIL'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ēd); FIL'TRAT-ING (-trāt-īng). [Cf. LL. filtrare. See FILTER.] To filter; to purify, as liquid, by straining or percolation.

filtrate, n. [LL. filtratus, p. p.] That which has been filtered; the liquid which has passed through a filter.

fil'tra'tion (fīl'trā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. filtration.] 1. Act or process of filtering. 2. Percolation.

filum (fī'lūm), n.; pl. FILA (-lā). [L., a thread.] 1. Anat. A filament or threadlike structure. 2. Music. The stem or tail of a note.

filum a'que (fī'lūm ā'kwē) [L., the middle line, or thread, of a stream. — f. ter'mi-nā-le (tēr'mī-nā'le), Human Anat., the slender threadlike continuation of the spinal cord below the origin of the lumbar nerves.

Fil'o-me'na, or Fil'o-me'na, Saint (fī'lō-mē'nā; fī'lō-). A saint of the Roman Catholic Church, whose veneration began in the 19th century. In 1802, in the Roman catacombs, a grave was found with an inscription which was deciphered to read "Pax tecum Filumena." The existence and legend of a Saint Filumena were then revealed in visions to the devout; and so many miracles of healing were reported at the altar consecrated to the new saint that Filumena was called "the miracle worker of the 19th century." Longfellow applied the name to Florence Nightingale, probably from its resemblance to the Greek and Latin Philomela, nightingale.

fil'ble (fīm'b'l), v. t. & i. [Cf. FUMBLE.] To feel with the fingers moving lightly over (anything). Obs. or Dial. Eng.

fil'brī-a (fīm'brī-ā), n.; pl. -BRĪÆ (-ē). [L., fringe. See FRINGE.] a Anat. (1) pl. A fringe, or fringed border, as that bordering the entrance to the Fallopian tubes. (2) sing. The tænia hippocampi. b Bot. A fringe or fringelike border, as the peristome of a moss.

fil'brī-al (-āl), a. Of, pertaining to, or marked by, fimbriae.

fil'brī-ate (-āt), a. [L. fimbriatus fibrous, fringed, fr. fimbria fiber, fringe. See FRINGE.] 1. Bot. & Zool. Having the edge or extremity bordered by slender processes; fringed; as, the fimbriate petals of the pink. 2. Her. Fimbriated.

fil'brī-ate, v. t.; FIL'BRĪ-ATED (-āt-ēd); FIL'BRĪ-AT-ING (-āt-īng). To hem; to fringe.

fil'brī-ated (-āt-ēd), p. a. 1. Having a fringed border. 2. Her. Having a narrow border of specified tincture.

fil'brī-ation (-ā'shūn), n. Act of fimbriating, or state of being fimbriated; also, anything fimbriated; a fringe.

In embalming, the fimbriation . . . must be shaded. Cussans.

fin (fīn), n. [ME. finne, fin, AS. finn; akin to D. vin, G. & Dan. finne, Sw. fena, L. pinna, penna, a wing, feather. Cf. PEN a feather.] 1. A membranous or padlike process of an aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. The fins of fishes are of two principal kinds, median and paired. The median include the dorsal fin, or fins, or back, the caudal or tail fin (commonly called simply the tail), and the anal of which there is rarely more than one, on the posterior part of the under side. The two pairs of paired fins, the pectoral and pelvic, represent the fore and hind limbs respectively. The pectorals are commonly placed on each side of the body just behind the head, but the pelvic vary greatly in position and are said to be abdominal if placed well behind the pectorals, thoracic if placed under them, and jugular if placed well forward on the trunk. They are very often wanting entirely. The pelvic fins are often termed ventral fins, but this term is also applied to the median fin commonly called anal. The fins of fishes are stiffened by bony or horny dermal rays, some of which are often hard and spiny. These are supported by internal bony elements. Whales have the fore limbs modified into a pair of pectoral fins or flippers, and the tail ending in a pair of flukes which form a horizontal fin (that of fishes is vertical). They may also have a dorsal fin, but the hind limbs are represented only by internal rudiments.

2. Fish; — chiefly in phrase, fin, fur, and feathers. 3. A finlike organ or attachment; a part of an object or product which protrudes like a fin; as: a The hand or arm. Slang. b Com. A blade of whalebone. Eng. c Founding. A mark or ridge left on a casting at the junction of the parts of a mold. d Mech. The thin sheet of metal squeezed out between the collars of the rolls in the process of rolling. e Mech. A feather; a spline. f A sharp plate or projection on the collar of a plow. g A finlike appendage, as of boats, esp. submarine boats; also, a fin keel (which see). h Mach. Any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or internal-combustion engine cylinder. i Elec. Any of the projecting contact pieces on the central cylinder of a controller, as for an electric car or locomotive.

fin (fīn), v. t.; FINNED (fīnd); FIN'NING. [Cf. FIN of a fish.] To carve or cut up, as a club; to cut off the fins of. fin, v. i. To move the fins; to lash the water with the fins, as a diving whale; — often used with out; as, the wounded whale began to fin out.

fin'a-ble, fin'e-a-ble (fīn'ā-b'l), a. [From FINE.] Liable or subject to be fined or to the payment of a fine.

fin'al (fīn'āl), a. [F., fr. L. finalis, fr. finis boundary, limit, end. See FINE end.] 1. Pertaining to, or occurring at, the end or conclusion; last; terminating; ultimate; as, the final day of a school term. 2. Conclusive; decisive; as, a final judgment. 3. Respecting an end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. 4. Econ. Last in a series of increments; as, final utility; — proposed by Jevons, and corresponding to marginal. 5. Law. Of an order, decision, judgment, decree, or sentence of a court, designating: a Usually, one which ends the action in the court, though it makes it, leaving nothing further to be determined by the court, or to be done except the administrative execution of the decision, judgment, etc. Such a judgment does not as such preclude an appeal. It is distinguished from an interlocutory decision, judgment, etc. b One which is conclusive as to jurisdiction, and precludes the right to appeal to, or continue the case in, any other court upon the merits; as, in some minor matters the decisions of the lower courts are usually made final. This does not preclude the right to take exception to the proceeding as invalid or to take proceedings to set it aside for irregularity, fraud, or mistake. In this sense final and conclusive is perhaps more often used. c With reference to the judgments or decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered under the provisions of the statutes giving it jurisdiction over appeals and writs of error, a judgment which terminates the litigation between the parties on the merits, leaving nothing for the inferior court to do in case of an affirmance except to execute the judgment or decree. Syn. — See LAST.

final cause, the end, design, or object, for which anything is done; — one of the four causes distinguished by Aristotle. See CAUSE. — f. concord or peace, O. Eng. Law, a final settlement of a controversy or dispute determining it by the sanction of the king or his justices. — f. process. See PROCESS. — f. record (of a court), Law, the record corresponding to the common-law judgment record. — f. recovery. Law. See RECOVERY. — f. stress. See STRESS, n. 4. — f. utility. Econ. = MARGINAL UTILITY (SEE UTILITY).

fin'al, n. That which is final; specific: a pl. Athletics. A deciding game, heat, or trial. b The last of a series, esp. of collegiate examinations. c Music. See MODE, 1 a (2) (b). d The final letter of a word.

fin'a-ble (fē-nā'bl), n. [It. See FINAL.] Close; termination; as: a Music. (1) The last section or movement of an instrumental composition in sonata form. (2) The last section or piece, usually concerted for soloists and a chorus, in any act of an opera. b The closing part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition. c The closing scene of any series of events; conclusion; final catastrophe.

fin'al-ty (fīn'āl-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. finalitas the being last.] 1. State or condition of being final, finished, settled, or complete. 2. Against finality, soul and reason rebel. They seek expansion of life. The mind will not be satisfied in its quest of truth until it comprehends the world. F. H. Giddings.

2. That which is final; a final or conclusive action, arrangement, utterance, or state.

3. The relation of end or purpose to its means; teleology.

fin'al-ly (fīn'āl-lī), adv. 1. At the end or outcome; ultimately; eventually. Whom patience finally must crown. Milton.

2. At the conclusion; at the end of a series; lastly; terminally. "Finally, brethren, farewell." 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

3. Conclusively, for all time; beyond recovery or alteration. Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed or finally rooted out. Sir J. Davies.

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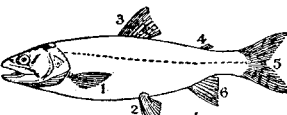
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fin'ble-ness, fin'e-a-ble-ness, n. finch + FINISH. finch'backed (fīnch'bāk't), a. Streaked or spotted on the back; — of cattle. Dial. Eng. finched (fīncht; 140), a. = FINCHBACKED. Dial. Eng. finch'egg, n. A contemptuous epithet. Obs. finch'er-y, n. A place for keeping or catching finches.

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Fins. 1 Dorsal; 2 Pelvic or Ventral; 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.



Finback Whale.

to regard; to feel; as, he found himself at a loss; he found the argument absurd. "I find you passing gentle." *Shak.*

5. To perceive or detect, by or as if by the senses; hence, to feel or suffer, as pain or punishment. *Obs. or R.*

6. To gain, or regain, the use or highest power, of; as, to find one's tongue, legs, speed, power, etc.; to find one's self. *7.* To invent; devise. *Obs. Chaucer.*

8. To provide; to supply; to procure for the use of; to maintain; support.

9. To provide for; to supply; furnish; as, to find food for workmen; he finds his nephew in money. *London Times.*

10. To give birth to; — said of animals. *Dial. U. S.*

11. To find deficient, as a student or candidate for promotion. *Stang, U. S.*

12. To find in, earlier equiv. of TO MAKE BONES OF. — to find fault, to discover and proclaim some defect or censurable action or quality; to criticize unfavorably; as, he is chronically finding fault; he had no fault to find. — to find favor, to be graciously received and treated. — to find oneself, to have her machinery or rigging come into proper adjustment; — said of a new vessel, or one fitted with new engines or rigging. — to find in one's heart, to be willing or disposed. "I could find in my heart to ask your pardon." *Sh. P. Sidney.* — to find one's self, to be; to fare — often used in speaking of health; as, how do you find yourself this morning? Cf. Ger. *Wie befinden Sie sich?* **b** To provide one's own living, or food and lodging. **c** To come to a consciousness of one's powers or capacities; to come into conditions or surroundings, or into a state, that favors or makes possible the exercise of one's faculties or capacities. — to find out, to detect (a thief); to discover (a secret); to solve or unravel (a parable or enigma); to understand. "Canst thou by searching find out God?" *Job i. 7.* — to find up, to discover; to search for. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

find (find), *v. i.* **1. Law.** To determine and declare an issue of fact by its verdict or decision, as a jury or court. **2. Hunting.** To discover game; — said esp. of the hounds. **3.** To bear young; to calve; foal. *Dial. U. S.*

find, *n.* A finding, or something found; — used esp. of discoveries of hidden or buried treasures, as literary or archeological remains, and hence of other treasure, as ore.

finder (find'er), *n.* One that finds; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope parallel to its axis, for the purpose of finding an object more readily. **b** *Photog.* A camera attachment which, by means of a lens of short focus, shows in miniature upon a ground-glass screen the view thrown by the camera lens upon the photographic plate. **c** *Micros.* A slide ruled in squares, so as to assist in locating particular points in the field of vision. **d** An inventor; deviser; hence, a poet. *Obs.* **e** A searcher in the custom-house service. **f** A game dog, esp. a retriever. **g** A picker-up of offal and refuse near ground-glass, or view about meat markets. *Stang, Eng.*

find (de sî'clâ) (sî'clâ) (sî'clâ), [*F.*] Lit., ing. **1.** End of the century; — mostly used adjectively in English to signify, belonging to, or characteristic of, the close of the 19th century; modern; "up-to-date;" as, *fin-de-siècle* ideas. Degeneration held to be typically *fin-de-siècle*. *Nature.*

find'ing, *pr. p.* & *vb. n.* of **FIND**. **1.** That which is found, discovered, invented, come upon, or provided; esp., *pl.*, that which a journeyman artisan finds or provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; as: **a** Shoemakers' findings, or their tools and materials except leather. **b** Dressmakers' findings, or the accessories to the principal materials of a garment, such as buttons, lining, etc. **c** Jewelers' findings, as small parts for repairing. **2.** Support; maintenance; that which is provided for one; expense; provision. *Obs. or R.*

3. Law. The result of a judicial examination or inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact, as embodied in a jury's verdict or a court's decision or a referee's report.

finding store. **a** A shop where shoemakers' tools, etc., are vended; — in England called a *grindery warehouse*. **b** A shop where findings for any artisans are sold.

fin'e (fin'è), *n.* [*Ir.*] *Irish Hist.* Kindred or a group of kindred; specif., a group of kindred dependent on a single flath, or chief, and liable for the crimes of its members; also, any of four smaller groups (the *geil fine*, *derb fine*, *iar fine*, and *ind fine*) into which this was divided.

fine (fin), *a.*; **FINE**'ER (fin'èr); **FINE**'EST (fin'èst). [*F.*] *fin*, prob. fr. *L. finis* end (followed by a genitive) in the sense of the *ne plus ultra* of a quality. See **FINE** end. **1.** Finished; brought to perfection; refined; hence, free from impurity; superior; of a metal, having (such) a proportion of pure metal in its composition.

The gain thereof [is better] than fine gold. *Prov. iii. 14.*

2. Sheer; absolute; pure; as, he conquered by fine force; hence, consummate; perfect; egregiously. *Obs.*

3. Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as: **a** Not gross; subtle; thin; tenuous.

The eye standeth in the finer medium. *Bacon.*

b Not coarse; comminuted; in small particles; as, fine sand or flour. **c** Not thick or heavy; slender; filmy; as, a fine thread. **d** Thin; attenuate; keen; as, a fine edge. **e** Made of fine materials or delicately fashioned; light; delicate; as, fine linen or silk. **f** Frail; sensitive; tender. *Obs.* **g** Of an athlete or animal, trained to a point of weight and muscular activity close to the limit of efficiency.

4. Of senses, emotions, reasoning, organs of perception, etc.: subtle; sensitive; delicate; elevated.

What is fine within this growing coarse. *Tennyson.*

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

5. Clever; ingenious; cunning; crafty.

6. Of marked excellence or superiority: worthy of admiration; of great merit; as: **a** Superior in character, nature, or ability; noble; skillful; as, a fine man; a fine ship; a fine future; a fine musician; a fine bird dog. **b** Superior in construction, design, expression, etc.; as, a fine saying; a fineing.] A feint in fencing. [*Indere* to split.] Capable of being cleaved or riven. *Obs.* — **fin'**-ble (fin'bl), [*Fin* + *abl.*] **fin'**-dable (fin'dâbl), [*Fin* + *abl.*] **fin'**-del (fin'dèl), [*Fin* + *del.*] **fin'**-de-vent (fin'dè-vent), [*Fin* + *del.*] **fin'**-er-pole (fin'èr-pôl), [*Fin* + *er-pole*] = **CEN**-TUR PUNCH. **fin'**-fault (fin'fôlt), *n.* A censurer or avilder. — **fin'**-fant'ing, *n.* Both *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **fin'**-d-ble (fin'd-âbl), *a.* [*L.*

a fine work of art; a fine house. **c** Beautiful; handsome; of noble appearance; of the weather, bright; pleasant; as, a fine face, a fine view; a fine morning. **d** Elegant; ornate; elaborate; fastidious; polished; as, fine feathers make fine birds — now often used ironically or disparagingly; as, fine writing is bad writing.

fine (fin), *v. t.* To fine, to punish, is an "ovation," every fortune "colossal," every marriage an "alliance," every crowd a "sea of faces." A hairdresser becomes a "tonorial artist;" an apple stand, a "bureau of Pomona;" an old carpenter, a "gentleman long identified with the building interest." *A. S. Hill.*

7. Used ironically; as, fine goings-on; my fine fellow; some fine day you will be sorry; it's all very fine to pretend.

8. Con. Of bills, notes, etc., supported by the best quality of credits. *Eng.*

9. Billiards & Pool. Noting a shot in which the object ball is struck fine. See **FINE**, *adv.*, **2.**

fine arch, Glass Making. The smaller fritting furnace of a glasshouse. — **f. art,** art which is concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake and without relation to the utility of the object produced; — distinguished from *decorative art*, which employs painting, sculpture, etc., to adorn an object in its nature useful and by its use subjecting the art to restrictions as to form and scope; *decorative art* may also include bodily adornment, as the painting and tattooing of savages. — **f. arts,** painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture (these four being often called the *arts of design*), poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art; — sometimes restricted to the four first named. — **f. cut,** fine-cut tobacco. — **f. gentleman,** a gentleman of fashion; now commonly, a fop; an exquisite. — **f. goods,** woven fabrics of fine texture and quality. — **f. lady,** a woman of fashion; commonly, a showy woman or one who scorns her natural useful work and affects manners of a more fashionable class. — **f. sight,** *Guns,* disposition of the sight in firing so that only the tip of the front sight is seen through the rear sight notch; — opposed to *coarse sight*. — **f. stuff,** lime, or a mixture of lime, plaster, etc., used as material for the finishing coat in plastering.

fine (fin), *adv.* **1.** Finely; well; elegantly; fully; delicately; mincingly. *Obs., Dial., or Collog.*

2. Billiards & Pool. In a manner so that the driven ball strikes the object ball so far to one side as to be deflected but little, the object ball being driven to one side.

fine (fin), *v. t.*; **FINE**'D (find); **FINE**'ING (fin'ing). [*From FINE, a.*] **1.** To make fine; to refine; purify; clarify; as, to fine wine; to fine gold; — often with *down*. *Obs. or R.*

2. To make beautiful; to furnish; to smarten. *Obs. or R.*

3. To make finer, or less coarse or dull, as in bulk, texture, etc.; as, to fine the soil; to fine one's wits.

4. To make less or finer by gradations; as, to fine down a ship's lines; — used with *away* or *down*.

fine, *v. i.* To become fine, pure, or clear; as, the ale will fine; the weather fined.

To fine away, down, or off, to become gradually fine; to diminish; to dwindle.

I watched her [the ship] . . . gradually fining down in the westward until I lost sight of her hull. *W. C. Russell.*

fine, *n.* [*ME.*] *fin* end, amends, satisfaction, *OF.* *fin* end, settlement, arrangement, *F.* *fin* end, *L.* *finis* end, also in *LL.*, a final agreement or concord between the lord and his vassal; a sum of money paid at the end, so as to make an end of a transaction, suit, or prosecution; mulct; penalty. Cf. **FINE**ISH; **FINE**ANCE. **1.** End; close; conclusion; boundary; limit; aim; object; result; extinction. *Obs.* Is this the fine of his fines? *Shak.*

2. A sum paid by way of composition or settlement; specif.: **a** Formerly, a sum paid by way of compensation or for exemption from punishment; now, a certain payment of money imposed as punishment for an offense; a mulct; — usually used as implying criminality, as distinguished from a *penalty* or *forfeiture* recoverable in a civil action. Hence, any penalty or forfeiture. **b** *Feudal Law.* A fee or sum (distinct from the rent) paid by a tenant or vassal to his lord upon some event or act affecting the tenancy or the lord's rights, as upon the alienation or transfer of the tenant right, the marriage of the tenant's daughter, etc. Fines upon alienation of freeholds were abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24; but they are still demandable for admittance to copyholds. **c** *Eng. Law.* A sum of money or charge for any benefit, favor, or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease.

3. Law. A formerly, in England, a final amicable agreement or compromise of a controversy or suit, actual or fictitious, made by leave of the king or his justices; hence, a peace or settlement giving exemption or release, esp. one obtained by a payment of money. **b** Hence, a compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands where ordinary conveyances were ineffectual or less efficacious, as in cases of married women and barring of entail; — often called a *fine of lands*. To make a fine the person seeking seisin or title sued the holder for violation of an alleged agreement to convey; then the defendant (called *convisor* or *cognizor*) by leave of court settled the suit by acknowledging the right of the plaintiff (called *convoisee* or *cognizee*); and the proceedings were set forth in the foot of the fine. Orig. the fine did not of itself transfer the seizin of the land nor operate as a conveyance; but by a statute of 1299 it was made effectual without the actual transfer of seizin, and became a complete method of conveyance. Fines were abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74.

in fine. **a** In conclusion; by way of termination or summing up. **b** At last; finally. *Obs.*

fine (fin), *v. t.* [*From FINE, n.*] **1.** To pay by way of fine or composition. *Obs.*

2. To set a fine on by judgment of a court, specif. as a punishment for a crime; to punish by fine; to mulct; as, he was fined ten dollars for contempt of court.

fine, *v. i.* To pay a fine, penalty, composition, ransom, or consideration for any special privilege or exemption; esp., to pay for release from accepting the duties of an office; — often with *for*, *off*, or *down*. *Obs. or R.*

To fine with, to quarrel with for a ribe. *Scot.*

fine, *v. t. & i.* *OF. finer.* See **FINE**ANCE. To finish; to cease, or cause to cease; to end; conclude; complete; die. *Obs.*

fine'draw' (fin'drô'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -**DREW**' (drôv'); *p. p.* -**DRAWN**' (drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -**DRAW**'ING. **1.** To draw together two edges of (a fabric, as when torn) by invisible stitches so that the join is scarcely perceptible; to reuter. **2.** To draw out to extreme fineness or subtlety; as, to finedraw a wire; to finedraw an argument.

fine'drawn' (fin'drôn'), *87*, *p. a.* **1.** Drawn together by invisible stitches; reuter. **2.** Drawn out to extreme thinness or subtlety; overnice; as, *finedrawn* speculations; of athletes and animals, trained as fine as is consistent with highest efficiency.

fine'ness (fin'nès), *n.* [*From FINE, a.*] **1.** Quality or condition of being fine; esp., freedom from foreign matter or alloy; clearness; purity; as, the *fineness* of liquor. The *fineness* of the gold, and cheerful fashion. *Shak.*

2. The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand. The fineness of United States coin is nine tenths, or 900 fine, that of English gold coin is eleven twelfths, or 917 fine, and that of English silver coin is $\frac{925}{1000}$, or 925 fine. Cf. **CARAT**, **2.**

fin'ery (fin'èr-î), *n.*; *pl.* -**ERIES** (-îz). **1.** Fineness; beauty. *Obs.* "The finery of the prospects." *1. Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration; esp., excessive decoration; showy clothes and jewels.

Her mistress' cast-off finery. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Elegance; fashionableness; esp., ostentatious luxury or lavishness of living. *Obs. or R.*

4. pl. Refinements; distinctions of thought. *Emerson.*

fine'spun' (fin'spûn'), *87*, *a.* Spun so as to be fine; drawn to a fine thread; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; visionary; as, *finespun* theories.

fin'esse (fin'nès), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *fin* fine. See **FINE, a.] **1.** Fineness; purity; clearness; thinness. *Obs.***

2. Delicate skill; subtle discrimination; refinement.

3. Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; artifice; stratagem. This is . . . finesse to persuade men into slavery. *Milton.*

4. Card Playing. Act of finessing. See **FINESS**, *v. i.*, **2.** **Syn.** — See **ARTIFICE**.

fin'esse' (fin'nès'), *v. i.*; **FIN**'NESSE' (-nès't'); **FIN**'NESSE'ING. **1.** To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.

2. Card Playing. To attempt, when second or third player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is in the hand, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with the right-hand adversary.

fin'esse', *v. l.* *Card Playing.* To play (a card) as a finesse.

fin'still' (fin'stîl'), *v. t.* To distill, as spirit from molasses or some saccharine preparation. — **fin**'still'er (-èr), *n.*

fin'toot' (fin'tôot'), *n.*; *pl.* **FIN**'TOOTS' (-tôot's). A book name of any of several birds constituting the family *Heliornithidae*. They are aquatic birds of South America and Africa, externally somewhat resembling the grebes, but can run well on land and perch on trees. They are now considered to be allied to the rails.

fin'gal (fin'gâl), [*fin*-gâl], *n.* In Gaelic tradition and Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian," a hero, king of Morven and father of Ossian. He is the same as Finn. See **FENIAN**.

fin'gant (fin'gânt), *a.* [*L. fingens, entis, p. pr. of fingere* to form.] Fashioning; molding.

For ours is a most feeble world, and man is the most *finquent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle.*

fin'ger (fin'gèr), *n.* [*AS. finger*; akin to *D. vinger*, *OS. & OHG. finger*, *G. finger*, *Icel. finger*, *Sw. & Dan. finger*, *Goth. figgrs*; origin unknown.] **1.** One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit of the fore limb; specif., one of the four extremities of the hand other than the thumb. **2.** Anything that resembles or does the work of a finger, as the pointer of a clock, watch, or other registering machine; esp., *Mach.*, a small projecting rod, wire, or piece, which is brought into contact with an object to effect, direct, or restrain a motion, as a pawl for a ratchet or any of the grippers that hold the paper in a printing press. **3.** The breadth of a finger, or the fourth part of the hand; a measure of nearly an inch; a portion of liquor filling a glass to such a measure of depth; also, the length of a finger, a measure in domestic use in the United States, of about four and a half inches, or one eighth of a yard. **4.** Skill in the use of the fingers, as in playing a musical instrument. *Rare.* "She has a good *finger*." *Busby.*

5. A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted.

finger and toe. **Bot.** = **CLUBROOT**. — **finger**-and-**thumbs**, or **finger**-and-**toes**, *Bird's-foot* trefoil. *Dial. Eng.* — to have a **finger** in, to be concerned in; to meddle with; hence, to have a **f** in the pie, to be a participant in the mischief, a sharer in spoils, etc. — to have at one's **finger**'s ends, to be thoroughly familiar with. *Collog.*

fin'ger (fin'gèr), *v. t.*; **FIN**'GERED (-gèrd); **FIN**'GER-ING. **1.** To touch with the fingers; to handle; to meddle with. Let the papers lie; You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shak.*

2. To touch lightly; to toy with.

3. To lay hands on; to arrest. *Obs.*

4. To take thievishly; to pilfer; to purloin; to take by deft use of the fingers. The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck. *Shak.*

5. To execute, as any delicate work, with the fingers. **6. Music.** **a** To perform on (an instrument) with the fingers. **b** To perform with a certain fingering. **c** To mark the notes of (a piece) so as to guide the fingers in playing. **fin**'ger, *v. i.* **1. Music.** To use the fingers in playing. **2.** To touch or handle something with the fingers.

finger bar. The horizontal bar, carrying slotted spikes, or fingers, through which the vibratory knives of mowing and reaping machines play.

finger board. *Music.* The part of a stringed instrument, usually a flat or slightly rounded wooden strip on the neck, against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone. **b** The keyboard of a piano, organ, etc.; manual.

fin'ger breadth' (fin'gèr-brèdth'), *n.* A finger's breadth; a digit. See **DIgit**.

finger brush. *Bookbinding.* A brush for applying size to book covers.

fin'estilling. [*Top grass.*] **fin**'estop', *n.* *Bot.* Fiorin, or red-top. **fin**'ew, *n.* [*AS. finewian, fr. finis* musty, *fin* mold. Cf. **VINE**-**NEWED**.] Moldiness. *Obs.* **fin**'ew, *v. t. & i.* [*AS. finewian.*] To become, or cause to become, moldy. *Obs.* **fin**'ewed, *a.* Moldy. *Obs.* — **fin**'ewed-ness, *n.* *Obs.* **fin**'fish', *n.* A finback whale. *pl.* *Fin* fish. **fin**'foot'ed, *a.* Having pal-

wood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in **GUIDE**. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

finger hole. In flutes, oboes, clarinets, and other wind instruments a hole in the tube for changing the pitch of the tone according as it is left open or is closed by the finger.

fin'ger-ling (fín'jér-ling), n. [Perh. fr. F. fin grain fine grain.] 1. A worsted yarn for stockings.

2. A coarse woolen cloth. Obs. Scot. fin'ger-ling, n. 1. Act or process of handling or touching with the fingers; as, the fingering of sums of money.

2. Music. Act or method of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument, as on a pianoforte. b The marking of the method by figures on a piece of music.

3. Delicate work made with the fingers. Spenser. fin'ger-ling (fín'jér-ling), n. [finger + 1st-ling.] 1. Anything very small; specif., any small fish no longer than a finger; esp., in Great Britain, the parr.

2. A covering for a finger; a glove finger; a thimble. Obs. finger plate. A strip of metal, glass, etc., usually ornamental, placed above or below the handle on the lock stile of a door to prevent finger marks.

finger reading. A system of reading for the blind, in which Braille or other raised characters are read by passing the fingers over them.

fin'fal (fín'fál), n. [L. finis end. Cf. FINAL.] 1. Arch. The knot or bunch of foliage, or other ornament, that forms the upper extremity of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

2. Arch. A terminating or crowning detail, as a vase in a broken pediment.

fin'fal (kál), n. [From FINE, a.] Affectedly fine; overnice; unduly fastidious. "Fastidious taste." Wordsworth.

Syn. — Fastidious, nice, dainty, effeminate, dandified, trim, snug, bristly, smart, alert. — FINICAL, SPRUCE, DAPPER, JAUNTY, FOPFISH are here compared esp. with reference to costume or appearance.

FINICAL (see nice) suggests fussy or affected nicety of dress or manner; as, "A set of fashionable coxcombs are, to a nauseous degree, finical and effeminate to show their thorough breeding" (Hazlitt). "They disgust me always, Robertson with his pomp and his strut, and Gibbon with his finical and French manners" (Cooper).

SPRICE implies a somewhat vulgar neatness and smartness; DAPPER suggests a rather consequential trimness and briskness, esp. on the part of a small person; as, "Fastidious Brisk: a neat, spruce, affecting courtier, one that wears clothes well, and in fashion; practised by his glass how to salute" (B. Jonson); "The spruce apprentice sets up for a critic" (Goldsmith); "The dapper little Frenchified coxcomb" (Leslie Stephen); "Guido's dapper Archangel" (Hawthorne).

JAUNTY connotes airy and complacent sprightliness; FOPFISH, ostentatious and dandified finery of appearance; as, "An indescribable air of jaunty impudence and perfect self-possession pervaded the whole man" (Dickens); "another gentleman, gayly, but not foppishly dressed" (Mad. D. Arblay). See NEAT, SMART.

fin'fal-cal'ty (kál'fál-tý), fin'fal-cal-ness, n. — fin'fal-cal'ty, adv.

fin'lock-ing (fín'fók-íng), fin'lock-y (kí), fin'fál-kin (ý-kín), a. 1. Finical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.

2. Dainty. Obs. fin'fy (fín'fý), v. t.; fin'fy-ment (fín'fý-ment), n. [fín, a. + fy.] To make fine; to trick out; to furbish.

fin'ing (fín'íng), n. [See FINE to make fine.] 1. Act or process of fining; specif.: a Metal. The conversion of cast iron into wrought or malleable iron in a hearth or charcoal fire, a process now superseded by puddling.

b Glass Manuf. The process of effecting complete solution of the sand, etc., and producing clear metal by keeping the materials at a high heat in the melting pot. c Of a liquid, as wine, act, operation, or process of clarifying.

2. Material for clarifying, as gelatin, etc.; — often pl. fin'is (fín'is), n. [L.] 1. An end; conclusion; — formerly often, and now occasionally, used at the end of a book.

2. A goal; end in view. Rare. fin'ish (fín'ish), v. t.; fin'ished (fín'ish-ed); fin'ish-ing (fín'ish-íng). [F. finir with a stem finiss- in several forms, whence E. -ish; see -ISH], OF. sentir, fr. L. finire to limit, finish, end, fr. finis boundary, limit, end. See FINE end.] 1. To arrive at the end of; to bring to an end; to put an end to; to make an end of; to end; to terminate.

And heroically hath finished A life heroic. Milton. 2. To bestow the last required labor upon; to complete; to bestow the utmost possible labor upon; to perfect; to accomplish; to perform completely.

3. To dispose of or consume completely; to overthrow or exhaust utterly; as, to finish a book; to finish the meat; to finish an enemy. Now chiefly Colloq.

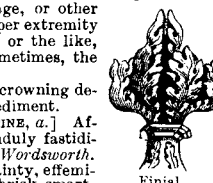
4. To limit; bound. Obs. & R. Syn. — Conclude, complete, accomplish, perfect. See CLOSE, to finish off, to complete.

fin'ish, v. i. 1. To come to an end; terminate; cease; to reach the end of a course, task, or undertaking; as, the favorite finished in front.

His days may finish ere that hapless time. Shak. having fingerlike lobes, as Millettia. See MILLETTIA. finger cymbals. See MILLETTIA. fin'gered. Fingered. Ref. Sp. fin'ger-er (fín'jér-er), a. 1. Having fingers.

2. Subjected to fingering. fin'ger-er, n. One who fingers; a piferrer. finger fern. The ceterach. finger fish. A starfish. finger flower. The foxglove. finger grass. The crane grass, 1. a. See CHLORIS, 2. finger grip. An implement for recovering tools, etc., that have dropped down in a bored shaft.

finger guard. The portion of a sword guard extended parallel to the grip to protect the fingers. finger language. Language expressed by means of dactylology. fin'ger-less, a. See -LESS. fin'ger-let, n. See -LET. fin'ger-lime, n. NATIVE LIME B. Australia. finger nail. See NAIL. finger nut. A wing nut. finger pillory. See PILLORY. finger post. A guidepost bearing an index finger. finger root. The foxglove.



Finial.

2. To end; die. Rare. To finish with. a. To have done with; to cease to have relations with. b. To complete work upon.

fin'ish (fín'ish), n. 1. The conclusion; end; final stage; specif., Sporting, the end of a race or hunt.

2. That which finishes, completes, or perfects; specif.: a Arch. The joiner work and other finer work required for the completion of a building, especially of the interior. See INSIDE FINISH, OUTSIDE FINISH. b Fine Arts. The labor required to give final completion to any work of art; hence, minute detail, careful elaboration, or the like. c Painting. A material used in finishing; as, oil finish. See FINISHING COAT.

3. The result of completed labor, as on the surface of an object; the condition of being perfected; manner or style of finishing; as, a rough, dead, or glossy finish given to cloth, stone, metal, etc.; the exquisite finish of Corot's art.

4. A place of refreshment, open all night. Slang, Eng. fin'ished (-isht), p. a. 1. Concluded; completed; perfected.

2. Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect; consummate; as, a finished poem; a finished education; a finished actor.

finished products, Pol. Econ., products that have reached the consumer.

fin'ish-er (fín'ish-er), n. 1. One that finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects; — esp. used in the trades, as in hating, weaving, bookbinding, etc., for the workman or machine that gives a finishing touch to the work, or any part of it, and brings it to perfection.

2. Something that gives the finishing touch to, or settles, anything; a settler. Colloq. finisher of the law, the hangman; executioner.

fin'ish-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of FINISH. Specif.: vb. n. An act or process of completing or perfecting; that which completes or perfects; the final work upon or ornamentation of a thing. b pl. Arch. The wooden fixtures of a building other than the floors.

G. Ellis. finishing coat. A plastering. The final coat of plastering applied to walls and ceilings, usually white and rubbed smooth. b Painting. The final coat of paint, usually differently mixed and applied from the others. — f. hammer, the final hammer used by gold beaters. — f. rolls, Iron Working, the rolls of a train which receive the bar from the roughing rolls, and reduce it to its finished shape. — f. school, a school where young women are prepared for entrance into society. — f. stove, a stove for heating a book-binder's finishing tools. — f. tap, Mech., a bottoming or plug tap.

fin'ite (fín'it), a. [L. finitus, p. p. of finire. See FINISH.] 1. Fixed; definite. Obs. 2. Having definable limits or boundaries; circumscribed or provided with termini.

3. Having a character or being completely determinable (in theory or in fact), either as an object of thought, or as susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement; involving restriction; conceivably subject to experience; neither infinite nor infinitesimal.

4. A of numbers, attainable or surpassable by counting; less than an integer that may be assigned. b Of continuous magnitude, less than the unit magnitude multiplied by some finite number, and greater than the unit divided by some finite number; — thus opposed both to infinite and to infinitesimal.

finite canon, Music, one that comes to a definite end with its theme, instead of perpetually repeating. — f. proposition, Logic, a proposition whose predicate is not infinitized. — f. verb, Gram., the predicative forms of a verb, taken collectively, as opposed to the verbals; a verb form limited as to person and number. Cf. INFINITE VERB, IMPERATIVE.

finite verb. Any part of a verb that can be used as the predicate of a sentence, — so called, because it is limited to the same person (first, second, or third) and to the same number (singular or plural) as its subject. Nesfield.

fin'ite, v. t. To make finite; to limit. fin'ite-ism (fín'it-é-izm), n. Math. Defined by a finite ordinal number.

fin'ite-tude (fín'it-é-tú-d), n. [See FINITE.] Finite state. Here we are with the world in our hands, beset already with temptation and with all the pangs of our finitude. Josiah Royce.

fin'jan (fín-ján), n. Also finjan, finjan, finjan, etc. [Ar. finjan.] In the Levant, a small coffee cup without a handle, such as is held in a cup or stand called a zarf.

fin keel. Naut. A projection downward from the keel of a yacht, resembling in shape the fin of a fish, though often with a cigar-shaped bulb of lead at the bottom, and generally made of metal.

Its use is to ballast the boat and also to enable her to sail close to the wind and to make the leeboard possible leeway by offering great resistance to lateral motion through the water.

fin'land-er (fín'lánd-er), n. A native or inhabitant of Finland. Finn (fín), n. 1. A native of Finland.

2. Ethnol. A member of a race formerly held to be of Mongolian origin, but now by many to be Caucasians

and South Florida. Fin'ga (fín'gá), n. pl. AMERICAN (á-mér-í-án) or FIN'GUS (fín'gús), [L. L. poor, vagabond.] A Kafir of a broken or outcast tribe of South Africa; — so called by the dominant tribes.

fin'gure, n. [L. fingere to fashion.] A fabrication. Obs. fin'ial, a. Final. Obs. fin'ial-aid (fín'ial-áid), a. Provided with a finial. (ness.) fin'ial-ism (fín'ial-izm), n. Finical. fin'ick-iness, n. See -NESS; FINICKY. [ING.] fin'ick-ling, adv. of FINICKY. fin'ick-ly (fín'ick-ly), n. [L. finis end, a. + facere, to make.] A limiting element or quality. R. fin'ick-ing, a. See FINICKY. fin'ing pot (fín'íng-pót), n. A vessel in which metals are refined.

fin'is co-ro-nat' o-pus. [L.] The end crowns the work. fin'ish-ble, a. See -ABLE. finisher jig. Mining. Jigs for saving fine ores or metals in a concentrator or stamp mill.

fin'ish-ment, n. Finishing; end; death. Obs. fin'ish-er. Finished. Ref. Sp.

fin'is-ment, n. [F. finis end, a. + ment, n.] An end of lawsuits. fin'ite-ness, n. See -NESS. fin'itive, a. [L. finitivus defining.] Determinative; defining. Obs. fin'itor, n. [L. determiner of boundaries.] The horizon. Obs. fin'ity (fín'it-é-ty), n. [OF. finité.] 1. Finitude. Rare. 2. Finite space or region.

fin'ity, n. See FINIS. fin'land, n. The realm of fishes. Noun Word. Lowell. Fin'lay's com'et (fín'láiz), See COMET. fin'less, a. See -LESS. fin'let, n. A little fin; one of the parts of a divided fin.

fin'ly, n. [Cf. Ir. fionn white, fast.] See FENIAN, 1. Finn. Abbr. Finning. fin'nae, n. [Gael. fionnag, cf. fionn white.] A trout found in Scotland, regarded as a variety of the brook trout.

fin'nare' (fín'nár'), n. See PTEROGYRAPHY. fin'ne, a FIN. [or fins.] fin'ned (fín-d), a. Having a fin.

closely related to the Teutons. Typically they are tall, dolichocephalic or mesocephalic, and of a red-blond complexion. They include, besides the Finns of Finland, the Livonians, Letts, and allied peoples. In northern Finland the race is mixed with Lapp blood. Cf. NORDIC RACE.

3. A member of any of the Finnic-speaking races, formerly held to be racially allied because of the common origin of their speech. See FINNO-UGRIC.

fin'nán had'die (fín'nán, or fin'nán had'dock). A smoked haddock, said to be so called from the town of Findon or of Findhorn, both in Scotland.

fin'no (fín'no), a. Of or pert. to the Finns, or of or designating Finnish or related languages. See FINNO-UGRIC.

fin'no-ugric (fín'no-úgrík), a. Of or pert. to the Finns and the Ugrians; also, designating the family of languages in which theirs are included. — n. Finno-Ugric languages, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages (see under URAL-ALTAIC) spoken mainly in Lapland, Finland, and Hungary, and on the eastern slopes of the Ural mountains, and containing the highly developed Finnish and Magyar languages. Some consider the Finno-Ugric languages to be nearly related to the Indo-European languages, both being derived from a parent Ugro-Aryan language. The family, which is called Ugric, Ugro-Finnic, Finnic, etc., is classified by Donner as follows:

Table with 4 columns: BRANCH, GROUP, LANGUAGES, CHIEF LOCALITY. Rows include Ugric (Ostyak, Vogul, Magyar, Permian) and FINNIC (Volga-Baltic).

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fin'ny (fín'ny), a. Having, abounding in, or resembling fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

With patient angle trolls the finny deep. Goldsmith. fin ray. One of the hornlike, cartilaginous, or bony, dermal rods which form the externally projecting part of the skeleton of the fins of fishes.

fin'sen light (fín'sén), [After Prof. Niels R. Finzen (b. 1860), Danish physicist.] Med. Highly actinic light, derived from sunlight or from some form of electric lamp, used in the treatment of lupus and other cutaneous affections.

fin whale. A finback. fiord (fyórd), n. Also fjord. [Dan. & Norw. fiord. See FJORD.] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks or rocks, as on the coasts of Norway and Alaska.

fi'o-rin (fí'ó-rín), n. [Cf. Ir. fíothran a sort of grass.] Red-top (Agrostis alba). See REDTOP. Great Britain.

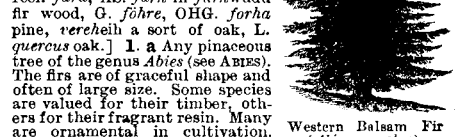
fi'o-rite (fí'ó-rit), n. [From Santa Fiora, Italy, its locality.] Min. An opal occurring near hot springs in grayish or whitish incrustations, sometimes fibrous and pearly.

fi'o-ri-tu'ra (fí'ó-rit-ú'rá), n. [It., a flowering.] Music. An embellishment; commonly, in pl. [Fioritura (-rá)], florid melodic ornaments, as trills, turns, etc.

fi'p-pen-ny (fíp'pén-ny; fíp'pén-ny), a. Five-penny; — a corruption. Dial. U.S. & Eng. fippenny bit. The Spanish half real, a silver coin taken at one sixteenth of a dollar; — formerly so called in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Before the act of Congress, February 21, 1857, caused the adoption of decimal coins and the withdrawal of foreign coinage from circulation, this coin passed currently for 6¢ cents, and was called in New England a fourpence penny or a fourpence; in New York a sixpence; in Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc., a 6¢; and in Louisiana, a piécayune.

fir (fír), n. [Dan. fyr, fyrr, or Icel. fyrri (in comp.); akin to Sw. furu, Icel. fura, AS. furch in furchwudu fir wood, G. föhre, OHG. forha pine, vereheih a sort of oak, L. quercus oak.] 1. A any pinaceous tree of the genus Abies (see ABIES). The firs are of graceful shape and often of large size. Some species are valued for their timber, others for their fragrant resin. Many are ornamental in cultivation.



Western Balsam Fir (Abies concolor). b Any of various other related

fin'ner, n. 1. A finback whale. 2. = FINNACK. Eng. fin'no-ugric (fín'no-úgrík), p. t. To put in Finnish form. Rare. fin'nick-ing, fin'nick-y. Vars. of FINICKING, FINICKY.

fin'nick-ly, a. Cf. FINICKING, 1. A finicking person. Obs. [Obs.] 2. Variety of domestic pigeon. fin'nim'bran, n. A trifle. Obs. fin'nip, n. A five-penny word. Slang, Eng. fin'no-ugric (fín'no-úgrík), n. [NAC.] A finno-ugric. Vars. of FINNO-UGRIC. fin'no-ta'tar, a. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES. [UGRIC.] fin'no-ugri'an, n. = FINNO-UGRIC.

fin'ny (fín'ny), a. Cf. FINICKY, 1. A finny. fin'ny (fín'ny), n. [It. fennocchio fennel, L. feniculum.] The sweet fennel. fin'no-lá (fín'no-lá), n. Irish Myth. The eldest of the four children of Iar changed into swans by their jealous step-mother, and doomed to retain this form, though without loss of human speech, for 900 years.

fin'pice. The birch. fin'pice horse's lip, Norw. dial. fip-pa to whimper, poet. Dan. fip-pice. A stopper in the mouth of a wind instrument. Obs. F. I. S. Abbr. Fellow of incorporated Phonographic Society. fir + FIRE.

fir. Abbr. Firkin. fin'apple. A fir cone. Dial. Eng.

pinaceous trees; — chiefly in combination, as Douglas fir, Scotch fir, etc. 2. a The wood of any species of Abies. b The wood of any of several related conifers, esp. spruce, and in English markets of various pines. Genuine fir may be distinguished from pine, spruce, or larch by the absence of resin ducts. In hardness and appearance it closely resembles spruce.

Fir is used in the Bible, according to Sir J. D. Hooker, for a number of conifers, as the cedar and cypress.

Fir-bolg (fir'bolg), n. [Oir. fir Bolg men of Bolg.] One of a tribe which, in Irish tradition, settled in Ireland at a very early date, and was nearly destroyed in a battle with the Tuatha De Danann. By ethnologists they are generally identified with the dark population, usually of short stature, believed to be of Iberian affinities. Cf. SILURUS.

fir club moss. A club moss (*Lycopodium selago*) of northern Europe and America, having the habit of a miniature fir.

fire (fir), n. [ME. fir, fur, fur, AS. fyr; akin to D. vuur, OS. & OHG. fur, G. feuer, Icel. fjfri, fjurr, Gr. vup; cf. Skr. pāvaka fire. Cf. EMPYREAN, PYRE.] 1. The principle of combustion as manifested in light, esp. flame, and in heating, destroying, and altering effects; combustion; ignition. It was formerly regarded as a tenuous material substance, and anciently classed with air, earth, and water, as one of the four elements. Cf. FLAME, ELEMENT, 2.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a stove or a furnace; as, a cheerful fire.

3. A destructive burning, as of a house, town, or forest.

4. Lightning; a thunderbolt; an electric flash; as, fire from heaven. Archaic.

5. The means of lighting a fire; fuel (Obs.). Also, an inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red fire, or Greek fire.

6. Torture, ordeal, or death by or as if by burning; hence, severe trial; affliction.

7. Fever; inflammation; burning heat, arising from disease or suffering.

8. Fig.: a Liveliness of imagination or fancy; genius; inspiration; vivacity. "A poet's fire." Pope. b Ardor of passion; consuming love or hate. c Ardor of spirit or temperament; courage; zeal; enthusiasm; fervor.

9. Brilliance; luminosity; hence, a star or other glowing object. "Stars, hide your fires." Shak.

10. The heating powers of a substance; hence, liquor. R.

11. The discharge of firearms; firing; as, the troops were exposed to a heavy fire.

on fire, burning; hence, ardent; passionate; eager; zealous. — under f., exposed to an enemy's fire, in battle.

fire, v. t., v. i. (fir) (fir), n. (fir'ing). 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to ignite; as, to fire a house or chimney.

2. Hence: a To burn; as, to fire a mine; to discharge; as, to fire a musket or cannon; to fire cannon balls, rockets, etc. — often with off.

3. Fig.: a To animate; to give life or spirit to; as, to fire the genius of a youth. b To inflame; to irritate, as the passions; as, to fire the soul with anger, pride, or revenge. Love had fired my mind. Dryden.

4. To light up as if by fire; to illuminate. [The sun] fires the proud tops of the eastern pines. Shak.

5. To drive away or out by or as if by fire. Obs. or R. "I'll my bad angel fire my good one out." Shak.

6. To cause to explode; as, to fire a mine; to discharge; as, to fire a musket or cannon; to fire cannon balls, rockets, etc. — often with off.

7. To project forcibly, as if from a gun; to hurl. Colloq.

8. To eject forcibly; to discharge from a position; to expel summarily; — often with out. Slang.

9. To fire off. a To discharge. See def. 6, above. b To stop the burning of (a kiln).

fire, v. i. 1. To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle; hence, to glow or redden; to become illumined.

2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge artillery or firearms; as, he fired at them.

4. To go off, as a gun. Obs. or R.

5. To throw or hurl anything violently. Colloq.

6. a Of flax, to become covered with dark blotches. b Of corn or grain, to turn yellow prematurely, as from drought.

7. **Bowls**. To deliver a bowl straight at the jack with great force, to diminish as much as possible the effect of the bias of the bowl, so as to scatter the opponent's bowls.

8. **Bell Ringing**. To ring all the bells in a chime at once.

9. **fire away**, to begin anything, esp. speech, and proceed with it rapidly. — to f. up. a To light a fire, as in a furnace. b To grow irritated or angry. "He . . . fired up, and stood vigorously on his defense." Macaulay.

fire action. Mil. Artillery or small-arm fire considered as an element of attack or defense.

fire alarm. a A signal given on the breaking out of a fire. b An apparatus for giving such an alarm.

fire-arm (fir'arm), n. Any weapon from which a shot is discharged by an explosive, as gunpowder; — usually applied only to small arms. — **fire-armed** (fir'md'), a.

fire assay. An assay in which the dry material is subjected to high heat. See CUPellation.

fire-back (fir'bæk'), n. 1. Any of several species of pheasants of the genus *Lophura*, having the lower back a bright, fiery red. They inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies. Called also **fire-backed pheasant** (-bæk').

2. The back wall or back lining of a fireplace or furnace.

fire-ball (fir'ból'), n. 1. a Mil. A ball filled with powder

or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among the enemy, to injure by explosion, to set fire to their works, or to furnish light so that movements may be seen. b A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing through the air, and sometimes exploding. c Ball lightning.

2. **Hot**. A grenade or bomb, fired proper.

3. A ball of coal dust and clay used as kindling material.

fire bar. A bar of grate or boiler furnace.

fire beetle. Any of various beetles having light-producing organs, but popularly applied esp. to the elaterid beetles of the genus *Pyrophorus* of tropical America, called *cucujos*, of which *P. noctilucus* is one of the largest and best-known. Its luminous organs are at the sides of the thorax and base of the abdomen, and the light produced is so abundant and brilliant that it is said to be put to practical use by the natives. See FIREFLY.

fire bill. *Naut.* A list of the stations of officers and crew in case of fire.

fire-bird (fir'búrd'), n. The Baltimore oriole.

fire boat. 1. A steamer equipped with steam pumps and other apparatus for fighting fire on or from the water.

2. A fire ship.

fire/bo'te, or **fire/boot** (fir'bót'), n. *Lav.* Firewood or fuel, or the right of a tenant to take it. *Obs. or Hist.*

fire box. 1. The chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire. See **BOILER**, 2d *Illustr.*

2. A tinder box; also, a variety of fireworks. *Obs.*

fire-brand (fir'bránd'), n. 1. A piece of burning wood.

2. One who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

fire brick. A refractory brick, capable of sustaining high heat without fusion, usually of fire clay or other highly siliceous material, and used for lining fire boxes, etc.

fire clay. Clay capable of being subjected to high heat without fusing or softening perceptibly, and hence used for fire brick, crucibles, etc. It contains much silica and only small amounts of lime, iron, or alkalis.

fire-coat (fir'kót'), n. A film of oxide on metal due to the action of fire or heat.

fire control. *Naut.* The organization of a ship's crew and battery whereby the fire of each gun, group of guns, or the entire battery, may be controlled and regulated from a central station, as to target, range, and projectile.

fire crack. A crack which forms in a metal while it is being reheated or annealed. — **fire-crack**, v. t.

fire-crack'er (fir'krák'ér), n. A cylinder, usually of paper, containing an explosive and a fuse to be lighted by hand, discharged to make a noise, esp. on festivals, such as Independence Day in the United States.

fire damp. *Mining*. A combustible gas or "damp" formed by decomposition of coal or other carbonaceous matter, and consisting chiefly of methane (light carbureted hydrogen); also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

fire-dog (fir'óg'), 205. n. A support for wood in a fireplace; and an iron. They are usually in pairs.

fire door. 1. The door or opening through which fuel is supplied to a furnace or stove.

2. A fireproof door in a building.

fire/dra'ke, or **fire/dragón** (-drág'ón), n. [AS. fyrdraca; fyr fire + draca a dragon. See FIRE; DRAGON.]

1. A draque or dragon breathing fire, a monster frequent in Teutonic mythology, esp. as the guardian of a treasure; — sometimes with specific allusion to the dragon which in the second episode of "Beowulf" is slain by and slays the hero. See BEOWULF, FAFNIR.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus; a rocket. *Obs.*

3. a An alchemist's helper at the furnace. *Obs.* b A fireman. *Obs.* c A fire eater (in sense 2). *Obs.*

fire drill. A primitive device for kindling fire, consisting of a stick revolved between the hands or by a bow, against a block of softer wood. b A practice drill with fire-extinguishing apparatus or in the conduct and manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.

fire eater. 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

2. A quarrelsome person who seeks affrays; a hotspur; specif., U. S. Hist., a violent Southern partisan before the Civil War (so called by Northern opponents). *Colloq.*

fire engine. 1. An apparatus for throwing a jet of water

public protection against fire.

fire eating. Practice or principles of a fire eater.

fire edge. The edge of a weapon tempered by fire; fiery spirit. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [eyes.]

fire-eyed, a. Having glowing eyes.

fire-fang (-fáng'), n. [See FANG.] State of being scorched or overheated. — v. t. To subject to fire; singe; scorch.

fire-finch. Any weaver bird of the genus *Empidonax*; — so called from its red colors.

fire fish, n. Any of several singular marine fishes of the genus *Ureola*, family Scorpaenidae, of the Indo-Pacific region. They are usually largely red, and have very large spinose pectoral and dorsal fins.

fire flair or **flare**. A ribbon fish (*Trypanopoma*).

fire flame, n. The European band fish (*Cepola rubescens*).

fire-free, a. Fireproof. *Obs.*

fire-free, a. Fireproof. *Obs.*

fire-gliding. *Fine Arts*. A mode of gliding with an amalgam of

to extinguish fires; formerly, a pump, usually a kind of force pump with an air chamber to insure a steady flow, or an arrangement of two pumps working alternately; more recently, a direct-coupled steam engine and pump on wheels, drawn by horses or self-propelled, or any motor direct-coupled to a pump and portable; also, a portable device on the principle of the fire extinguisher, esp. one for ejecting a current of carbonated water (called in full **chemical fire engine**, or simply **chemical engine**).

2. *Obs.* a A steam engine. b An apparatus for producing a current of warm air.

fire escape. Any means or contrivance for facilitating escape from a burning building; esp.: a An arrangement of light iron ladders with landings, attached to the outside of a building. b An extensible portable ladder used by firemen on the outside of a building.

fire extinguisher. One that puts out, or extinguishes, fire; specif., portable hand contrivance for ejecting water or some incombustible gas. A common form consists of a strong copper tank, lined with lead, containing a solution of sodium bicarbonate and a bottle of sulphuric acid arranged so that on turning a handle or reversing the tank the acid feeds automatically into the solution, generating large quantities of carbon dioxide and forcing a stream of highly carbonated water from an attached hose.

fire fan, n. 1. A hand fire screen. *Obs.*

2. A blast apparatus for a portable forge.

fire-fanged (fir'fángd'), a. [See FANG, v.] Injured as by fire; scorched; — said of manure, grain, or cheese which has lost its goodness and acquired a smoky appearance, odor, or taste, in consequence of heat generated by decomposition or otherwise.

fire flag. 1. A meteoric flash, as of lightning.

2. *Naut.* A flag flown as a signal of distress because of fire.

fire/flaght (fir'fláht; Scot. -fláht'), n. [fire + flaught a flake, flash.] Chiefly Scot. 1. Lightning, esp. a flash of lightning; a gleam, as of fire; flash.

2. The aurora borealis.

fire-fly (fir'flí'), n.; pl. -FLIES (-flíz'). In popular language, any nocturnal winged light-producing insect. They are mostly beetles belonging to two families, Lampyridae, and Elateridae, and hence are more correctly termed **fire beetles**, which name is, however, usually applied only to the large tropical species of the last-mentioned family. (See FIRE BEETLE.)

The ordinary fireflies are small, rather elongated, flattened, soft-bodied beetles of the family Lampyridae, the common North American species belonging to the genera *Photinus* and *Photuris*. They produce a bright, soft, intermittent light, without sensible heat, from an organ in the lower part of the abdomen. This organ appears to be a specialized part of the fat body, and is supplied with nerves and abundant tracheae. The light is supposed by some to be caused by oxidation of a substance secreted by the cells. In many of these beetles the female is wingless; in some the larva is luminescent, and these wingless females and larvae are popularly termed **glowworms**.

fire-guard (fir'gárd'), n. 1. A protecting shieldlike wire screen or grating placed before or fitting over the front of an open fireplace. Cf. FENDER 1.

2. Land plowed or cleared as protection against forest or prairie fires.

fire house. 1. A house with a fireplace, in distinction from outhouses. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A building housing fire-extinguishing apparatus. U. S.

fire iron. 1. A piece of iron or steel on which to strike a light. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. pl. Utensils for a fireplace or grate, as tongs, poker, etc.

fire limits. The limits fixed by a town or city government within which no framed structure may be built and no building may have a shingled roof.

fire line. Usually in pl. Police barriers or lines about burning buildings.

2. *Forestry*. A belt of land from which trees and underbrush are burned off as a protection against forest fires.

fire/lock (fir'fók'), n. An old form of gunlock, as the wheel lock or flintlock, which ignites the priming by a spark; hence, a gun having such a lock.

fire-man (-mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mén'). 1. A gunner. *Obs.*

2. A man whose business is to extinguish fires; a member of a fire company.

3. A man who tends or serves fires; a stoker.

4. *Mining*. One who examines the workings of a mine to see that no fire damp is present and that conditions are safe. *Eng.*

fire-new, a. Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new. Your fire-new stamp of honor is scarce current. Shak.

fire pink. a A scarlet-flowered catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States. b The painted cup.

fire/place (fir'plás'), n. The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

fire plug. A plug or hydrant for drawing water from the mains in a street, building, etc., for extinguishing fires.

fire pot. A pot that holds fire; specif.: a Mil. A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, formerly used as a missile in war. *Obs.* b The vessel which holds the fuel or fire in a furnace. c A crucible. d A solderer's furnace.

fire-proof (fir'prúf'; 87), a. Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. *Fireproof* is often, if not generally, used,

gold and quicksilver, the latter metal being driven off by heat. Hence fire gilt.

fire grass. The parsley plant.

fire grenade. A hand grenade.

fire hangbird. The Baltimore oriole.

fire hearth. 1. A hearth.

2. A cooking range for ships.

fire hook. 1. A strong hook for tearing down buildings, beams, etc., in case of fire. 2. A hook for raking a furnace.

fire-hot, a. Hot as fire.

fire hunt. A night hunt in which lanterns and other lights are used.

fire-hunt, v. t. To engage in a fire hunt.

fire insurance. See INSURANCE.

fire lane. = FIRE LINE, 2.

fire-leaver, n. *Dial. Eng.* A fire office. A fire-insurance office.

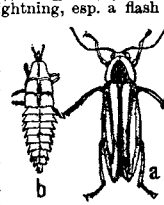
fire-off. A fire-office. A fire-office.

fire-on-the-moun'tain, n. = POINSETTIA, 2.

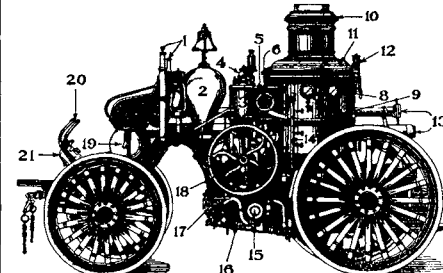
fire opal. = GIRASOL.

fire pan. A pan for holding or conveying fire; esp., the receptacle for the priming of a gun.

fire pike. A poker; a pike carrying combustibles. *Obs.*



American Firefly a Adult Beetle of *Photinus pennsylvanicus*; b Larva of another *Photuris*. Somewhat enlarged.



A form of Fire Engine. 1 Steam Pipes; 2 Air Chamber; 3 Steam Cylinder; 4 Oiler; 5 Pump Chest; 6 Throttle; 7 Water Gauge; 8 Steam Gauge; 9 Trough Cocks; 10 Smokestack; 11 Dome; 12 Whistle; 13 Suction Hose; 14 Water Column; 15 Suction Connection; 16 Pumps; 17 Discharge Valve and Gate; 18 Fly-wheel; 19 Supply Tank; 20 Brake Lever; 21 Gong

fire ball. = FIRE APPLE.

fire balsam. = BALSAM FIR, a.

fire beach. The linden. *Obs.*

fire bob. = FIRE APPLE.

fire-bomb, a. See ABLE.

fire adjuster. One who adjusts claims against insurance companies for losses by fire.

fire ant. A stinging ant.

fire area. a Area subjected to a conflagration. b Mil. Area of land or water effectively covered by gun fire.

fire arrow. Mil. An arrow or dart with inflammable substances attached.

fire balloon. a A balloon raised in the air by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire placed in the lower part. b A balloon sent up at night with fireworks which ignite at a regulated height.

fire-bare, n. [Cf. AS. fírbær fire-bearing.] A heacon. *Obs.*

fire barrel. A cylinder containing combustibles, used on fire ships. Cf. CRESSET.

fire basket. A portable grate; a stoker. [Cf. BASKET to mend.] *Rare. Eng.*

fire-bel'fired toad. A toad (*Bombinator igneus*) of central and eastern Europe, with red or orange patches on its under parts.

fire blight. A disease of plants, esp. of hops, causing them to appear scorched.

fire-blende (-blénd'), n. [G. Feuerblende.] Pyrosulphite.

fire bright. = PEAR BRIGHT.

fire board. *Mining*. A board displaying the word fire as a danger warning for fire damp.

fire board, n. A screen to close a fireplace when not in use.

fire bolt, n. a. A thunderbolt; lightning. b **fire-bolt**, ed. a. *U. S.*

fire boss. *Coal Mining*. = GAS-MAN, 2; FIREMAN, 4. U. S.

fire-brat, n. [fire + brat.] A thyrasourus insect (*Thymobius domestica*) of the Lepismatidae of Europe and America, that lives about fireplaces and ovens.

fire-break, n. A plowed or cleared space made to check a forest or prairie fire. U. S.

fire bridge. See BRIDGE, n., 5 d.

fire brigade. An organized body of firemen.

fire bug. Incendiary; pyromaniac. U. S.

fire cherry. The wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanicus*).

fire churn. = FIRE DRILL, a.

fire cock. A cock to furnish water for extinguishing fires.

fire command. Mil. In the United States coast artillery, a group of guns or batteries under the immediate effective command of one officer; the lowest tactical unit of fire control.

fire commander. Mil. The senior officer of a fire command.

fire company. a A company of men organized for extinguishing fires. b A fire-insurance company. *Chiefly Eng.*

fire-crest (-krést'), n. A small European kinglet (*Regulus ignicapillus*), with a bright red crest; — called also **fire-crest-ed wren**.

fire cross. See FIREY CROSS.

fire-d (fir'd), a. 1. Tested, or purified, by fire; fiery. *Obs.* 2. *U. S.* Represented as on fire; — said of a fire ball.

fire department. A municipal or town department in charge of

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fire pan. A pan for holding or conveying fire; esp., the receptacle for the priming of a gun.

fire pike. A poker; a pike carrying combustibles. *Obs.*

fire/like, a. See LIKE.

fire/ling, n. See LING.

fire/ly, a. Ardent. *Obs.* — adv. Ardently; eagerly. *Obs.*

fire main. A pipe for water to be used in putting out fire.

fire-man, n. See SHIP.

fire marble. = LUMACHEL.

fire-master, n. or **fire master**. a Mil. An artillery officer who formerly supervised the making of fireworks. *Obs.* b One who directs firemen.

fire miat. *Astron.* Quasi-nebulous light resolvable into stars.

fire, a. [AS. fíre.] Full of fire; burning. *Obs.*

Fire Nation. See MASCOUTEN.

fire net. A net to catch a person who jumps from a burning building. [See ENG.]

fire office. A fire-insurance office.

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fire department. A municipal or town department in charge of

in a comparative sense, of slow-burning structures or materials or those difficult to ignite. Its general meaning as applied to a residence, a modern office building, an ordinary safe, and a bank vault, represents varying degrees of immunity from fire.

fireproof (fir'p'roof), *v. t.*; FIREPROOFED (fir'p'rooft); FIREPROOFING. To render fireproof.

fireproofing, *n.* Act or process of rendering anything fireproof; also, the materials used in the process.

fir'er (fir'ēr), *n.* One that fires; one who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raising, *n.* *Scots Law.* The unlawful and willful burning of property, including arson. — **fire-raiser**, *n.*

fire reel. A reel or spool for a fire hose; also, such a reel mounted on a cart for portability.

fire room (fir'rōom'), *n.* A room containing a fireplace or a furnace; a stovehole; also, a fire box or chamber.

fire screen. 1. A screen to intercept the heat of a fire. 2. A fire guard. 3. A wooden screen in the passage to a powder magazine.

fire set. A set of fire irons; tongs, shovel, and poker.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

fire side (fir'sid'), *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; esp., the sides of the fireplace, where seats were formerly placed; hence, home; domestic life or retirement. — **fire-side** or (-sid'ēr), *n.* — **fire-side ship**, *n.*

fire spots. Reddish spots on the iris of the eye.

firestone (fir'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *fyrstān* flint; *fyr* fire + *stān* stone.] 1. Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint. 2. A stone which will endure high heat; — applied esp. to a sandstone at the top of the upper greensand in the south of England, used for lining kilns and furnaces. 3. *Metall.* In a slag hearth, a plate of iron covering the front of the furnace except for a few inches of space between it and the bedplate.

fire stop. Any incombustible member or material used to fill or close open parts of a structure, to prevent the passage of fire. — **fire-stop**, *v. t.*

fire thorn. A European roseaceous tree (*Cotoneaster pyracantha*), somewhat resembling the medlar. It has escaped from cultivation in some parts of the United States.

fire tower. 1. A beacon tower, used as a light house. 2. A tower from which a watch for fires is maintained.

fire trap. A place, esp. a building, so constructed as to make egress especially difficult or hazardous in case of fire.

fire tree. A myrtaceous tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of New Zealand having very hard wood resembling lignum-vite. *b* The Queensland tulip.

fire tube. *Steam Boilers.* A tube which forms a flue.

fire walk. The ceremony or ordeal of walking through fire or upon stones heated by fire. It is performed by some of the Polythesians as a religious rite and in past ages was a recognized ordeal in Europe.

fire wall. *Arch.* A fireproof wall used as a fire stop.

fire ward/en (fir'wōrd'n), **fireward** (fir'wōrd'), *n.* An officer who has authority to order precautions against fires or to direct in their extinguishment, as in towns or forests. *U. S.* **fire water.** Ardent spirits; — a name attributed to the American Indians, commonly in jocular use.

fireweed (fir'wid'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts; as: *a* An American asteraceous weed (*Erechtites hieracifolia*). *b* The great willow-herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*). *c* The Jimson weed. *d* The horseweed. *e* The hoary plantain.

firewood (-wōd'), *n.* 1. Wood for fuel. 2. The ironwood of the southeastern United States (*Cyrilla racemiflora*).

firework (-wōrk'), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A furnace. *b* Work done by means of, or in the midst of, fire. 2. (Usually in *pl.*) A device for producing a striking display of light, or a figure or figures in plain or colored fire, by the combustion of materials that burn in some peculiar manner, as gunpowder, sulphur, metallic filings, and various salts. The most common feature of fireworks is a paper or pasteboard tube filled with the combustible material. A number of these tubes or cases are often combined so as to make, when kindled, a great variety of figures in fire, often variously colored. The skyrocket is a common form of firework. The name is also given to various combustible preparations used in war. In the daylight fireworks of the Japanese, use is made of bursting bombs of colored smoke or vapor which assumes various forms. 3. *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition. *Obs.* in the *sing.* The Duke of Richmond gave a *firework*. *Walpole.*

— **firework/less**, *a.* — **firework/y** (-wōrk'kī), *a.*

fireworm (-wōrm'), *n.* *a* The larva of a small tortricid moth which eats the leaves of the cranberry, so that the vines look as if burned. *b* A glowworm.

fire worship. Religious homage to fire or to a deity symbolized by fire.

fire worshiper or **worshipper.** One who worships fire; esp., a Gheber or Parsi.

firming (fir'ing), *p. pr.* & *v. b.* of **FIRE**. *Specific:* *v. b.* *n.* 1. A act of discharging a firearm, a mine, etc. *v. t.* or mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. *c* Application of fire, or of a cantery. *d* *Ceram.* Exposure to intense heat in a kiln in order to harden or glaze. 2. Fuel; firewood or coal.

firming iron, an instrument used by veterinary surgeons in cauterizing. — *f. line*, *Mil.*, the main body of troops engaged in fire action within effective range of the enemy, or the position held by such body at any given moment. Only skirmishers, if any, are in advance of it. In its rear are, normally, its supports and the reserves, local and general. It now invariably moves in extended order. Artillery, esp. on the side of the attack, is not generally connected.

fire quarters. *Naut.* The stations at which officers and men are posted on an alarm of fire.

fire raft. A raft laden with combustibles, for setting fire to an enemy's ships or water front.

fire roll. *Naut.* A peculiar beat of the drum to summon men to their quarters in case of fire.

fire setting. *Mining.* The process of softening or cracking the working face of a lode by the action of fire.

fire shovel. A shovel for feeding fuel to a fire or for handling live coals.

fire slash. A slash in a forest or a wood made by fire.

fire-slaught (Scot. -slākt'), *n.* [AS. *slācht* a stroke, *blow*.] Lightning. *Obs.* or *R. Scot.* FIRE-ROE (fir-rō'ē), *n.* *Logic.*

considered as forming part of the firing line, whatever its actual position. — **firing order**, the order in which the explosion or working strokes occur in a multiple-cylinder internal-combustion engine. — *f. party*, *Mil.*, a squad detailed to fire a volley over the grave of one buried with military honors, or to shoot one sentenced to be shot. — *f. pin*, in the breech mechanism of a firearm, the pin which strikes the head of the cartridge and explodes it.

firk (fir'k), *v. t.*; FIRKED (fir'kt); FIRKING. [Cf. *M.E.* *ferken* to drive, proceed, make haste, *AS. fercean* to bring; perh. akin to *faran* to go, *E. fare*.] 1. To bring; to conduct; to help on; to urge; to drive. *Obs.* 2. To cheat; to get dishonestly; to contrive. *Obs.* 3. To beat; to strike; chastise; to conquer. *Archaic. Shak.* **firk** (fir'k; fir'k), *v. i.* 1. To move quickly; to hasten; also, to belivelv or frisky. *Obs.* 2. To move jerkily; to fidget. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **firkkin** (fir'k'k'n), *n.* [Prob. fr. *D. vierde* fourth (fr. *vier* four) + *-kin*. See FOUR.] 1. A small wooden vessel or cask of indeterminate size, — used for butter, lard, etc. 2. A measure of capacity of various values, usually the fourth part of a barrel. The English firkin is now 9 imperial gallons (formerly a firkin of ale was 5 ale gallons and a firkin of beer 9 beer gallons). Hence, a weight, varying with the commodity, a firkin of butter being 56 pounds.

firlot (fir'lōt'), *n.* [Scot., the fourth part of a boll of grain, *Icel. fjörðsti* fourth (cf. FOURTH, FOUR) + *hlutr*, *hlotr*, lot, share, part (cf. LOT).] 1. An old dry measure of Scotland; the fourth part of a boll. See BOLL. 2. A vessel holding, or used to measure, a firlot.

firm (fir'm), *a.*; FIRMED (fir'm'ēd); FIRMING. [ME. *ferme*, *F. ferme*, fr. *L. firmus*; cf. *Skr. dharmān* support, law, order, *dhr* to hold fast, carry. Cf. FARM, THRONE.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; substantial; solid; — applied to the matter of bodies; as, *firm flesh*; *firm muscles*; *firm wood*. 2. Not easily moved, shaken, excited, or disturbed; unchanging in purpose; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily changed; established; loyal; as, *firm nerves*; a *firm seat* in the saddle; a *firm believer*; a *firm decree*; *firm friends*. *Milton.* By one man's *firm* obedience fully tried. 3. Hence: *a* Secure in possession; — said of a person or thing. *Obs.* *b* Certain; well-founded. *Obs.* *Shak.* There is no *firm* reason to be rendered. 4. Solid; — opposed to *fluid*; as, *firm land*. 5. Indicating firmness; as, a *firm voice* or countenance. 6. *Com.* Steady; not fluctuating markedly; without downward tendencies; — said of prices, a market, a period, etc.; hence, not declining in price; — said of commodities. *Syn.* — Compact, dense, fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable; impenetrable, rigid, unyielding; resolute, constant, determined. — **FIRM, HARD, SOLID.** FIRM (opposed to *loose*, *flabby*) suggests closeness or compactness of texture, or steadiness or consistency under pressure; HARD (opposed to *soft*; see HARD) implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; SOLID (opposed to *fluid*, *open*, *hollow*) implies fixity of form and density of mass; it suggests the negation of empty space; as, *firm muscles*, *firm ground*; *hard* as a rock, as steel; a *solid globe*, a *solid wall*; cf. *firm, hard, solid* flesh (or ground). *Firm* implies stability, fixedness, or resolution; *hard*, obstinacy or lack of feeling; *solid*, substantial or genuine qualities; as, a *firm purpose*, belief, to guide with a *firm hand*; a *hard master*, a *hard bargain*, a *hard eye*; *solid* attainments, *solid* comfort. See DENSE, LASTING, FIRMNESS. **firm land**, *terra firma*. *Obs.* **firm**, *v. t.*; FIRMED (fir'm'ēd); FIRMING. [ME. *fermen* to make firm, *F. fermer*, fr. *L. firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM, *a.*] 1. To make fast; to fix securely; to put in place firmly; to make solid or compact. The earth should be *firmed* or packed over them. *L. H. Bailey.* 2. To fix; settle; confirm; establish. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* And Jove has *firmed* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.* 3. To strengthen; support. *Obs.* or *Stock Exchange Cant.* 4. To fix or direct with firmness. *Obs.* 5. [Cf. FIRM, *a.*] To sign or validate (a document); to sign (one's name). *Obs.* **firm**, *v. i.* 1. To become firm, fixed, solid, or compact. 2. [Cf. FIRM, *a.*] To sign a document. *Obs.* **firm**, *n.* [It. *firma* the firm, sure, or confirming signature or subscription, or *Pg. firma* signature, firm, or *Sp. firma* signature; all fr. *LL. firmare* to sign, confirm, in *L.*, to make firm, fr. *firmus*, adj., firm. See FIRM, *a.*] 1. Signature; sign manual. *Obs.* 2. The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; the firm name; hence, a partnership of two or more persons; a commercial house; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. Under English and American law a *firm* is not recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it; but in Scots law and French law the firm is a legal person distinct from its members, though the individuals may be charged with the firm, or with diligence directed against the firm. Cf. COMPANY, *6.* *Syn.* — Company, house, partnership. **firmament** (fir'mā-mēnt'), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm; cf. *F. firmament*. See FIRM, *a.*] 1. The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens. The word came into English as a translation of the Latin *firmamentum* of the Vulgate, meaning, lit., "a support; prop; strengthening," corresponding to the Greek στερεωμα of the Septuagint, meaning lit., "something solid; a foundation," both being used to render the Hebrew word which denotes an "expanse," and was in Scripture applied to the great arch or expanse over our heads in which the clouds and stars appear. The earth was regarded by the ancient Hebrews as a flat surface, bounded upon all sides by the watery deep. Above, the

heavens formed a hollow vault. . . This vault was thought to be solid, and was spoken of as a *firmament*. *Encyc. Bib.*

2. *Old Astron.* The orb of the fixed stars; the eighth and outermost celestial sphere. Sometimes, any of the crystalline spheres; as, the first *firmament*, or primum mobile. 3. Fixed foundation; established basis. *Obs.* 4. The act or process of making firm or strengthening. *Obs.* 5. The jeweled heads of pins for a headdress. *Obs.*

firmamental (fir'mā-nēn'tāl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. *Dryden.* 2. Of or pertaining to support or strengthening. *Rare.*

firmān (fir'mān; fir-nān'), *n.*; pl. *MANS* (-nānz; -mānz'), [Per. *fermān*.] In Turkey and some other Oriental countries, a decree or mandate issued by the sovereign; a royal order, license, or grant, — generally given for special objects, as to a traveler to insure him protection and assistance.

firm'er (fir'm'ēr), *a.* [F. *fermoir*; cf. *OF. formoir*.] *Mech.* Designating a chisel, gouge, or the like, short in length and adapted for heavier work than the longer paring tools, being usually driven by a mallet or framing hammer. — *n.* A firmer chisel. See CHISEL, *11st.*

Firmist-ster-ni-a (fir'mī-ster'nī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL; L. *firmus* strong + *sternum*.] *Zool.* A suborder of Anura in which in the adult state the epicoaracoids of the two sides meet in the median ventral line. Cf. ARCIFERA. — **firmist-ster-nal** (-ster'nāl), **firmist-ster-ni-al** (-nī-āl), **firmist-ster-nous** (-nūs), *a.*

firmness, *n.* State or quality of being firm. *Syn.* — FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY. FIRMNESS is esp. a quality of the will, and connotes resolution; CONSTANCY (see CONSTANCY) belongs rather to the affections and principles, and implies steadfastness and fidelity, often fortitude or endurance; as, "Ethel. . . has such *firmness* and resolution of character, that if she has once determined to cony to any inclination of that sort, I am sure she will master it" (*Thackeray*); "She said to him, with timid *firmness*, 'Have I leave to speak?'" (*Tennyson*); "the bewildering constancy of martyrs" (*W. Pater*); "Such as have passed through years of calamity bear up, with a noble and immovable constancy, against the heaviest [strokes]" (*Holingshroke*). See FIRM.

firm'y (fir'ī), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs. **firm'y** (fir'ī), *a.* [ME. *firmst*, *furst*, *AS. fyrst*; akin to *Icel. fyrstr*, *Sw. & Dan. förste*, *OHG. furist*, *G. fürst* prince; a superlative form of *E. for*, *fore*. See FOR, FORE; cf. FORMER, FOREMOST.] Preceding all others; first in time or a series, position, or rank; — used as an ordinal of one; as: *a* Earliest in time or succession; — said of either the past or future; as, he was the *first* to come; the *first* train leaves at noon; it will be my *first* voyage; the *first* year of independence. *b* Foremost in position; in front of, or in advance of, all others; as, the *first* rank of the company; his horse ran *first* in the race. *c* Foremost in rank, importance, or worth; chief; supreme; as, of the *first* importance. To the memory of the man *first* in war, *first* in peace, and *first* in the hearts of his countrymen. *Henry Lee, Eulogy on Washington.* *d* In titles of officers and officials, having precedence over colleagues of the same general grade; as, *first* vice president; *first* secretary of embassy; *first* sergeant; *first* violins. *Syn.* — Primary, primordial, primitive, primeval, pristine; highest, chief, principal, foremost. *at first blush*, or *at the first blush*, at the first appearance, view, or consideration. "At the *first blush*, we thought they were bad ships — come from France." *Anthony.* This phrase is used now more of ideas, opinions, etc., than of material things. — *at f. hand*, from the original source; without intervention of an agent; as, he got it *at first hand*. — *f. act*. *Metaph.* = ACTUS PRIMUS. — *f. aid*, more or less skilled emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, battle, etc., before regular medical or surgical care can be given to the case. — *f. base*, *Baseball*, the base that must be touched first by a base runner. Also, the player whose position includes it; — called also *base man*, — *f. baseman*. See BASEBALL, *f. board*. — *Exchanges*. *a* The first of a number of calls of bonds, stock, or produce. *b* *New York Stock Exchange*. The printed list of the sales from 10 A. M. to 12 M. — *f. brass*. *Nimis*. See SESTERCE. — *f. cause*. *Metaph.* A Prime mover; primum mobile. *b* The great first cause, God, the Creator of all. *c* The self-active being to which, it is sometimes held, every chain of causes must go back, on the ground that to deny this is to deny all causality, because it is to make every link in the chain an effect that derives its causality from beyond; and if there be no first active efficient cause, all the effects, in infinite series, are without a cause, and hence they are no effects. See CAUSE, *n.* — *f. chop*, first-class; — a term brought into China by Anglo-Indians. — *f. class*, a place in the highest, or first, class in a college or university examination; also, one who takes such a place. — *cost*. *a* *Plastering*. The solid foundation of a cross wall. It is thick and crossed with lines, so as to give a bond for the next coat. *b* *Painting*. The first layer of paint. — *F. Consul*, *F. Hist.*, Napoleon Bonaparte. See CONSUL, 2b. — *cost*, the cost at which a thing is acquired or produced, without including any subsequent expenses, as for storage, handling, loss of interest, etc. — *f. covenant*. See COVENANT, 2. — *F. Covenant*, the *Eccl. Hist.*, the covenant made in 1557 by some of the most powerful Scotch barons and by many lesser nobles to support the Reformation. It was the first public step towards the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. — *F. day*, Sunday; — so called chiefly by the Society of Friends. — *f. derive*, *assemblage*, *Math.*, the assemblage of all the limit points of an assemblage. — *f. second*, etc., digestion, first, second, etc., concoction. See CONCOCTION, 1. Also fig. *Obs.* — *F. Empire*, the French empire (1804-15) under Napoleon I. — *f. floor*. *a* The ground floor. *U. S.* *b* The floor next above the ground floor. *Brit.* — *f. form*. *a* The lowest form in a school arranged on the English plan. *b* *Print.* The form printed first, generally containing the first page of the sheet. — *f. fruits*, or, less commonly, *f. fruit*. *a* The fruits of the season earli-

est gathered; specif., those offered in the usage of the ancient Hebrews and other ancient nations; the Deity in acknowledgment of the gift of fruitfulness. **b** The income for the first year, formerly payable to a superior by every holder of a feudal or ecclesiastical benefice or an office of profit;—called also *primitie, annalia, or annates*. Formerly first fruits were paid to the Pope by every new incumbent of a benefice in the papal patronage; but this payment was abolished in France in 1516, and in England during the reign of Henry VIII., at which time the first fruits were transferred to the crown, being placed in trust. See **QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY**. **c** The earliest products, effects, or results of any work, endeavor, process, etc.—**First Gentleman of Europe**, George IV., King (1820-30) of England;—so called on account of his position and personal attractions.—**F. Grenadier of France**, Latour d'Auvergne (1743-1800);—so called by Napoleon. **f. growth, Forestry**, original growth; virgin timber. **cf. SECOND GROWTH**. **f. intention**. See **INTENTION**, n., § 7. **f. lieutenant**, *Mil.*, an officer of the army or marine corps next in rank below a captain, usually assigned to a company, battery, or troop. See **LIEUTENANT**. **f. light oil**, the first runnings in the fractionation of coal tar, up to about 105° C.—**f. mate**, an officer in a merchant vessel next in rank to the captain.—**f. mean line**. *Opt. Min.* See **BISECTRIX**. **f. meridian**. *Geog.* = **PRIME MERIDIAN**. **f. mortgage**, one which has priority as a lien over all other mortgages. **f. name**. = **CHRISTIAN NAME**. **f. nerve**, *Anat.*, specif., one of the first pair of cranial nerves; an olfactory nerve.—**f. night**, the night on which a theatrical performance first takes place at a given place; also, the performance itself. Hence, **first night**, one who is habitually present at first nights.—**f. number**. See **LLOYD'S NUMBERS**. **f. officer, Naut.**, in the merchant service, the first mate.—**f. order reaction**. *Chem.* See **REACTION**. **f. point, Astron.**, the westernmost point of a zodiacal sign. The first point of Aries (the vernal equinox) is the origin of right ascension and of celestial longitudes, whence they are counted eastward or westward.—**f. sergeant, Mil.**, the highest ranking sergeant in a company, battery, troop, etc.—**f. story** = **FIRST FLOOR**. **f. teller, Banking**, the paying teller.—**f. watch, Naut.**, the watch from eight to twelve at midnight; also, the men on duty during that time.—**f. water**, the highest quality or purest luster;—said of gems, esp. diamonds and pearls.—**f. w. f.**, even one; even the first or as much as the first; the least; as, I had not the first or desire for it; he was not guilty of the first offense. *U. S.*

first (fīst), *adv.* 1. Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc.;—much used in composition. Adam was first formed, then Eve. *1 Tim. ii. 13.*
2. For the first time.
 For as you were when first your eye I eyed,
 Such seems your beauty still. *Shak.*
3. In preference to anything else; sooner; rather than do, be, or suffer something; as, surrender? we will die first.
4. Originally; at first. *Obs.*
first and last, taking everything together; altogether; as, I saw much of him first and last; first and last it cost \$50,000.—**f. or last**, at one time or another; at the beginning or end. And all are fools and lovers first or last. *Dryden.*

first, *n.* 1. Anything that is first; the beginning. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. *Rev. xxii. 13.*
2. a = **FIRST CLASS**; as, he took (or was) a first in classics.
b The winning place in a race or other athletic contest; as, our team took six firsts, five seconds, and nine thirds.
3. Music. a The upper voice part of a duet, trio, etc. **b** The highest or chief voice or instrument of its class, as in a chorus or orchestra; the leader of a group of performers. **c** The prime, or unison. See **INTERVAL**.
4. pl. The finest grade of many articles of commerce, as sugar, lumber, butter, etc.
5. Baseball. First base.
6. The first year of a reign or the first day of a month. **at first**, at the first, at the beginning or origin.—**f. of Aries, Astron.**, the first point of Aries. See **FIRST POINT**.—**f. of exchange**. See **EXCHANGE**, n., 2 a.

first-born, *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; hence, most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.
first-born, *n.* One that is first born; often, a first-born son; hence, an heir.
first-class (fīst'klās'; 87), *n.* 1. Of the best class; of the highest rank; in first division; of the best quality; first-rate; as, a first-class telescope; first-class title.
2. Of or pertaining to the highest, most luxurious, or most expensive grade in a series; as, a first-class man (in university standing); a first-class railway carriage or ticket.
3. Of or pertaining to the lowest class, or first counting from the bottom; as, a first-class clerk, or one getting the lowest salary. *Rare. U. S.*

first-class mail. See under **MAIL**, a bag, etc.
first-class, *adv.* By a first-class conveyance; with first-class accommodations, etc.; as, they travel first-class.
first-hand (fīst'hānd'; 87), *adv.* At first hand;—written also **first hand**.—**a.** Obtained directly from the first, or original, source; hence, without the intervention of an agent; as, first-hand information.
first-ling (fīst'liŋ), *n.* [first + 1st-ling.] The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything; esp., the first-born of domestic animals.
first-ling, *a.* First of its kind; first produced or born.
firstly (fīst'li), *adv.* In the first place; before anything else; first;—commonly used only in connection with other ordinal adverbs in -ly, as "secondly," "thirdly," etc. Many prefer the word **first** in this use.

first-rate (fīst'rāt'; 87), *a.* Of the first rate;—more esp. applied to ships of war in the sense of size, armament, etc., rather than of excellence; hence, of the highest efficiency; of the most excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or estimation; extremely good.
first-rate (fīst'rāt'), *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

first, *v. t.* To move, or propose (a resolution, etc.). *Obs. or R.*
firsten, *v.* **FRIST**.
first'en, *a.* First. *Obs. Scot.*
first'er, *a.* Former; earlier. *Obs. R.*
first'er, *n.* The first person to enter a house after the beginning of the year; the first person met on starting on a journey. *Scot.* [See **IMPACT**.] *Obs.*
first'hood, *n.* Also **firsthood**.
first-let'er or **der**. An alphabetical arrangement of words considering only the first letters.
first'ly, *n.* The first division of a sermon, dissertation, or the like; as, he finished his firstly.
first'most, *a.* Foremost. *Obs.*
first'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.
first-rate'ly, *adv.* OF **FIRST-RATE**.
first-rate'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.
first-rat'er (fīst'rāt'), *n.* A first-rate person or thing.
first'ship, *n.* See **SHIP**.
frith (fīrth), *n.* [See **FRITH** a wooded tract.] A wooded hunting ground; deer forest; *Engl.*
fr'tile, *a.* **FERTILE**.
fr'wool, *oil*. See **OIL**, Table I.
fr'y (fīr'y), *Obs.* or *Scot. var.* OF **FERRY**.
fr'ze, *v.* **FURZE**.
fr. = **FISH**.
fr'cal, *adv.* OF **FISCAL**.
fr'cella, *n.* [L. *fiscella*.] A

first-rate (fīst'rāt'), *n.* Anything of the first rank or highest excellence; esp., a ship of war of the first rate.
frith (fīrth), *n.* [See **FRITH**.] *Geog.* A narrow arm of the sea; a frith; as, the Frith of Clyde.
fr'wool. A fibrous substance obtained by pounding the leaves of certain coniferous trees, esp. of the Scotch pine.
frisc (fīsk), *n.* [F. *fisc*, fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury]. 1. *Rom. Hist.* = **FISCUS**.
2. Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer.
3. (Usually *fisc*.) *Scots Law*. The public or crown treasury, to which estates escheat;—chiefly in the phrase "as to the fisc" (translating Lat. *quoad fiscum*); hence, esp. formerly, the estate of a rebel, or the crown's right to it.
friscal (fīsk'āl), *a.* [F. *fiscal*, L. *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus*. See **FISCUS**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.
2. Of or pertaining to financial matters generally.
Syn.—See **FINANCIAL**.

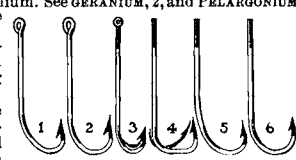
friscal year, *Com.*, the year by or for which accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement, or balancing of accounts, and another. Unless otherwise specified the fiscal year regularly ends December 31. The government fiscal year in Great Britain and in the German Empire ends March 31, in the United States June 30, in France December 31.
friscal, *n.* 1. An exchequer or state treasury. *Obs.*
2. A treasurer. *Obs.*
3. The procurator fiscal. *Scot.*
4. a In some European countries, and their past or present colonies, one of various officials of different ranks, having more or less the character of public prosecutors, as in Spain or Portugal the king's solicitor or attorney general. **b Hist.** In the Holy Roman Empire, the highest imperial law officer. **c** In Holland and Dutch colonies, a kind of magistrate having cognizance of revenue offenses.
d (pron. fē-kāl') In the Philippines, a provincial officer who represents his province and the central government as a prosecuting attorney in a court of first instance.
friscal'ty (fīsk'āl'tē), *n.* [Cf. F. *fiscalité*.] Excessive regard for financial considerations; spirit of gain.
friscal'ty (fīsk'āl'tē), *v. t.* = **friscal'ty** (fīsk'āl'tē). To subject to fiscal control; to take charge of or manage as a source of revenue.—**friscal'ty**, *n.*
friscus (fīsk'ūs), *n.* [L., lit., a basket.] *Rom. Hist.* The public treasury; esp., under the Empire, the one of the three branches of the public treasury most under imperial control. It was devoted especially to military purposes, provincial administration, the emperors' gifts to charitable uses, the providing of grain and water for Rome, and, apparently, to some extent to the support of the imperial household. It was called in full *friscus Cæsaris (Cæsaris-ris)*. Cf. **ÆRARIUM**. It later absorbed the imperial revenues of the other branches of the treasury.
friscin (fīsk'īn; fr-sē'tīn), *n.* [G. *fiscetin* a species of fustic.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline coloring principle, C₁₅H₁₀O₆, obtained from fustic.

fish (fīsh), *n.* [F. *fiche* peg, mark, fr. *ficher* to fix.] A counter, used in various games, sometimes shaped like a fish.
fish, *n.* **pl.** **FISHES** (-ēz; -īz; 151), or, collectively, **FISH**. [ME. *fisch*, *fisc*, *AS. fisco*; akin to D. *visch*, OS. & OHG. *fisk*, G. *fisch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Sw. & Dan. *fisk*, Goth. *fisks*, L. *piscis*, fr. *īsc*. Cf. **PISCARIOLUS**, **GRAMPUS**, **PORFISIO**. In some cases, such as *fish joint*, *fishplate*, this word has prob. been confused with *fish*, fr. F. *fiche* a peg.] 1. In the broadest sense, a designation of almost any exclusively aquatic animal, vertebrate or invertebrate.
2. This usage is technically obsolete and is becoming rare among educated people except in certain general phrases, but survives in compound terms, as *shellfish*, *starfish*, *cuttlefish*, and others.
3. Any of numerous completely aquatic, water-breathing craniate vertebrates having the limbs (when present) developed as fins, and in the more typical forms an elongated or somewhat fusiform body commonly covered with scales or plates and ending in a broad vertical caudal fin. The fishes are divided into several classes in many recent classifications; in older or more conservative classifications, they are all placed in the class **PISCES**. (See **PISCES**.) The chief and commonly the only breathing organs of fishes are the gills (see **GILL**), attached to the branchial arches at the sides of the pharynx. Water is drawn in through the mouth, and expelled through the clefts between the arches, aerating the blood circulating in the thin-walled gills. The heart has one auricle and one ventricle, the former sometimes partly divided. From the heart the blood passes by the ventral aorta to the gills, and from them to the various parts and organs, returning to the heart in a venous current. Their blood is cold (in some large forms somewhat warm) and its red corpuscles are oval and nucleated. Both hepatic and renal portal systems of circulation are commonly present. There is often an air bladder (which see), sometimes having the function of an accessory breathing organ. Elongated fishes usually swim chiefly by undulations of the body; most short-bodied forms principally by means of the caudal fin, the other fins being used chiefly in balancing and controlling their movements (see **FIN**). Most fishes are oviparous, and the eggs are usually fertilized by the male after they are laid. The eggs are meroblastic and often produced in immense numbers. Many elasmobranchs and some other fishes are viviparous.

4. [cap.] *pl. Astron.* = **PISCES**.
5. The flesh of fish, used as food;—esp. in distinction from *flesh*, or the flesh of animals, and *fowl*, the flesh of birds.
6. Naut. a A purchase used to fish the anchor. **b** A piece of timber, somewhat in the form of a fish, used to strengthen a mast or yard.
7. A piece of wood, iron, or other rigid material fastened alongside another in order to strengthen it, or across two butting or overlapping pieces to make a joint; a fishplate.
fish of paradise. = **PARADISE FISH**.

fish-belly rail. *Railroads*. A kind of rail with stiffening ledges on the under side.
fish-ber-y, *n.* The cocculus indicus.
fish-bolt. See **FISH TACKLE**.
fish-bolt, *n.* A bolt for securing a fish or fishplate; specif., *Railroads*, a bolt joining two opposite fishplates through a rail.
fish block. A block used for securing the anchor, etc.
fish cake. See **FISH BALL**. [6].
fish car. A car for fish (see **CAR**).
fish carrier. A fisherman. *Scot.*
fish carrier, 1. A vessel which carries fish to market.
2. A case in which fish are transported alive.

fish coop. 1. A fishpot.
2. A box over a hole in the ice used in spearing fish. *U. S.*
fish crane. The yellow-crowned night heron. *Local, U. S.*
fish davit. *Naut.* A davit formerly used to raise the fluke end of an anchor. Cf. **CAT DAVIT**.
fish dinner. A dinner in which fish predominates.
fish drier. A fish drier.
fished (fīsh't), *a.* Supplied with fish.
fish'er-ess, *n.* *fem.* OF **FISHER**.
fish'er-man's bend. See **KNOT**, 1.
fish'et, *n.* A little fish used for keeping fish or taking them.
fish'ig, *n.* Perversion of **FIZIG**, a kind of fish spear.
fish globe. A glass globe in which live fishes are kept.
fish grass. = **WATER SHEILD**.
fish guano. Fish fertilizer.
fish hood, *n.* See **HOOD**.

fish hawk. The osprey.
fish'hook (fīsh'hōok'), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.
2. Naut. A large hook with a pendant, to the end of which the fish tackle is hooked in fishing an anchor.


Forms of Fishhooks. 1. Limerick; 2. Kirby; 3. Carriage; 4. Kendall Snick Bent; 5. Sproat; 6. Aberdeen.

fish'ing (fīsh'ing), *v. i.*; **FISHED** (fīsh't); **FISH'ING**. [ME. *fischen*, *fischen*, *AS. fiscian*; akin to G. *fischen*, OHG. *fiscōn*, Goth. *fiskōn*. See **FISH** the animal.] 1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing a net;—often with *for*.
2. To search (for) anything hidden or buried with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc.; as, to fish for pearls or sunken treasure.
3. To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth;—often with *for*; as, to fish for compliments, information, etc. "Any other fishing question." *Scot.*
4. To be adjusted so as to catch fish;—said of a net, etc. to fish broad, to fish on the sea beyond the three-mile limit.
5. v. t. 1. To catch, or try to catch; to draw (out or up); to bring out of a deep or obscure place; as, to fish a salmon; to fish pearls; to fish a coin from one's pocket.
2. To try with a fishing rod; to fish in; as, to fish a stream.
3. To search by or as if by raking or sweeping. *Swift*.
4. To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.), or unite end to end (two timbers, railroad rails, etc.) by bolting on a plank, timber, or plate, lengthwise on one or both sides.
5. Naut. To hoist the flukes of (an anchor) to the billboards.
6. To fertilize (land) with fish manure. *U. S.*
7. To draw or pull (electric wires through a conduit or between floors or walls) with a hook and line or wire.
to fish out, to exhaust the supply of fish in by fishing.

fish'a-ble (fīsh'ā-bl), *a.* That may be legally or profitably fished in; suitable for fishing; as, a fishable brook.
fish ball. Fish (usually salted codfish) shredded fine, mixed with mashed potato, and fried in the form of a round or flat cake. *U. S.*
fish'bone (fīsh'bōn'), *n.* 1. A bone of a fish.
2. Apiculture. Undue thickness of the septum or midrib of a honeycomb.
fishbone tree. An araliaceous shrub or small tree (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*) of New Zealand, having curiously toothed leaves.
fish crow. A rather small species of crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly south of New England. It feeds largely on fish.
fish'cul'tur-ist, *n.* A person expert or engaged in the propagation of fishes.
fish day. A day on which fish is eaten in place of flesh in accordance with custom or ecclesiastical rule; a fast day.
fish'er (fīsh'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fiscere*.] 1. One that fishes; esp., a person, animal, or vessel engaged or employed in fishing.
2. A carnivorous animal (*Musclela pennanti*) of the weasel family, of the boreal part of eastern North America, extending southward in the Allegheny Mountains, and represented in western North America by an allied variety. It becomes about three feet long and is dark brown (in parts almost black), with a long bushy tail. In habits it is largely arboreal, and it avoids settled regions.
fish'er-man (mān), *n.*; **pl.** **MEN** (-mēn). One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.
fish'er-y (-rē), *n.*; **pl.** **ERIES** (-rē). 1. Act, process, occupation, or season of taking fish or other sea products; fishing. The fishermen who collect in large numbers during the great cod and herring fisheries. *H. W. Smyth*.
2. A place for catching fish or taking other sea products; as, the pearl fisheries; an oyster fishery; a salmon fishery.
3. Law. The right to take fish at a certain place, or in particular waters, esp. by drawing a seine or net;—called a **several fishery**, when founded on ownership of the underlying soil, and therefore exclusive; **free fishery**, when an exclusive privilege, derived from royal or public grant, to fish in public waters, and independent of the soil; and a **common fishery**, when a right enjoyed in common with others to fish in public waters. By the English common law the crown has by prerogative the right of fishery in all tidal waters, to the distance three miles from the shore; in nontidal waters the right of fishery belongs to the owner of the land under the water, or to the riparian owner. In the United States the rights of fishery over navigable and nonnavigable waters generally similarly belong respectively to the State and the private owners.
4. The distinction between several and free fisheries has always been uncertain. Blackstone's opinion was that several fishery implied a fishery in right of the soil under the water, while free fishery was confined to a public river and did not necessarily comprehend the soil. He is supported by later writers, such as Woolrych and Paterson. On the other hand, the opinions of Coke and Hale are opposed to this view.
5. A fishing establishment; a group of fishermen.

fish'fowl, *n.* Fish dried and pulverized to a substance like flour and used as food.
2. A dry fertilizer made of fish.
fish fly. Any of various neuropterous insects of the family Sialidae, having aquatic larvae, esp. those of the genus *Chauliodes*, resembling but smaller than the hellgramite fly.
fish fungus. A phycomycetous fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*) which attacks living fish, esp. young salmon in hatcheries. A reddish fungus (*Clostridium roseopersicina*) sometimes appearing on salted codfish.
fish geranium. A species of *Pelargonium* (*P. inquinans*) with velvety leaves and scarlet flowers. It is an ancestor of the garden geranium. See **GERANIUM**, 2, and **PELAGONIUM**.

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2. To search (for) anything hidden or buried with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc.; as, to fish for pearls or sunken treasure.
3. To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth;—often with *for*; as, to fish for compliments, information, etc. "Any other fishing question." *Scot.*
4. To be adjusted so as to catch fish;—said of a net, etc. to fish broad, to fish on the sea beyond the three-mile limit.
5. v. t. 1. To catch, or try to catch; to draw (out or up); to bring out of a deep or obscure place; as, to fish a salmon; to fish pearls; to fish a coin from one's pocket.
2. To try with a fishing rod; to fish in; as, to fish a stream.
3. To search by or as if by raking or sweeping. *Swift*.
4. To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.), or unite end to end (two timbers, railroad rails, etc.) by bolting on a plank, timber, or plate, lengthwise on one or both sides.
5. Naut. To hoist the flukes of (an anchor) to the billboards.
6. To fertilize (land) with fish manure. *U. S.*
7. To draw or pull (electric wires through a conduit or between floors or walls) with a hook and line or wire.
to fish out, to exhaust the supply of fish in by fishing.

fish'a-ble (fīsh'ā-bl), *a.* That may be legally or profitably fished in; suitable for fishing; as, a fishable brook.
fish ball. Fish (usually salted codfish) shredded fine, mixed with mashed potato, and fried in the form of a round or flat cake. *U. S.*
fish'bone (fīsh'bōn'), *n.* 1. A bone of a fish.
2. Apiculture. Undue thickness of the septum or midrib of a honeycomb.
fishbone tree. An araliaceous shrub or small tree (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*) of New Zealand, having curiously toothed leaves.
fish crow. A rather small species of crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly south of New England. It feeds largely on fish.
fish'cul'tur-ist, *n.* A person expert or engaged in the propagation of fishes.
fish day. A day on which fish is eaten in place of flesh in accordance with custom or ecclesiastical rule; a fast day.
fish'er (fīsh'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fiscere*.] 1. One that fishes; esp., a person, animal, or vessel engaged or employed in fishing.
2. A carnivorous animal (*Musclela pennanti*) of the weasel family, of the boreal part of eastern North America, extending southward in the Allegheny Mountains, and represented in western North America by an allied variety. It becomes about three feet long and is dark brown (in parts almost black), with a long bushy tail. In habits it is largely arboreal, and it avoids settled regions.
fish'er-man (mān), *n.*; **pl.** **MEN** (-mēn). One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.
fish'er-y (-rē), *n.*; **pl.** **ERIES** (-rē). 1. Act, process, occupation, or season of taking fish or other sea products; fishing. The fishermen who collect in large numbers during the great cod and herring fisheries. *H. W. Smyth*.
2. A place for catching fish or taking other sea products; as, the pearl fisheries; an oyster fishery; a salmon fishery.
3. Law. The right to take fish at a certain place, or in particular waters, esp. by drawing a seine or net;—called a **several fishery**, when founded on ownership of the underlying soil, and therefore exclusive; **free fishery**, when an exclusive privilege, derived from royal or public grant, to fish in public waters, and independent of the soil; and a **common fishery**, when a right enjoyed in common with others to fish in public waters. By the English common law the crown has by prerogative the right of fishery in all tidal waters, to the distance three miles from the shore; in nontidal waters the right of fishery belongs to the owner of the land under the water, or to the riparian owner. In the United States the rights of fishery over navigable and nonnavigable waters generally similarly belong respectively to the State and the private owners.
4. The distinction between several and free fisheries has always been uncertain. Blackstone's opinion was that several fishery implied a fishery in right of the soil under the water, while free fishery was confined to a public river and did not necessarily comprehend the soil. He is supported by later writers, such as Woolrych and Paterson. On the other hand, the opinions of Coke and Hale are opposed to this view.
5. A fishing establishment; a group of fishermen.

fish'fowl, *n.* Fish dried and pulverized to a substance like flour and used as food.
2. A dry fertilizer made of fish.
fish fly. Any of various neuropterous insects of the family Sialidae, having aquatic larvae, esp. those of the genus *Chauliodes*, resembling but smaller than the hellgramite fly.
fish fungus. A phycomycetous fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*) which attacks living fish, esp. young salmon in hatcheries. A reddish fungus (*Clostridium roseopersicina*) sometimes appearing on salted codfish.
fish geranium. A species of *Pelargonium* (*P. inquinans*) with velvety leaves and scarlet flowers. It is an ancestor of the garden geranium. See **GERANIUM**, 2, and **PELAGONIUM**.

fish hawk. The osprey.
fish'hook (fīsh'hōok'), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.
2. Naut. A large hook with a pendant, to the end of which the fish tackle is hooked in fishing an anchor.

flaggy (flæg'g), a. [From FLAG the plant.] Abounding with, or like, the plant called *flag*; as, a *flaggy* marsh.

flaggy, a. [From FLAG the stone.] Pert. to flagstone; like flags; laminate; as, stone with *flaggy* structure.

flaggy, a. [From FLAG to hang loose.] 1. Drooping; flexible; languid; weak. "Flaggy wings." *Spenser*.
2. Tasteless; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple. *Obs*.

flagitious (flá-'jish'ú-s), a. [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* a shameful or disgraceful act, an eager or furious demand, akin to *flagitare* to demand hotly, fiercely; cf. *flagrare* to burn, E. *flagrant*.] 1. Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; grossly wicked; scandalous; shameful; — said of acts, crimes, etc. "Flagitious practices." *I. Taylor*.
2. Guilty of, or characterized by, enormous crimes or scandalous vices; villainous; corrupt.
Syn. — Atrocious, villainous, heinous. See FLAGRANT.
— **flagitious-ly**, adv. — **flagitious-ness**, n.

flag lieutenant *Naval*. An officer on a flag officer's staff who acts as his personal aid.

flagman (flæg'mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. *Naval*. A flag officer. *Obs*.
2. One who carries a flag or signals with a flag.
3. A judge of distance (see DISTANCE, 4 c) in racing.

flag officer *Naval*. An officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral. b In the United States navy from 1857 to 1862, an officer next above a captain, in command of a squadron.

flagon (flæg'un), n. [F. *flacon*, OF. *flagon*, *flacon*, fr. LL. *flasco*. See FLASK.] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout, and usually a lid, but sometimes merely a large bluing bottle; as a measure, two quarts.
A trencher of mutton chops, and a *flagon* of ale. *Macaulay*.

flagrant (flæg'rán-t), n.; pl. -GRANTS (-gránts). [L. *flagrantia* a burning.] 1. A burning; great heat; inflammation. *Obs*.
2. Condition or quality of being flagrant; atrocity; heinousness; enormity; excess.
3. *Flagrant* (flæg'rán-t), a. [L. *flagrans*, -antis, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn, akin to Gr. *flaiein* v. cf. F. *flagrant*, Cf. FLAME, PHLOX.] 1. Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning; ardent. *Now Rare*.
The beadsman wash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior*.
Flagrant desires and affection. *Hooker*.
2. Of war or other contest, carried on hotly; raging, *Rare*.
A war with the . . . native tribes was *flagrant*. *Palfray*.
3. Flaming into notice; notorious; enormous; heinous; glaringly wicked.
4. *Flagrant*. *Obs*.
Syn. — Glaring, notorious, nefarious; villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent. — FLAGRANT, FLAGITIOUS, HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. That is FLAGRANT (cf. *glaring*, under FLAME, v. t.) which is glaring or notorious; that is FLAGITIOUS which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, "The affronts he received were too *flagrant* to be excused" (*Richardson*); "pandering to the basest passions and proclaiming the most *flagitious* principles" (*Southey*). HEINOUS suggests hateful and (often) monstrous, ATROCIOUS, violent or wantonly savage, wickedness; as, "a process . . . so heinous that men might on it spit" (*Chaucer*); "so heinous, black, obscene a deed" (*Shak.*); "a life, not indeed blackened by any atrocious crime, but sullied by cowardice, selfishness, and servility" (*Macaulay*); *atrocious* cruelty. OUTRAGEOUS suggests gross violation of right or decency; as, "outrageous wrong" (*Cooper*); "that complicated, enormous, outrageous swindle" (*Thackeray*). See BANK, BAD, BASE, EXCESSIVE.
— **flagrant-ly**, adv. — **flagrant-ness**, n.

flagship (flæg'ship'), n. *Naval*. The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

flagstaff (-stáf), n.; pl. -STAFFS' (-stáfs') or -STAVES' (-stávz'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

flag station *Railroad*. A station at which trains do not stop unless signaled, as by a flag.

flagstone (flæg'stón'), n. A flat stone used in paving, or any rock which will split into such stones. See 3d FLAG, 2.

flail (fláil), n. [ME. *feil*, *feyl*, *steyle* (cf. AS. *fiigel*), fr. L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, a threshing flail: cf. OF. *fiail*, F. *fleau*. See FLAGELLUM.] 1. An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand, consisting of a wooden handle at the end of which a stouter and shorter stick, called a *swipe* or *swingel*, is so hung as to swing freely.
2. An ancient weapon, like the common flail, often having the striking part armed with spikes, or loaded.
3. A swinging part, as a gate bar or a lever of a press. *Obs*.

flail, v. t. & i.; FLAILED (fláild); FLAILING. To beat with or as if with a flail; to thrash; to flog.

flail joint *Med.* A joint showing abnormal mobility, as sometimes occurs after resection.

flair (fláir), n. [ME. *flaire* odor, fr. OF. & F. *flair*, fr. OF. *fairier*, F. *flairer*, to smell, LL. *fragrare* for L. *fragrare*. See FRAGRANT.] 1. Smell; odor. *Obs*.
2. Sense of smell; scent; fig., discriminating or sagacious sense; instinctive discernment.
Every now and then . . . this intuition came to him, this *flair*, this intangible, vague premonition. *F. Norris*.

flake (flák), n. Flakes of flint or other stone struck off in the process of manufacturing stone implements.

flake (flák), n. [Cf. Icel. *flaki*, *flaki*, Dan. *flage*, D. *vlaak*.] 1. A palling or hurdle. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
2. A rack for storing provisions; also, a stage or platform for drying fish or produce.
3. *Naut.* A small stage hung over a vessel's side for workmen to stand on in calking or the like.
4. *Mining*. A sheltering framework.

flake (flák), n. [Ety. uncertain; cf. 1st FAKE.] A flat layer, or flake, of a coiled cable.

flake, n. [Cf. Icel. *flama* to flake off, split, Sw. *flake* plate, Dan. *flage* snowflake; also Icel. *flöki* flock of wool or hair, G. *flocke* flock of wool, flake (of snow). Cf. FLAT a flat stone.] 1. A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike or scale-like layer of anything; a film; flock; lamina; layer; scale; as, a *flake* of snow, tallow, or fish.
2. A particle of lighted or incandescent matter, darted from a fire; a flash. "Flakes of ruddy fire." *Somerville*.
3. *Hort.* A race of carnations having only two colors in the flower, the petals with large stripes.

flake, v. t.; FLAKED (flákt); FLAKING (flák'ing). 1. To form or separate into flakes.
2. To cover with flakes, as of snow.
3. To mark with flakes; to streak.

flake, v. i. 1. To come down in or as if in flakes.
2. To separate in flakes; to peel or scale off.

flaker (flák'ér), n. 1. One that flakes; specif., one who produces flint flakes for striking fire, or one who manufactures flaked stone implements.
2. *Archæol.* An implement of bone, or other material, used to chip off flakes of stone in making stone implements.

flake white. 1. Pure white lead deposited in flakes, and ground with oil or gum water as a pigment for artists.
2. = PEARL WHITE a.

flak'y (flák'y), a.; FLAK'YER (-y-ér); FLAK'Y-EST. Consisting of flakes, or small loose masses; lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers; flake-like. — **flak'y-ly**, adv. — **flak'y-ness**, n.
What showers of mortal hail, what *flak'y* fires! *Watts*.

flam (flám), n. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FLIMFLAM.] 1. A freak; whim; conceit. *Obs*.
2. A falsehood; an illusory pretext; trick; deception.
A perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South*.
3. Humbug; nonsense; rubbish.

flam, a. Deceptive; trickily false; untrue.

flam, v. t.; FLAMMED (flámd); FLAMMING. To deceive, as by lying; to trick; to cheat.
God is not to be *flammed* off with lies. *South*.

flam, n. [Prob. imitative.] A drumbeat executed after the manner of a grace note, by allowing the sticks to strike the head so as just to be heard apart.

flam'bé (flám'bé'), a. [F., p. p. of *flamber* to singe, pass (a thing) through flame. Cf. FLAMBEAU.] *Ceramics*. Decorated by glaze splashed or irregularly spread upon the surface, or apparently applied at the top and allowed to run down the sides; — said of pieces of Chinese porcelain.

flam'beau (flám'bó), n.; pl. -BEAUX (-béz) or -BEAUS (-béz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, fr. *flambe*, from L. *flamma* a little flame, dim. of *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] 1. A flaming torch, esp. one made by combining thick wicks invested with a quick-burning substance (as pitch); hence, any torch.
2. An ornamental candlestick.
3. A kettle used in boiling sugar. *Southern U. S.*

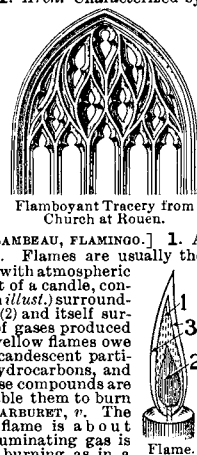
flam'berg (flám'búrg), || **flam'bergo** (flám'bárg'h), n. [F. *flambeurg*, OF. *Flouberg*, *Flouberge*, names of swords, esp. that of Renaud de Montauban.] A kind of rapierlike sword.

flam-boyance (flám-boi'áns), n. State or quality of being flamboyant.

flam-boy'ant-y (-boi'án-t-y) ing flamboyant.

flam-boy'ant (-án-t), a. [F.] 1. *Arch.* Characterized by waving or flame-like curves, as the tracery of windows, etc., in the later French Gothic style, in the tracery of windows, etc., in the later French Gothic style, about 1450-1510. Often applied to the whole style, the florid French Gothic. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table*.
2. Flamelike, in form or color; wavy; gorgeous; showy.
— **flam-boy'ant-ism** (-iz'm), n. — **flam-boy'ant-ly**, adv.

flame (flám), n. [ME. *flame*, *flame*, OF. *flame*, F. *flamme*, fr. L. *flamma*, perh. fr. *flagrare* to burn. See FLAGRANT; cf. FLAMBEAU, FLAMINGO.] 1. A body of burning gas or vapor. Flames are usually the result of chemical combination with atmospheric oxygen. A simple flame, as that of a candle, consists of a luminous envelope (1 in *illus.*) surrounding a body of unburned vapor (2) and itself surrounded by an invisible layer of gases produced by the burning (3). Ordinary yellow flames owe their luminosity chiefly to incandescent particles of carbon set free from hydrocarbons, and gases naturally deficient in these compounds are frequently "enriched" to enable them to burn with a luminous flame. See CARBURET, n. The temperature of an ordinary flame is about 2000° C. (3632° F.). When illuminating gas is mixed with air previous to its burning, as in a gas stove, the flame becomes hotter, owing to better combustion, and at the same time becomes pale blue. This loss of luminosity is due to the more complete combustion of the carbon (such flames are not smoky), to the cooling of the gas, and to its dilution with an inert gas (nitrogen). In blowpipe analysis, the oxidizing flame (O. F.) is a clear blue flame used by placing the substance just beyond the tip; the reducing flame (R. F.) is a luminous flame into which the substance is inserted. See BLOWPIPE, *Illustr.* See also FLAME REACTION.
2. State of blazing combustion; also, any flame-like condition or appearance, as a light ray; brilliance.
When the moon began to show her silver *flame*. *Longfellow*.



3. Burning zeal or passion; elevated and noble enthusiasm; glowing imagination; passionate excitement or anger. "In a *flame* of zeal severe." *Milton*.
Where *flames* retir'd in breasts seraphic glow. *Pope*.
4. Ardor of affection; the passion of love. *Coleridge*.
5. A person beloved; a sweetheart. *Thackeray*.

flame (flám), v. t.; FLAMED (flámd); FLAMING (flám'ing). [ME. *flamen*, cf. OF. *flamer*. See FLAME, n.] 1. To burn with a flame or blaze; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion; to burst into flame; to blaze.
2. To burst forth like flame; to break out in violence of passion; to be kindled with zeal or ardor.
He *flamed* with indignation. *Macaulay*.
3. To have a flame-like or brilliant appearance; to shine brightly; to glow.
Syn. — FLAME, BLAZE, FLARE, GLARE, GLOW are here compared chiefly with reference to their fig. senses. FLAME suggests a sudden or violent (often intermittent) outburst, as of anger, passion, zeal; BLAZE commonly connotes greater steadiness and intensity; as, "He . . . *flamed* with zeal of vengeance inwardly" (*Spenser*); "Leolin *flamed* and felt again" (*Tennyson*); "My consciousness, . . . which hitherto . . . had been only partial, intermittent, and vague, suddenly *blazed* into full, consistent, practical activity" (*Dr. Hawley*); "her eyes *blazing* in her white face" (*Stevenson*). TO FLARE is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to GLARE, as here compared (see GAZE), is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, "torches that guttered and *flared* sootily in the dancing light of day" (*M. Hewlett*); "Mrs. Assingham hesitated, but at last her bravery *flared*" (*H. James*); "The broad light *glared* and *beats*" (*Tennyson*); "The *flame* [Dante] lets the fire *glare* on the sullen face for a moment, and it seems as if itself into the memory forever" (*Lovell*). In their ad. uses, FLARING connotes gaudy, ostentatious, or flaunting display; GLARING (see FLAGRANT, GAUDY), whatever is flagrant or notorious; FLAMING often suggests vividness, sometimes gaudiness, of color; as, "*flaring* contrasts" (*Carlyle*); "the *flaring*, noisy thoroughfares of a great city" (*Stevenson*); "one *glaring* chaos and wild heap of wit" (*Pope*); *glaring* absurdity; *flaming* yellow, *flaming* passions. GLOW suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color; fig., it suggests fervor or strong emotion of whatever sort; as, "The first is a case of acute — the second of chronic — pleasure; the one is a *flame*, the other a steady and equable glow" (*De Quincey*); "Amongst . . . all the weathered faces that surrounded her in church, she *glowed* like an open flower" (*Stevenson*); "He bids him *glow* with unremitting love" (*Cooper*). See FLASH.

flame, v. i. 1. To send or convey by flame as a signal.
2. To burn; to consume by burning. *Rare*.
3. To kindle; to inflame; to excite.
4. To treat with flame, as by passing over, or through it.

flame cell *Zool.* A large cell terminating the branches of the excretory vessels of many flatworms, rotifers, etc. It has a cavity, continuous with the excretory tube and containing a vibrating flagellum or bundle of cilia.

flame-colored or **coloured**, a. Of the color of flame; of a bright orange-yellow color.

flamed (flámd), p. a. Having flame-like markings, as a tulip.

flame gauge or **gauge** *Photom.* An instrument having a short-focused lens which casts a real image of a flame upon a translucent screen, used for measuring the height of the luminous portion of a flame.

flamen (flám'én), n.; pl. E. FLAMENS (-mēnz), L. FLAMINES (flám'inēz). [L.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular god. The most honored were those of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus, called respectively *flamen Dialis*, *flamen Martialis*, and *flamen Quirinalis*.
2. Hence a priest of a pagan deity; esp., a priest of an alleged order or rank in ancient Britain.

flam'of-the-woods', a. An East Indian rubiacious shrub (*Isora coccinea*) having showy scarlet flowers.

flame proof (flám'prúf'), a. Proof against flame; not inflammable when exposed to flame.

flame reaction *Chem.* The characteristic coloration which certain elements or their compounds impart to a flame, thus affording a test (*flame test*) for their presence. Cf. SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

flame spectrum *Physics*. The spectrum obtained by volatilizing substances in a nonluminous flame.

flame standard *Photom.* A standard of photometric intensity consisting of a luminous flame of specified size produced by burning a fuel of known composition under uniform and carefully specified conditions of combustion.

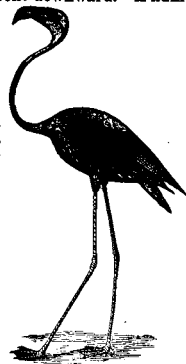
flame tree. Any of several trees or shrubs with showy scarlet flowers. a In Australia, the loranthaceous tree *Nyctia floribunda* or the sterculiaceae tree *Brachychiton acerifolius*. b In India, *Rhododendron arboreum* or the palas tree (*Butea frondosa*). c The peacock flower.

flam'in-e-ous (flám'in'é-ús), a. [Cf. L. *flaminus*.] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flaming (flám'ing), p. a. 1. Emitting flames; afire; blazing; consuming; illuminating.
2. Of the color of flame; high-colored; brilliant; dazzling. "In *flaming* yellow bright." *Prior*.
3. Flamelike; flamboyant.
4. Ardent; passionate; burning with zeal; irrepressibly earnest; as, a *flaming* proclamation or harangue.
flaming arc. See ARC, n., 5.

flam'in-go (flám'in'gó), n.; pl. -gos or -goes (-góz). [Sp. *flamenco*, cf. Pg. *flamingo*, Fr. *flamenc*, E. *flamant*; fr. L. *flamma* flame + (perh.) the G. suffix *-ing* (cf. FLEMING). So called in allusion to its color. See FLAME.] Any of several aquatic birds having remarkably long legs and neck, webbed feet, and a broad lamellated bill resembling that

of the duck family, but abruptly bent downward. A number of species have been described, from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of them have rosy white plumage with scarlet wing coverts, but an American species (Phoenicopterus ruber) which ranges north to the extreme southern United States (though now rare) has the plumage bright red. All the forms have black wing quills. The best-known Old World species is P. roseus, still found in parts of southern Europe. Flamingos are gregarious, breeding in colonies and building nests of mud in swamps and shallow lagoons, laying but one or two eggs. The flamingos constitute a family, Phoenicopteridae, and a suborder or order, Odontoglossae.



Flamingo. (3/4)

Flamingo flower or plant. A Central American araceous plant (*Anthurium scherzerianum*) the spathe and spadix of which are bright scarlet. It is often cultivated.

Flaminian (flā-mīn'ī-ān), a. [L. *Flaminianus*.] Of or pert. to the Roman censor Caius Flaminius (d. 217 B. C.), or the public works which he executed; as, the *Flaminian Way*, the great road leading northward from Rome.

flam-in'-cal (-kāl), a. Pertaining to a flamen.

flam/ma-ble (flām'ā-b'l), a. Inflammable. — **flam/ma-ble/ty** (-bī'l-ē-tī), n.

flam-me-ous (flām'ē-ūs), a. [L. *flammeus*, fr. *flamma* flame.] Pert. to, consisting of, or like, flame. *Now Rare.*

flam/mule (flām'ūl), n. [L. *flammula*.] A small flame, as one shown in a picture of a Chinese or Japanese god.

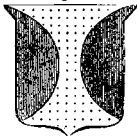
flam'y (flām'y), a. [From FLAME.] Flaming; blazing; flame-colored; composed of flame.

flan (flān; F. flān), n. [F. See FLAWN.] 1. A cake made with a filling of cheese, fruit, or cream.

2. *Nimis*. A piece of metal prepared to receive the stamp of the die; a blank.

flan (flān), n. A net used to cover holes in ferreting rabbits.

flanch (flānch; 140), n. [Cf. OF. *flanche* flank.] 1. [Cf. FLANGE.] A flange. *Rare.*



A Pair of Flanches.

2. *Her.* A subsidiary consisting of either of two circular segments encroaching on the field one from each side of the shield.

flanch, v. t. [Cf. FLANGE, n.] To slant outward; to flare.

flanch'd (flānch't; 140), a. *Her.* Having flanches; — said of an escutcheon with those bearings.

flan-co-nade', flan-con-nade' (flān'kō-nād'), n. [F. *flanco-nade*.] *Fencing.* A thrust in the side.

|| **flā-nō-riē'** (flā'nō-rē'), n. [F. See FLANOUR.] Lit., strolling; hence, aimlessness; idleness; as, intellectual *flānō-riē'*.

|| **flā-nō-riē'** (flā'nō-rē'), n. [F., fr. *flānō-riē'* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a stroller.

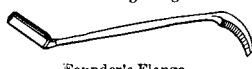
flang (flāng), n. A miner's two-pointed pick.

flange (flāng), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. FLANCH flange, FLANCH (in heraldry).] 1. A part that spreads out like a rim, as of a vein of ore.

2. An external or internal rib, or rim, for strength, as the *flange* of an iron beam; or for a guide, as the *flange* of a car wheel; or for attachment to another object, as the *flange* on the end of a pipe, steam cylinder, etc.

3. *Founding.* A molder's tool for forming flanges.

flange, v. t.; FLANGED (flāng'd); FLANG'ING (flāng'ing). *Mach.* To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange.



Founder's Flange.

flange, v. i. To spread out; to assume the flange form.

flange coupling. *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of two flanges keyed each to its own shaft and bolted together. See COUPLING, 2, *Illustr.*

flange joint. A joint, as of pipes, where the connecting pieces have flanges by which parts are bolted together.

flange nut. *Mech.* A nut with an enlarged base.

flang'er (flāng'ēr), n. 1. *Mech. & Shipbuilding.* One who makes flanges or bends metal plates; also, a tool or machine for forming flanges.

2. *Railroad.* A scraper for clearing snow or ice from the inside of the rails where the wheel flanges bear.

flange rail. A rail with a flange on one side, to keep wheels from running off the track. It was formerly much used for railroads, but is now practically replaced by the edge rail. *b* *Railroads.* A T rail. Cf. BULLHEADED, a, 2.

flange turning. The process of forming a flange on a metal plate, as by bending in a flanging press.

flank (flānk), v. t.; FLANKED (flānk't); FLANK'ING. [Prob. imitative.] To flick or flip; to beat lightly; to flap. *Rare.*

flank (flānk), n. [F. *flanc*, of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *flanca* loin, hip.] 1. The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. See BEEF, *Illustr.*

2. Hence, the side of anything, as of a hill or a building.

3. *Leather Manuf.* Hide from the flank, or side.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* The right or left of an army, fleet, or any command, whether in line or column; also, the element, or portion of the command, on the right or left of a line; as, he attacked the enemy on both *flanks*; he ordered his right *flank* to advance.

When to right and left the front Divided, and to either *flank* retired. *Milton.*

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Fort. That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the curtain and the flank and face of the opposite bastion. **c** The right or left side of a fortification.

5. Mach. The profile of the root of a gear tooth.

flank on potency. *Mil.* a part of the wing of an army, thrown forward or backward at an angle with the front, for the purpose of protecting the flank.

flank (flānk), v. t. [Cf. F. *flanquer*. See FLANK, n.] 1. *Mil.* a To command, secure, or guard the flank of. **b** To attack, or threaten to attack, the flank of; also, to fire upon from the direction of the flank and so enfilade. **c** To pass around, or turn, the flank of.

2. To stand, or be situated, at the flank or side of; to border. "Colonnades . . . *flanked* with trees." *Pitt.*

flank, v. i. To be placed, or to act, at the side, or flank; also, to present the side, or flank; — with *on*; as, the fort *flanked* on the swamp.

flank attack. *Mil.* An attack upon the side of an enemy's formation, distinguished from one upon its front or rear.

flank'er (flānk'ēr), n. A that which flanks, or adjoins on the flank, or side, as a fort commanding the flank of an assailing force. **b** *Specif.*: *Mil.* Men so posted or marched as to protect the flank of a column on the march.

flank files. *Mil.* The men on the extreme right or left of a military organization formed in line.

flank guard. *Mil.* A body of men varying in size from a patrol to a detachment of all arms, marching or posted on the flanks of a marching column to protect it.

flank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLANK. — **flank'ing angle.** = CURTAIN ANGLE. — **f. group**, *Mil.*, a detachment of three or four men sent out on the flanks of the advance party of a vanguard.

flank march. *Mil.* A march made parallel or nearly so to an enemy's position, to turn it or make a flank attack.

flank movement. A change of march, esp. during an action, by an army, or portion of one, in order to turn one or both wings of the enemy, or to take up a new position.

flan'nel (flān'el), n. [W. *gwlanen* flannel, fr. *gwlan* wool; prob. akin to E. *wool*. Cf. *wool*.] 1. A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture, nappy on one side or both sides, or with no nap, and differing widely from fine to coarse; sometimes, a cloth having a cotton warp and wool filling.

2. *pl.* A flannel underclothing. **b** Outer garments of flannel, as for boating or tennis.

3. A hot drink of liquor with spices and egg. *Old Slang.*

4. Plain woolen cloth in the first form of its making.

flan'nel, v. t.; -NELED (-zīd) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-ING. To clothe or enclose in, or rub with, flannel.

flan'nel-ette', flan'nel-ot' (flān'el-ēt'), n. A soft narrow flannel; also, a cotton imitation of flannel.

flannel flower. A the mullein. **b** A Brazilian apocynaceous vine (*Macrosiphonia longiflora*) having woolly leaves.

c An Australian apocynaceous plant (*Actinotus helianthi*), the umbels of which resemble composite heads, and have a white flannel-like involucre.

flannel leaf. The mullein.

flan'nel-ly (flān'el-lī), a. Resembling flannel.

flap (flāp), n. [ME. *flappe*, *flap*, blow, fly flap; cf. D. *flap*, and E. *flap*, v.] 1. A a stroke; a blow. **Obs.** **b** A blow like a slap; a stroke with something broad, as the open hand; a slap; also, a thing with which to hit as in slapping; a flapper.

2. Anything broad and limber that hangs loose; also, anything flat and thin that hangs loose, as a leaf of a table hinged at one edge; as, the *flap* of a garment; *specif.*: **a** A hinged leaf or fold, as of a table, door, or shutter. **b** Half of a hinge (often called a *flap hinge*) having two broad leaves through which screw holes are pierced, esp. of a hinge to be screwed to the face of a door or shutter instead of to the edge. **c** *Mach.* A hinged tool holder in various cutting machines to relieve the tool on the return (noncutting) stroke. **d** The epiglottitis. *Obs.*

3. *Surg.* A portion of flesh partly severed from the adjoining tissues. Flaps are made in various surgical operations, as in amputations to cover denuded surfaces.

4. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it; as, the *flap* of a sail or of a wing.

5. *Phon.* A flapping motion of the tongue, as when it is withdrawn from the hard palate at the end of the pronunciation of the consonant *l*; also, the sound so made.

6. A flat piece, slice, or layer; as, a *flap* of bread.

7. *pl. Far.* A disease in the lips of horses.

8. A woman, esp. if of loose character. *Dial. or Slang.*

flap, v. t.; FLAPPED (flāp't); FLAP'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flappen*, E. *flap*, n., *flap*, *flapping*, *flipp*.] 1. **a** To strike; clap. **Obs.** **b** To beat with a flap; to strike with a surface, as that of a bird's wing or of a fly flapper.

2. To arouse to attention by or as if by striking with a flap; as, to *flap* a forgetful or inattentive person.

3. To move, or cause to move, with a beating motion, — often with reference to the sound made; as, to *flap* the wings; the wind *flaps* the shutters.

4. To turn, fold, or throw suddenly or violently.

5. To turn over by tossing, as a pancake. *Colloq.*

6. To furnish with a flap or flaps.

flap, v. i. 1. To give a quick stroke; to clap.

2. To drop or fall; to plump; flop; as, to *flap* down on one's knees. *Colloq.*

3. To beat as do wings, or as something broad or loose; to fly with wings beating the air.

The crows *flapped* over by twos and threes. *Lowell.*

4. To fall and hang like a flap, as the brim of a hat.

flap/do'dle (flāp'dō'd'l), n. Food for fools; hence, merely specious talk; nonsense. *Colloq.*

flap/drag-on (-drāg'ōn), n. 1. A game in which the play-

ers catch raisins or other tidbits out of burning brandy, and, putting them in the mouth while blazing, eat them; also, the materials used in the game.

2. A thing caught and eaten in the game.

3. A German or Dutchman; — in contempt. *Obs.*

flap'-eared' (flāp'ēr'd'), a. Having broad, loose, dependent ears.

flap/jack' (flāp'jāk'), n. 1. A flat cake turned on the griddle while cooking; a griddlecake or pancake.

2. A fruit turnover. *Dial. Eng.*

flap/per (-ēr), n. One that flaps. *Specif.*: **a** In reference to Swift's account of a functionary among the Laputians, a person whose duty it is to flap another to remind him of something likely to be forgotten. **b** A thing to flap or clap with. **c** A part that hangs or droops, as the swiggle of a flail. **d** A flipper. **e** A young gamebird, esp. a duck, not yet able to fly well. *Colloq.* **f** A flapper skate. **g** In a slang sense, the hand.

flap/per, v. t.; FLAP'PERED (-ēr'd); FLAP'PER-ING. To move in a flapping way.

flap tile. A tile with a bent-up portion, as at a corner.

flap valve. *Mech.* A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; a check valve.

flare (flār), v. i.; FLARED (flār'd); FLAR'ING (flār'ing). [Of uncertain origin; cf. Norw. *flara* to blaze, flame, adorna with tinsel, dial. Sw. *flasa*, *flora* up.] 1. To stream or flutter, as hair or ribbon. *Obs.*

2. To burn with an unsteady or wapping flame.

3. To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light; to emit a dazzling or painfully bright light.

4. To make one's self conspicuous. *Obs.*

Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

5. To open or spread outward; to project beyond the perpendicular; as, the sides of a bowl *flare*; the bows of a ship *flare*; a skirt *flares*.

Syn. — See FLAME.

to flare up, to become suddenly heated or excited; to burst into a passion. *Colloq.*

flare, v. t. 1. To cause to stream or flutter. *Obs.*

2. To cause to flare; to display flaringly; also, to signal by means of fires or flares.

The English beacons *flared* out their alarm. *J. R. Green.*

3. To subject to a flare of light or flame.

flare, n. 1. An unsteady, glaring light.

2. A blaze of fire or light, usually brief, used as a signal, often repeated at intervals, as on a ship at night; flare-up.

3. A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads; as, the *flare* of a fireplace; the *flare* of an urn.

4. Pretentious or ambitious display.

5. *Photog.* A defect in z photographic objective such that an image of the stop, or diaphragm, appears as a fogged spot in the center of the developed negative.

flare/back' (flār'bāk'), n. *Ordnance.* A burst of flame from the breach of a great gun, that sometimes occurs on the opening of the breach when the gun has been fired. It is due to gases left in the gun which ignite on admission of the air if a spark be present. It is guarded against by forcing air through the bore after each shot.

flare lamp. A lamp with no protection for the flame.

flare light. **a** A contrivance for producing a flare. See FLARE, n., 2. **b** The light produced by such a contrivance.

flare-up, n. 1. A sudden bursting into flame; a flaring; also, a flaring flame as a signal.

2. A sudden burst of anger; an angry dispute. *Colloq.*

flar'ing (flār'ing), *p. a.* 1. That flares; flaming or blazing unsteadily; shining out with a dazzling light; hence, glaring; gaudy.

2. Opening or spreading outward.

flash (flāsh), v. i.; FLASHED (flāsh't); FLASH'ING. [Cf. ME. *flaskien*, *flaskien*, to pour, dash, splash, prob. of imitative origin; cf. dial. Sw. *flasa* to blaze.] 1. To rush, dash, or splash, as waves. *Archaic.*

2. To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to show or appear as a momentary flare or brilliant light; as, the lightning *flashes*; the steel *flashed*; of a combustible, to ignite with a flare; as, the powder *flashed*; of a gun or the like, to give forth flame in the discharge.

3. Hence: **a** To light up suddenly; to gleam with animation or passion; as, *flashing* eyes. **b** To appear with the instability and impressiveness of a flash; to come or pass like a flash.

Names which have *flashed* and thundered as the watchwords of unnumbered struggles. *Talford.*

c To break suddenly into intense action, consciousness, or the like; to break forth or out so as to make a sudden or unexpected display. *Every hour*

He *flashed* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*

Poor Tom *flashed* out like a hero. *Stevenson.*

4. To make a display; to "cut a dash." *Now Colloq.*

5. *Glass Manuf.* To expand or open out into a sheet; — said of a blown globe of glass.

Syn. — FLASH, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, GLIMMER, SHIMMER, GLISTEN. FLASH implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; SPARKLE suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; GLITTER connotes greater brilliancy or showiness than *sparkle*, sometimes with the implication of something sinister; as, "Flashed all their sabers bare" (*Tennyson*); "his *flashing* eyes, his floating hair" (*Coleridge*); "The fireflies . . . *sparkled* most vividly in the darkest places" (*Irvine*); "the *sparkling* waves" (*Wordsworth*); "his eyes *sparkling* at the idea of precious jewels" (*Irvine*); "He holds him with his *glittering* eye" (*Coleridge*); "little black eyes which *glittered* like jet" (*Scott*); "glittering rings" (*Irvine*). GLEAM commonly applies to light which shines through an intervening medium, or against a background of relative darkness; as, "I see the lights of the village *gleam* through the rain and mist" (*Longfellow*); "his teeth *gleaming*, ready, from

ers catch raisins or other tidbits out of burning brandy, and, putting them in the mouth while blazing, eat them; also, the materials used in the game.

2. A thing caught and eaten in the game.

3. A German or Dutchman; — in contempt. *Obs.*

flap'-eared' (flāp'ēr'd'), a. Having broad

out the darkness" (Dr. J. Brown); "The eye of the old governor gleamed like a coal at beholding the smirking man of law" (Irving). **FLASH** implies darting, or obliquely reflected, glint, quickly glancing or gleaming, light; as, "Many a little hand glanced like a touch of sunshine on the rocks" (Tennyson); "An insane light glanced in her heavy black eyes" (Mrs. Stowe); "When the first sunshine through their dewdrops glints" (Lowell). **GLIMMER** suggests faint and wavering, **SHIMMER**, soft, tremulous, and lustrous, **GLISTEN**, faintly scintillating, light; as, "Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight" (Gray); "Whiles all the night, through fog smoke white, glimmered the white moonshine" (Coleridge); "The young leafage shimmered like a veil of golden gauze" (M. DeWitt); "the landscape shimmered through the heat"; "snowy mountains glistening through a summer atmosphere" (Irving); "eyes glistening with heavenly tears" (Carlyle). See **FLAME**, **SCINTILLATE**, **BRIGHT**, **GLANCE**.

flash (flăsh), v. t. 1. **Of water:** a To dash or splash. **Archaic.** b To fill, as a river, or shoot forward, as a floating object, by a sudden rush of water; to flush. 2. To strike or dash down. **Obs.** 3. To send out in flashes; to cause to burst forth with sudden flame or light; to cause to flash or flare up; as, to **flash powder**; to cause to gleam suddenly or transiently; as, to **flash light** with a mirror.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames. Milton.
4. Specif., to burn a small amount of (an explosive) in order to determine the character and percentage of residue. 5. To convey or communicate by or as by a flash; to cause to appear instantaneously; as, to **flash a message** by telegraph or heliograph; to **flash conviction** on the mind. 6. To display showily; to trick up in a showy manner. **Collog.** Lining and **flashing** it with various dyes. A. Brewer.

7. To convert (water) quickly into steam, as by allowing it to drop on a red-hot surface. See **FLASH BOILER**. 8. **Elec.** To treat (a carbon filament for an incandescent lamp) by raising it to incandescence by an electric current in a hydrocarbon gas so that it is equalized in thickness by the deposition of carbon.

9. **Glass Manuf.** a To cause to flash. See **FLASH, v. i., 5.** b To coat (glass) with a film of tinted glass. c To apply (this colored glass) to glass or glassware; — often with **on**. 10. **Building.** To protect against rain, as the valley, hip, or edge of a roof, by sheet metal or a substitute, laid under or over the roofing, such as tiles or slate. Cf. **FLASHING, 2.**

flash, n. 1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a momentary blaze; as, a **flash of lightning**. 2. A transient light, as from a lantern or torch, displayed as a signal; hence, a movement of a flag in signaling. 3. A sudden and brilliant burst, as of wit or genius; a momentary brightness or show; a sudden enlightenment or illumination; as, a **flash of memory**; a **flash of intuition**. The **flash** and outbreak of a fiery mind. Shak.

4. The duration of a flash; a brief time. The Persians and Macedonians had it for a **flash**. Bacon. 5. Show; display; esp., a vulgar or ostentatious display; also, a "flashy" person; a "swell." **Obsol.** 6. [From **FLASH, a.**] The slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes.

7. A play on words; a quibble. **Obs.** 8. A splash of water; a spurt. **Obs.** 9. A stream or rush of water, as at a shoal or weir for letting a boat descend. 10. A device used to procure a flash of water, as a sluiceway. 9. A layer of glass flashed on.

10. A preparation for coloring liquors. 11. A peruke or periwig. **Obs. Slang.** **flash in the pan,** the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock musket without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic effort that accomplishes nothing.

flash, a. 1. Of or pertaining to thieves, tramps, and the like; as, **flash language**. 2. Showy, but counterfeit; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar; as, **flash jewelry**; **flash finery**. 3. Wearing showy, counterfeit ornaments; vulgarly pretentious; as, **flash people**; **flash men** or women; — applied esp. to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes that dress in a showy way and wear much cheap jewelry.

4. First-class; smart; wide-awake. **Slang.** **flash house,** a house frequented by flash people. **flash-board** (flăsh'bôrd'; 201). A board, or one of a series of boards, placed on, or at the side of, a milldam to increase the depth of the water; a flushboard. Flushboards permanently secured in grooves are called **stop planks**.

flash burner. A gas burner with a device for lighting by an electric spark. **flasher** (flăsh'ër), n. One that flashes. Hence: a A flash, or showy, person. **Obs.** b **TRIPLETAIL** (fish). c The European red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*). d **Steam Engin.** A flash boiler. See **BOILER, n., 3.**

flashing, p. pr. & vb. n. of FLASH. Specif.: **vb. n. 1. Engineering.** The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; — called also **flashing**. 2. **Arch.** Pieces of metal built into the joints of a wall so as to lap over the edge of the gutters or to cover the edge of the roofing; also, similar pieces used to cover the valleys of roofs of slate, shingles, or the like; by extension, the metal covering of ridges and hips of roofs; also, in the United States, the protecting of angles and breaks in walls of frame houses with waterproof material, tarred paper, or the like. Cf. **FILLETING**.

3. **Glass Making.** a The reheating of an article at the furnace aperture to restore its plastic condition; esp., the reheating of a globe of crown glass to allow it to assume a flat shape as it is rotated. b A mode of covering glassware with a film of colored glass. See **FLASH, v. l., 9.** 4. **Elec.** See **FLASH, v. l., 8.**

flashing light. = **FLASH LIGHT, a.** b — **f. point,** that degree of temperature at which an oil, esp. kerosene, gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to flash, or burn momentarily, on the approach of a flame or spark. It is taken as an index of the safety of the oil, and is determined in various forms of apparatus, in some of which the oil is open to the air, in others protected by a cover. See **ABEL TESTER**. The English standard is 73° F. Abel test, corresponding to about 100° F. by open-cup tests. Standards vary in the United States, the commonest being 110° F. (open-cup).

flash language. **Rare.** **flash'ness, n.** See **FLASH.** **flash'ing-ly, adv. of FLASHING.** **flash boiler.** See **BOILER, n., 3.** **flash generator.** A flash boiler. **flash'ly** (flăsh'ly), adv. **flash'mon'ger, n.** A user of

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flash language. **Rare.** **flash'ness, n.** See **FLASH.** **flash'ing-ly, adv. of FLASHING.** **flash boiler.** See **BOILER, n., 3.** **flash generator.** A flash boiler. **flash'ly** (flăsh'ly), adv. **flash'mon'ger, n.** A user of

The **burning point**, or point at which the oil ignites and continues to burn, is usually from ten to thirty degrees above the **flashing point**; its determination is called a **fire test**.

flash lamp. A lamp for producing flashes of light for flash-light photography. **flash light.** A flash of light; specif.: (1) A scintillating light sometimes used in lighthouses. (2) A light shown by some lighthouses, produced by revolution of reflectors or prismatic lenses so arranged as to show a bright light at regular intervals alternating with periods of dimness; a revolving light. See **LIGHTHOUSE, Note.** b Any sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, as on a ship, or for illumination, as of an advertising sign. c **Photog.** A sudden bright light used in taking pictures, as at night; also, a flash-light powder or photograph. — **flash-light', a.**

flash'pan (flăsh'păn'), n. A pan for priming in a flintlock. b A pan in which to flash powder, as in signaling. **flash pipe.** A gas pipe with small holes in series, so that light will flash from the first jet to all, and so light a series of jets in a larger parallel pipe, or a distant burner. **flash spectrum.** **Astrophysics.** The spectrum of light from the sun's chromosphere as observed at the instant of the beginning or ending of totality of a solar eclipse.

flash test. A test to determine the flashing point of an oil. **flash torch.** **Theat.** A device for producing flashes to imitate lightning.

flash'y (flăsh'y'), a.: **FLASH'Y-ER** (-i-ër); **FLASH'Y-EST.** 1. Splashing. **Obs.** 2. Frothy; insipid; flat; spiritless. **Obs.** 3. Flashing; dazzling for a moment; making a momentary show of brilliancy; transitorily or superficially bright. **Flashy and transient pleasure.** **Barrow.** 4. Fiery; vehement; impetuous. **A temperamental washy.** **Burke.**

5. Showy; gay; gaudy; as, a **flashy dress**; **flashy manners**. **Syn.** — See **GAUDY**. **flask** (flăsk), n. [F. *flasque* powder flask, fr. It. *flasca* bottle, large bottle, powder flask, or fr. OF. *flaske, flasque*, dial. variant of *flasche*; both fr. LL. *flasca*; cf. LL. *flasca* (hence It. *flasco*; cf. *FLASCO*), *flasco*; also (prob. fr. LL.) AS. *flasca, flaze, D. flesch, OHG. flasca, G. flasche*. The origin of the LL. words is uncertain; cf. L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel, Gr. *φλάσκω, φλάσκων, φλάσκιον*. Cf. **FLAGON, FLASKET, 1.**

1. A narrow-necked vessel of metal, glass, etc., used for various purposes, — as of sheet metal, leather, or horn, to carry gunpowder; of wrought iron, to contain quicksilver; of glass, to heat water in, etc. 2. A small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids, esp. one with a broad flat body; as, a **flask of oil** or wine. 3. **Ordnance.** That part of an automobile torpedo, made of thick, tough steel, which is the reservoir for the compressed air used in propelling the engine. See **TORPEDO, Illustr.**

4. [Perh. a different word.] **Founding.** The wooden or iron frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry. It consists of two or more parts, viz.: the **cope**, or top; sometimes, the **checks**, or middle part; and the **drag**, or bottom part. When there are one or more checks, the flask is called a **three-part flask, four-part flask, etc.**

5. A frame used over the type in making a stereotype mold. **flask, n.** [F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] **Ordnance.** Formerly, the bed of a gun carriage; now, the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage. See **HOWITZER**.

flask'et (flăsk'ët; -kët; 151), n. [Cf. OF. *flasket*, dim. of *flasque*, and E. *FLASK* a bottle; also, for sense 1, W. *flashed*, and *flasy* flask, basket. Cf. **FLACKET, 1.** A long, shallow basket. **Eng.** In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*. **Spenser.**

2. A shallow oval washtub. **Dial. Eng.** 3. A small flask. **flasque** (flăsk), n. [Cf. F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] **Heak.** A bearing similar to a flanch, but smaller. Gibbon affirms that the *flasque* and the *flanch* are one and the same.

flat (flăt), a.: **FLAT'TER** (-ër); **FLAT'TEST.** [Akin to Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, OHG. *flaz*, and AS. *flæt* floor, G. *flöz* stratum, layer. Cf. **FLATTERY, 1.** Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so, without marked prominences or depressions; level and smooth. "Though sun and moon were in the *flat* sea sunk." **Milton.**

2. Lying at full length, or spread out, upon the ground; level with the ground or earth; prostrate; as, to lie **flat** on the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined; destroyed. I feel . . . my hopes all **flat**. **Milton.**

3. Having a smooth or even surface, whether horizontal or not; as, the **flat** face of a rock; also, having relatively smooth or even surface; as, **flat relief**; a **flat** face. 4. **Fine Arts.** a In painting, without gradation; uniform in hue or shade; as, a **flat tint**; a **flat wash**. Also, free from gloss. b Having little appearance of relief; monotonous in light and shade or in color. Often considered a fault in landscapes, etc., but a merit in decorative mural painting. 5. Having broad and smooth lateral surfaces and little thickness; as, a ruler is long and **flat**; a coin is round and **flat**; the shoulder blade is a **flat** bone.

6. In uses primarily fig.: a Clear; unmistakable; peremptory; positive; downright; as, a **flat** decision. Hence, absolute; unvarying; also, not varied from a fixed or normal amount, standard, or the like; specif., without discount; as, a **flat** assessment; a **flat** rate. **Flat** burglary as ever was committed. **Shak.**

b Unanimated; dull; uninteresting; without point or spirit; monotonous; as, a **flat** speech or composition. How heavy, stale, flat, and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this word. **Shak.**

c Commercially inactive; depressed; dull; as, a **flat** market. d Tasteless; insipid; dead; as, drink **flat** to the taste.

flat (flăt), n. [Scot. *flat*, fr. AS. *flæt* ground, floor. See **FLAT, a. Of E. D.**] a A floor, loft, or story in a building, esp. a floor which forms a complete residence in itself. Residence flats of the better class are, in the United States, often called **apartments**. b A building divided into flats. **flat, adv. 1.** In a flat manner; directly; flatly. **Sin is flat** opposite to the Almighty. **Herbert.**

2. **Finance.** Without interest; — variously used; as: when bonds are sold or quoted with no charge or allowance for accrued interest; when stocks are loaned and the lender receives on them from the borrower money on which he pays no interest; when credit is given without charging interest, etc. 3. Without excess; exactly; due; — used chiefly of numbers or quantities; as, to run a hundred yards in ten seconds **flat**.

flat, n. 1. A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences; a plain; esp., in the United States, a level tract along the banks of a river. **Envy is as the sunbeams that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a flat.** **Bacon.**

2. A level tract lying at little depth below the surface of water, or alternately covered and left bare by the tide; a shoal; a shallow; a strand. 3. **Agric.** Originally, a portion of the common field; later, any field growing a crop. **Obs. or Dial.**

4. Something broad and flat in form; as: a A flat-bottomed boat, without keel, and of small draft. b A straw hat, broad-brimmed and low crowned. c **Railroads.** Short for **FLAT CAR**. d A platform on wheels, upon which emblematic designs, etc., are carried in processions. e **Elec.** A flat spot on a commutator, resulting from wear. f A flat basket or hamper. g A slat with teeth in a carding machine, above the cylinder. h A picture-frame mat. i **Hort.** A broad, shallow box used in greenhouses for growing seedlings and sometimes for rooting cuttings. j **Mech.** A rolled metal bar of uniform rectangular cross section. k **Naut.** A level deck. l A plane mirror or reflector. m **Theater.** One of the flat pieces of scenery pushed on from the wings, or lowered from overhead, or raised from below. n **Astron. & Optics.** A plane mirror. o **Arch.** A platform of generally horizontal character, as the deck of a roof which has steep sides, or any roof of which the slope does not exceed one in twenty, or thereabout.

5. The flat part or side of anything, as the broad side of a blade, as distinguished from its edge. 6. **Geom.** A homaloid space or extent. 7. **Mining.** A horizontal lateral extension of a vein; also, a horizontal deposit, esp. of ore. 8. A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull. **Collog.**

9. **Music.** a A tone or note one half step lower than a tone or note named; as, a flat is the **flat** of A. b A character [b]

FLASK to flap.] To smother, stifle, or bewilder; to flutter, as a bird; to founder, as a fish. **Obs.** **flat, n.** [Cf. **FLASH, 1.** **flat'ly** (flăt'ly), adv. [From an OF. dial. form of *flacislabile* that

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on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step lower than the degree would indicate without it. See B FLAT. C See SHARPS AND FLATS.

10. A surface of paint that is not glossy. 11. pl. Playing cards; also, cheating dice. Old Slang.

flat (flăt), v. t. & i. FLATTED; FLATTING. 1. To lay flat; to level; to raze. Obs.

2. To make flat or level; to flatten.

3. To render dull, insipid, or spiritless; to depress. Passions are allayed, appetites are flattened. Barrow.

4. To depress in pitch, as a musical note; esp., to lower in pitch by half a tone.

5. Painting. To cover with a flat coat. Also, to remove the gloss from (a painted surface). This is done with a peculiar kind of brush while the paint is still soft.

flat, v. i. 1. To become flat, or flattened; to sink or fall to an even surface.

2. To become insipid or spiritless; to droop; to flag.

3. Music. To fall from the pitch; to sing or play flat. To flat out, to fail from a promising beginning; to make a bad ending; to disappoint expectations. Collog.

flat/boat' (flăt/bôit'), n. A boat with a flat bottom and square ends, used for transportation of bulky freight, esp. in shallow waters.

flat/cap' (-kăp'), n. A kind of low-crowned cap formerly worn by all classes in England, and continued in London after disuse elsewhere;—hence, a citizen of London.



Flatcaps.

flat/com-pound/ed, a. Elec. Designating a dynamo which has added to its ordinary winding a series field winding with the requisite number of turns to cause the terminal voltage to be the same at full load as at no load.—flat'-com-pound'-ing, n.

flat/fish' (-flăsh'), n. Any of a large group of teleost fishes distinguished from all others by swimming on one side, and having both the eyes situated on the upper side, the lower side being blind and of a plain whitish color. The body is flattened extrinsically, not dorsoventrally as in the skates and rays. Young flatfishes swim with the body vertical like ordinary fishes, and have an eye on each side. When they assume the horizontal position the skull gradually becomes twisted, bringing both eyes to the upper side, which may be the right or left, according to the species, but is usually constant for individuals of the same species. The flatfishes inhabit most seas (some ascending into nearly fresh water) and include important food fishes, as the halibut, flounders, turbot, sole, etc. They constitute a family Pleuronectidae (of two families, the soles being separated as the family Soleidae), which in recent classifications is usually made a separate suborder or order, called Heterosomata. See FLOUNDER.

flat'-foot'ed, a. 1. Having a flat foot (see under FLAT); also, standing square on the feet.

2. Having a flat bottom or base.

3. Firm-footed; determined. Slang, U. S.

flat'-foot'ed-ly, adv.—flat'-foot'ed-ness, n.

flat/head' (flăt/hêd'), a. 1. Having a flat head; flat-headed.

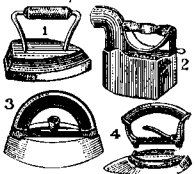
2. Characterized by flatness of head, esp. that produced by artificial means. See HEAD FLATTENING.

flat/head', n. 1. [cap.] An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock gathered on the Flathead Reservation in Montana. They have adopted civilized ways, and are prosperous and intelligent. b A Chimook Indian. See CHIMOOK, 1. 2. a The North American hognose snake (which see);—called also flat-headed adder. b Any of certain mostly Australian and East Indian marine sculpinlike food fishes of the genus Platyccephalus. c The barramundi (Neoceratodus forsteri).

flat'-head'ed, a. Having a flat or flattened head; as, a flat-headed nail.

flat house. A house divided into flats. See 2d FLAT, a.

flat/iron' (-vîrn'), n. An iron with a flat, smooth surface for ironing clothes; a sad iron. The base of a common type has the general contour of an isosceles triangle.



Flatirons. 1 Common; 2 Self-heating; 3 With detachable Handle; 4 Sleeco, or Flounce, Flatiron

flat/land' (-lând'), n. 1. A region of flats or flat land.

2. Two-dimensional space.

flat/ling' (-lîng), n. [flăt, a. + 2d -ling.] In a prostrate position; flat; with the flat side. Archaic or Dial. Eng.

flat/ling, a. Dealt with the flat side of a weapon; hence, falling or pressing down on one.

We lift the weight of flating years. Kipling.

flat/ly' (-lî), adv. In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly. "He flatly refused his aid." Sir P. Sidney.

He that does the works of religion slowly, flatly, and without appetite. Jer. Taylor.

flat'-mînd'ed, a. Wanting mental zest or spirit; having no imaginative sympathy or animation; insipid of mind.

One is not astonished at her appearing an "actress" to the flat-minded. G. Meredith.

flat, v. t. & i. [OF. flater, flatur.] To smite; to dash; to rush. Obs.

flat, n. [OF.] Blow; slap. Obs.

flat/boat', v. t. & i. To convey or travel in a flatboat.

flat/bot'tom, n. A flat-bottomed boat. Rare. [flat bottom.]

flat'-bot'tomed, a. Having a flat bottom. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

flat/cher'. Obs. or Dial. Eng. var. of FLETCHER.

flat'ch'et, n. [CF. MIIG, flat-ache, fletche, a kind of sword.] A sword. Obs.

flat'ed (flăt'êd; -îd), a. [L. flatus, v. p. of flare to blow.] Phon. Voiceless, or surd; pronounced with breath only, unaccompanied by voice. A. J. Ellis.

flater. + FLATTER.

flats, n. [Prob. akin to G. flachen, a flat, a plain. Cf. FLAWN.] A ray or skate. Obs.

flat/iron', n. To smooth with or as with a flatiron; to iron.

flat'ive, n. [L. flare, flatum, to blow.] Flatulent. Obs.

flat'long, adv. Flattening. Obs.

flat'men', n. pl. MEN. A man

flat'ted (flăt'êd; -îd; 151), p. a. Constructed in, or divided into, flats; specif., divided into flats owned by different persons;—said of a house or residence building. Scot.

flat'ten (flăt'tên), v. l. & i. FLAT'TENED (-nd); FLAT'TEN-ING. [From FLAT, a. + T.] To reduce to an even surface or one approaching evenness; to make flat; to level; to make plane.

2. To throw down; to bring to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to depress; to deject; to dispirit.

3. To make rapid or insipid; to render stale.

4. Music. To flat.

5. To make lusterless, as paint.

6. Leather Working. To shave (the skin). Cf. SKIVE. To fasten in, Naut., to haul in the head sheets.

flat'ten, v. i. To become or grow flat, or even, depressed, dull, rapid, or spiritless.

flat'ten'er (-êr), n. One that flattens, as a plate-straightening machine.

flat'ten-ing, v. p. pr. & vb. n. of FLATTEN.

flat'ten-ing oven. Glass Making, a heating chamber in which split glass cylinders are flattened for window glass.

flat'ter (flăt'têr), n. One that makes flat, or flattens; specif.: a Smithing, A flat-faced swage. b Metal Working, A drawplate with a narrow, rectangular orifice, for drawing flat strips, as watch springs, etc.

flat'ter (flăt'têr), v. t. & i. FLAT'TERED (-êrd); FLAT'TER-ING. [ME. flateren; prob. akin to G. flattern

to flutter; cf. F. flatter to flatter, OD. flatteren. Cf. FLITTER, FLUTTER, FLATTERY.] 1. To treat with praise or blandishments; to gratify or attempt to gratify the self-love or vanity of, esp. by artful and interested commendation or attention; to blandish; to cajole; to wheedle.

When I tell him he hates flatters. He says he does, being then most flattered. Shak.

Others he flattered by asking their advice. Prescott.

2. To raise hopes in; to encourage or please with hopeful or favorable, but sometimes unfounded or deceitful, representations; hence, to beguile; to soothe; to charm.

Flatter my sorrows with report of it. Shak.

3. To portray too favorably; to give a too favorable idea of; as, his portrait flatters him.

4. To touch caressingly; to caress, or to please with or as with caresses. Archaic.

to flatter one's self, to please or gratulate one's self in respect to something; as, I flatter myself that I am no fool.

flat'ter, v. i. 1. To show affection or pleasure, as in caresses. Obs.

2. To use flattery or insincere praise.

flat'ter-ing, v. p. pr. & vb. n. of FLATTEN.

Lay not that flattering uncton to your soul. Shak.

flat'ter-ing-ly, adv.—flat'ter-ing-ness, n.

flat'ter-y' (-î), n.; pl. -TERIES (-îz). [ME. flaterie, OF. flaterie, F. flaterie, fr. flater to flatter, F. flatter; prob. of G. origin and akin to E. flat, a., meaning orig. perh. to smooth down, to caress with the flat hand.] Act or practice of flattering; act of pleasing by artful commendation or compliments; adulation; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, that which flatters or is felt flatteringly; cajolery; blandishment.

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present. Rambler.

Syn.—Adulation, obsequiousness. See COMPLIMENT.

flat'ting, v. p. pr. & vb. n. of FLAT. Specif.: vb. n. The action of one that flats; as: a Process or operation of making flat, as a cylinder of glass by opening it out. b A mode of painting in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss. c A method of preserving gilding unburnished, by touching with size. d The process of forming metal into sheets by passing it between rolls. e The process of taking the gloss from a coat of paint by tapping with a certain kind of brush.

flating coat, a coat of paint so put on as to have no gloss.—f. furnace. = FLATTENING OVEN.—f. mill. a A rolling mill producing sheet metal, esp. in tin, the ribbon for the planchets. b A mill in which grains of metal are flattened by steel rolls, and reduced to metallic dust.

flat'tish, a. Somewhat flat.

flat'u-lence (flăt'ü-lens) n. [Cf. F. flatulence.] State

flat'u-len-cy' (-lên-sî) or quality of being flatulent.

flat'u-lent' (-lên-t), a. [F. flatulent, fr. L. flatus a blowing, flatus ventris windiness, flatulence, fr. flare to blow. See BLOW.] 1. Windy; hence, full of air. Obs.

2. Marked by or affected with flatus, or gases generated in the alimentary canal or in the stomach.

3. Pretentious without substance; inflated; turgid.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry. Dryden.

flatulent dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

flat'u-lent-ly, adv.—flat'u-lent-ness, n.

flat'us (flăt'üs), n.; pl. E. FLATUSSES (-êz; -îz; 151), L. FLATUS. [L., fr. flare to blow.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind; specif., Phon., audible emission of breath through the open glottis, the vocal passage being more or less constricted.

2. Gas generated in the stomach or other body cavity.

3. A windy or airy swelling; an inflation.

flat'ware' (flăt'wâr'), n. Articles for the table, as china or silverware, that are more or less flat, as distinguished from hollow ware.

flat'u-ent-ly + FLATULENCY.

flat'u-ent-ly (flăt'ü-ent'li), n. Flatulence. Obs.

flat'u-ous (flăt'ü-ôs), a. [Cf. F. flatueux.] Windy. Obs.—flat'u-ous-ness, n. Obs.

flat'u-ous-ness, n. Obs.

flat'u-ous-ness, n. Obs.

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flat'u-ous-ness, n. Obs.

flat'ways' (flăt'wâz'), flat'wise' (-wîz'), a. or adv. With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

flat'woods' (-flôwdz'), n. Any low-lying dry timber land; specif., in Florida, the level pineland occupying most of the peninsula, its characteristic tree being the long-leaved pine. Flatwoods land varies from almost absolute sterility to a moderate fertility, but is always inferior to hammock.

flat'worm' (-wûrm'), n. Zool. a Any worm of the phylum Platyhelminthes. b In a narrower sense, any planarian.

flaught (flăkt; flôkt), n. [See FLIGHT.] A flight; a flutter. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

flaught (flôt; Scot. flăkt), n. [Cf. FLAKE SNOW, FLAW defect.] A flake; esp., a flake or flake of fire; a flock of wool or hair; also, turf. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

flaught'er (flăkt'êr), v. i. & t. To flutter; to flicker. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

flaunt (flănt; flônt; 277), v. i. & i. FLAUNTED; FLAUNTING. [Of unknown origin.] 1. To wave or flutter showily; as, their flag flaunts in the breeze.

2. To move ostentatiously; to be boastfully gaudy in display; as, a flaunting show.

You flaunt about the streets in your new gilt chariot. Arbuthnot.

One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. Pope.

flaunt, v. t. To display ostentatiously; to make an impudent show of; to parade obtrusively; as, to flaunt one's vices.

Syn.—See BRANDISH.

flaunt, n. 1. Act of flaunting; display.

2. Anything displayed for vain show. Obs. In these my borrowed flaunts. Shak.

flaunt'ing, v. p. pr. & vb. n. of FLAUNT.

flauntingly, a swaggering, roistering blade. Obs.

flaunt'y (flănt'î; flônt'î), a. 1. Boastfully showy; flaunting. 2. Capricious; "flighty." Scot.

flaunt'y-ly (-tî-lî), adv.—flaunt'y-ness, n.

flaut'ist (flô'tîst), n. [It. flautista. See FLUTE.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

fla-van'il-line (flă-văn'î-lîn; -lên; 184), n. Also -lin. [L. flavus yellow + E. aniline.] Org. Chem. A yellow or orange crystalline base, C₁₂H₁₁N₂, derived from aniline and quinoline. It has been used as a dye.

fla-ve'ri-a (-vêr'î-â), n. [NL, fr. L. flavus yellow.] Bot. A genus of chiefly tropical American asteraceous plants, having opposite leaves and small yellow flowers in clustered heads. Several species occur in the southern United States. F. contrayerba of South America yields a yellow dye.

fla-ves'cent (-vês'ênt), a. [L. flavescens, v. p. of flavescere to turn yellow, flavus yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla'vi-an (flăv'î-ân), a. Of or pertaining to the house of Flavius; specif., designating three Roman emperors, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

flav'i-cant (flăv'î-kânt; flăv'î-), a. [Formed (in imitation of ALBICANT) fr. L. flavus yellow.] Yellow; yellowish.

fla'vin (flăv'în), n. [L. flavus yellow.] a A preparation of the coloring matter of quercitrin, containing quercitrin, quercetin, etc., in varying amounts. b = FLAVINE a.

fla'vone (flăv'ôn), n. [L. flavus yellow + one.] Org. Chem. A colorless crystalline compound, C₁₅H₁₀O₂, prepared synthetically. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone, and the parent substance of a large number of yellow dyestuffs, as quercetin, luteolin, etc. b By extension, any of the derivatives of the above compound.

fla-vo-pur'pu-rin (flă-vô-pûr'pû-rîn), n. [L. flavus yellow + E. purpurin.] A yellowish red dye found in commercial alizarin, and closely related to it.

fla'vor, fla'vor' (flăv'êr), n. [OF. flaur, flavr (two syllables), odor; cf. It. fature a bad odor; prob. fr. L. flare to blow, whence the sense of exhalation: the v is prob. due to influence of savor. Cf. BLOW.] 1. That quality of anything which affects the smell; odor; fragrance; as, the flavor of a rose.

2. That quality of anything which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; savor; as, the flavor of food or drink.

3. That which imparts to anything a peculiar odor or taste, gratifying to the sense of smell or the nicer perceptions of the palate; a substance which flavors.

4. A predominant or characterizing quality of anything, esp. of a literary or art work.

Syn.—See TASTE.

fla'vor, fla'vor', v. t. & i. FLA'VORED, -YOURED (-vêrd); FLA'VOR-ING, -YOUR-ING. 1. To give flavor to; to add something (as salt or a spice) to, to give character or zest.

2. To test the flavor of. Rare.

fla'vored, fla'vored' (flăv'êrd), a. Having a distinct flavor; as, high-flavored wine.

fla'vor-ing, fla'vor-ing, n. Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

fla'vor-ous (flăv'êr-ôs), a. Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste or smell; sapid.

flaw (flô), n. [ME. flaw flake (cf. ME. flat); cf. Sw. flaga flake, crack, breach, flake, E. flag a flat stone.] 1. A flake; a fragment. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. A crack or breach; a gap or fissure; a defect of continuity or cohesion; as, a flaw in a knife or a vase.

This heart Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws. Shak.

3. A defect; a fault; esp., in a legal paper, a fault that

let tones or harmonies;—a direction in playing the violinette.

flaw'ti-ous (flô-tî-ôs), n. [It.] Music. a A small flute; an octave flute, or piccolo. b A kind of small accordion.

flaw'ti-ous, n. [It.] a Flute.—flaw'ti-a-ma-bile (flă-tî-â-mă-bî-lî) [It., sweet flute, a sweet-toned organ, generally of 4-foot pitch.—flaw'ti-co-co' (flă-tî-ô-ô-ô), n. [It.] a Golden yellow; yellowish.

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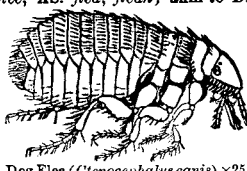
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may nullify it; as, a **flaw** in reputation; a **flaw** in a will, in a deed, or in a statute.
 Has not this also its **flaws** and its dark side? South.
 4. A lie; a fib. Scot.
 5. A thin layer of turf or peat; also, a place where peats are spread to dry. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
 6. A disease of the finger nails. Obs.
Syn.—Fissure, fracture, breach, rift, cleft, crack; spot, speck; fault, imperfection. See ELEMISH.
flaw (flō), v. t.; FLAWED (flōd); FLAW'ING. 1. To crack; to make flaws in.
 The brazen caldrons with the frosts are **flawed**. Dryden.
 2. To make a breach or defect in; to break; to violate; to make of no effect.
 France hath **flawed** the league. Shak.
 3. To intoxicate. Obs. Slang.
flaw, v. i. 1. To become defective; to crack; to break.
 2. To tell a lie; to fib. Scot.
flaw, n. [Cf. D. *vlaag*, Norw. *flage*, *flaag*, Dan. *flage*.]
 1. A sudden burst or gust of wind of short duration, with or without rain or snow; also, a spell of stormy weather.
 Snow, and hail, and stormy gust and **flaw**. Milton.
 2. A sudden tumult; an uproar. Obs.
Syn.—See WIND.
flaw'y (flō't), a. Full of flaws, or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.
flaw'y, n. Subject to sudden flaws, or gusts of wind.
flax (flāks), n. [AS. *flax*; akin to D. *vlax*, OHG. *flahs*, G. *flachs*, and prob. to *flechten* to braid, plait, twist, L. *plectere* to weave, *plicare* to fold, Gr. *πλέκω* to weave, plait. See PLY.] 1. A plant of the genus *Linum*, esp. *L. usitatissimum*, the species commonly cultivated for its fiber. It is a slender erect annual, with linear leaves and blue flowers. The long silky bast fiber, freed from the stem by rotting or "retting" and various mechanical processes, is used in the manufacture of linen thread, which is woven into linen cloth, as cambric, lawn, etc. See LINEN. The seed is also of great commercial importance. See FLAXSEED.
 2. The cleaned fiber of the flax plant, prepared for spinning.
 3. Any one of several plants resembling flax;—usually with descriptive or qualifying adjective, as *toadflax*, white *flax*, etc.
flax brake. A machine for removing the woody portion of flax from the fibrous.
flax bush (flāks'bōsh'), n. The New Zealand flax.
flax cotton. The fiber of flax prepared for bleaching and spinning like cotton.
flax dodder. A kind of dodder (*Cuscuta epitimum*) infesting the cultivated flax.
flax'en (flāks'n), a. 1. Made of, or resembling, flax or its fibers; of a light soft straw color characteristic of flax; fair and flowing, like flax; as, *flax'en hair*.
 2. Pertaining to flax; as, the *flax'en trade*.
flax lily. A New Zealand flax. b The Australian liliaceous fibrous plant *Dianella laevis*, or other species of the same genus.
flax plant. Specif., in New Zealand, the New Zealand flax.
flax ripple. A comb for removing bolls or seeds from flax.
flax rust. A disease of flax caused by the rust fungus *Melampsora lini*; also, the fungus itself.
flax seed (flāks'sēd'; commonly flāks'sēd'), n. 1. The seed of flax; collectively, the commercial product consisting of these seeds in bulk. Flaxseed is very mucilaginous, and is used extensively in medicine as a demulcent and emollient in inflammatory affections of the respiratory, intestinal, and urinary passages. It yields a valuable oil known as *linseed oil*, used in painting; the residue, called *linseed meal*, is an excellent food for cattle. Flaxseed meal is ground flaxseed and contains the oil. Flax is grown especially for its seed in many parts of the United States, and also in India, where it does not yield a marketable fiber.
 2. = ALLSEED.
 3. The pupa stage of the Hessian fly;—so called from the hard brown shell with which it is surrounded.
flax star, n. A low annual primulaceous herb (*Asterolinum stellatum*) of the Mediterranean region, bearing solitary greenish axillary flowers.
flax wort (flāks'wōrt'), n. Any plant of the flax family (Linaceæ).
flax'y (flāks'ī), a.; FLAX'Y-ER (-sī-ēr); FLAX'Y-EST. Like flax; flaxen.
flay (flā), v. t.; FLAYED (flād); FLAY'ING. [ME. *flaen*, *flaen*, AS. *flān*; akin to D. *vlaen*, Icel. *flā*, Sw. *flā*, Dan. *flaen*, cf. Lith. *plysiti* to tear, *plysiti*, v. i., to burst, tear; perh. akin to E. *flag* a flat stone, *flaw*.] 1. To skin; to strip off the skin or surface of; as, to *flay* her nails; to *flay* the earth.
 She'll *flay* thy wolfish visage. Shak.
 2. To subject to treatment like or likened to skinning; to strip of possessions; to torture.
 Scipio had come leisurely through Asia Minor, plundering cities and *flaying* people with requisitions. J. A. Froude.
 To *flay* a hint, to exact all possible gain.—to *flay* the fox, to vomit. Obs.

flea (flē), n. [ME. *fle*, *flee*, AS. *flā*, *flēah*; akin to D. *vloec*, OHG. *flōh*, G. *flöh*, Icel. *flá*; prob. from the root of E. *flee*. See FLEE.] 1. Any of certain wingless blood-sucking insects having a hard, usually laterally compressed body, and extraordinary powers of leaping. They were formerly included in the Dog Flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*) × 25. Diptera, but constitute a distinct order, Siphonaptera, syn. *Aphaniptera*, in recent classifications. The species form a single family, Pulicidae, or in recent classifications several families. They mostly infest warm-blooded animals. The common American form is the cat or dog flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*, syn. *Pulex serraticaps*), which sometimes becomes very abundant in houses and is more or less troublesome to human beings. The human flea (*P. irritans*), though abundant in Europe, is not common in America. See also CHIGOE. The fleas undergo a complete metamorphosis; the larvae are slender, legless, and wormlike, and are found in the dust and dirt about buildings inhabited by infested animals. Fleas on dogs are readily destroyed by dusting pyrethrum powder into the fur.
 2. Short for FLEA BEETLE.
 a *flea* in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse; as, to put a *flea* in one's ear; to go away with a *flea* in one's ear.
flea bane (flē'bān'), n. Any of various asteraceous plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas; esp. *Pulicaria dysenterica* of Europe, and various species of *Corynephorus* and *Erigeron*.
flea beetle. Any of numerous small beetles, usually included in the family Chrysomelidae, which have the thighs of the hind legs thickened, and are able to leap like fleas. They constitute the genera *Haltica*, *Phyllotreta*, *Systena*, and many others, and feed on the leaves and tender parts of plants, many species injuring vegetables and other cultivated plants. The larvae often burrow in the substance of the leaves and are thus very hard to destroy. Among the harmful species are the turnip flea beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*), infesting various cruciferous plants, which is black with a dull yellow stripe on each cover; the tobacco flea beetle (*Epilixir parvula*), infesting tobacco; and the grapevine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybeata*), a small blue species which is destructive to the buds and leaves of the vine, and is often erroneously called *thrips*.
flea bite (flē'bīt'), n. 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.
 2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.
 3. A minute amount, as much as a flea can take at a bite.
flea bit'ten (-bīt'n), a. 1. Bitten by a flea or fleas; as, a *flea bit'ten* face.
 2. White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel;—said of a horse so colored.
flea bug. A flea hopper. b Among tobacco growers, the tobacco flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.
flea hopper. Any of various small jumping insects, esp. the garden flea hopper (*Halticus uhleri*), a small black hemipterous bug of the family Capsidae, injurious to beans and other garden plants.
flea louse. Any of numerous jumping plant lice of the family Psyllidae, as *Psylla pyri*, a pest of the pear tree.
fleam (flēm), n. [OF. *flème*, F. *flamme*, fr. LL. *fledomum*, *flevotomum*, *phlebotomum*. See PHLEBOTOMY.] 1. Surg. A sharp instrument for opening veins, lancing gums, etc.; a kind of lancet.
 2. Angle of bevel of the edge of a saw tooth with respect to the plane of the blade.
flea wort (flē'wōrt'), n. 1. a The plowman's spikenard (*Inula squarrosa*). b A southern European plantain (*Plantago psyllium*), whose seeds are used in medicine.
 2. Any one of various other plants so called on account of their supposed efficacy as destroyers of fleas.
flèche (flēsh), n. [F. *flèche*, prop., an arrow.] 1. A Fort. A salient outwork of two faces with an open gorge. b Arch. A spire, esp. a slender one above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church or cathedral, and commonly carrying the Sanctus bell.
 2. Any of the twenty-four points on a backgammon board.
fleck (flēk), n. [Cf. Icel. *flekk*, akin to Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck*, and perh. to E. *fitch*.] 1. A spot, as a freckle; a streak; a speckle. "A sunny *fleck*." Longfellow.
 Life is dashed with *flecks* of sin. Tennyson.
 2. A flake or particle; a flock or tuft.
 A chip or *fleck* of shell in the shape of an infection. Sainsbury.
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Dog Flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*) × 25.

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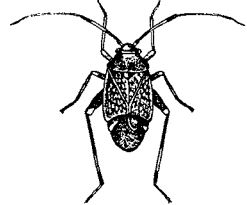
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fleck, v. t.; FLECKED (flēkt); FLECK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *flekk*,



Garden Flea Hopper (*Halticus uhleri*) × 5.

Sw. *fläcka*, D. *vlekken*, G. *flecken*. See FLECK, n.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; dapple.
 A bird, a cloud, *flecking* the sunny air. Trenck.
fleck'er (flēk'ēr), v. t.; FLECK'ERED (-ērd); FLECK'ER-ING. To fleck; to spot or streak.
fleck'y (-ī), a.; FLECK'Y-ER (-Y-ēr); FLECK'Y-EST. Having flecks; also, wavy.—**fleck'y-ness** (-Y-ēs), n.
flec'nod'al (flēk'nōd'al), a. Math. Relating to a flecnode.
flec'node (-nōd), n. [L. *flectere* to bend + E. *node*.] Math. The union of an ordinary node and a point of inflection on one branch of a plane curve.
flect'ed (flēk'tēd), a. Her. Bowed; bent; arched; *flected* and *reflected*. Her. S-shaped.
flection, **flect'ion** (flēk'shūn), n. [L. *flectio*: cf. F. *flection*.] 1. Act of flexing or bending; a turning.
 2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. Bacon.
 3. Gram. Syntactical change of form of words, as by declension or conjugation; inflection.
 Express the syntactical relations by *flection*. Str W. Hamilton.
 4. [In this sense always *flection*.] Anat. A movement involving the bending of a joint, esp. between the bones of a limb, by which the angle between the bones is diminished; also, a forward raising of the arm or leg by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint;—opposite of *extension*.
flection'al, **flect'ion'al** (-āl), a. Capable of, or pertaining to, *flection* or *inflection*.
 A *flectional* word is a phrase in the bud. Earle.
flect'or (flēk'tōr), n. A flexor; a bender. Rare.
fled (flēd), a. Liable to crack spontaneously after the bisque firing because of rapid change of temperature during or after a previous burning;—said of pottery.
fledge (flēj), a. [ME. *flegge*, *flygge*, AS. *flycge*; akin to D. *vlug*, G. *flügge*, OHG. *fluchci*, Icel. *flygr*, E. *fly*. See FLY, v. i.] Feathered; fledged; equipped, or able to fly. Obs. His shoulders *fledge* with wings. Milton.
fledge, v. i.; FLEDGED (flējd); FLEDG'ING (flēj'ing). To acquire the feathers necessary for flight.
fledge, v. t. 1. To rear or care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed so that it can fly.
 2. To develop mature plumage upon.
 A canary that had not finished *fledging* itself. Kipling.
 3. To furnish with feathers that enable flying; as, to *fledge* an arrow; to furnish with a feathery covering; as, to *fledge* a nest.
fledg'ing, **fledge'ing** (flēj'ing), n. A young bird just fledged.
fledg'y (flēj'ī), a. [See FLEDGE, a.] Feathered; downy; feathery. "A *fledg'y* sea bird choir." Keats.
flee (flē), v. i.; FLED (-t), p. FLED (flēd); p. pr. & vb. n. FLEE'ING. [ME. *fleon*, *fleen*, AS. *fleon* (imper. *flēah*); akin to D. *vlieden*, OHG. & OS. *flōhan*, G. *fliehen*, Icel. *flyja* (imper. *flygja*), Dan. *fly*, Sw. *fly* (imper. *flydde*), Goth. *flīhan*. Cf. FRIGHT.] 1. To run away, as from danger or evil; to hasten off;—usually with *from*. [H.] cowardly *flee*, not having struck one stroke. Shak.
 2. To pass away swiftly; to vanish; as, life was *fled*.
 3. To fly, as a bird or an arrow; to speed. Archaic.
flee, v. t. 1. To run away from; to endeavor to avoid or escape from (a threatened danger or the like); hence, to shun, avoid, or evade (something evil).
 So *flee* his enemies my warlike father. Shak.
 Flee fornication. 1 Cor. vi. 18.
 2. To abandon; forsake.
 When fortune *fled* her spoiled and favorite child. Byron.
fleece (flēs), n. [ME. *flees*, AS. *fleas*; akin to D. *vlies*, G. *flies*, *vlies*; also to G. *flaus* tuft of wool, coarse cloth.] 1. The entire coat of wool that covers a sheep or other similar animal; also, the quantity of wool shorn at one time. Wool from a live animal is in commerce called *fleece wool*, and that taken after death is *dead wool*.
 2. Any soft woolly covering resembling a fleece.
 3. *Manuf.* The fine web of cotton or wool removed by the doffing knife from the cylinder of a carding machine.
 4. A textile fabric having a silky pile, used for linings, as in gloves, etc.; also, the pile or nap.
 5. The meat taken from either side of the hump of the buffalo. Local. U. S.
 6. A share in, or act of, fleeing, or stealing. Obs.
fleece, v. t.; FLEECED (flēst); FLEEC'ING (flēs'ing). 1. To deprive or shear of a fleece, or natural covering of wool.
 2. To strip of money or other property by trickery or fraud; to bring to straits by oppressions and exactions; to despoil.
 Whilst Pope and prince shared the wool betwixt them, the people were finely *fleeced*. Fuller.
 3. To spread over, or fleck, as with wool.
fleeced (flēst), a. Furnished with a fleece, as a sheep.
fleec'y (flēs'ī), a.; FLEEC'Y-ER (-Y-ēr); FLEEC'Y-EST. Covered with, made of, or resembling, a fleece. "Fleecy flocks." Prior.—**fleec'y-ly** (-lī), adv.
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fleece (flēs), n. [ME. *flees*, AS. *fleas*; akin to D. *vlies*, G. *flies*, *vlies*; also to G. *flaus* tuft of

ity; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; as, a flimsy argument, excuse, objection.

All the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*

Syn. — Weak, feeble, superficial, shallow, vain. See **FLIMP**.

flimsy (flim'zī), n.; pl. -ies (-ziz). 1. Thin or transfer paper, or manuscript on such paper; also, rarely, one who writes on flimsy paper. *Newspaper Cant.*

2. A bank note; paper money. *Slang, Eng.*

flinch (flinch; 140), v. t.; FLINCHED (flincht); FLINCH'ING. [*Prob. fr. OF. fleucher, equiv. to flechir to turn aside, bend, give way, F. flecher, fr. OF. flechier to bend, perish. fr. L. flectere through (assumed) flecticare, cf. ME. flechen to give way, turn aside, fr. F.] 1. To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail in doing or persevering; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; wince; as, one of the parties flinched from the combat.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without flinching. *Locke.*

2. To sink *off* or *away*. *Obs.*

3. To let the net slip in tight croqueting. See **CROQUET**, n., 2.

Syn. — See **FLINCH**.

flinch, v. t. To draw back from; as, to flinch the flagon, that is, to refrain from drinking.

flinch, n. 1. Act of flinching.

2. kind of round game of cards played by building the cards up on the table.

flin'cher (flin'chēr), n. [*Scot. flinders, -dris, cf. D. flenters raga, flinders.*] Piece, splinter, or fragment; — usually in pl. The tough ash pear, so stout and true, Into a thousand flinders flew. *Scott.*

flin'chers bar (flin'chērz). [*After Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), English navigator.*] A soft iron bar or bundle of soft iron rods placed vertically near a ship's compass to counteract deviation due to magnetic induction from the earth in surrounding vertical ironwork.

flin'cher'sia (flin'chēr'si-ā), n. [NL., after Matthew Flinders, English navigator.] Bot. A small genus of rutaceous trees having pinnate leaves, pentamerous white flowers, and woody, prickly-tubercled capsules. They are natives of Australia and New Zealand. The flindosa is the best-known species. Also [L. c.], a tree of this genus.

flin-do-sa (flin-dō'sā), n. [*Corrupt. of FLINDERSIA.*] A tall rutaceous Australian timber tree (*Flindersia australis*); the native beech. Its wood is used for staves, hoops, etc.

fling (fling), v. t.; *pres. & p. p.* FLUNG (flung); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLING'ING. [*ME. flingen, flengen, to rush, hurl; cf. Icel. flenga to whip, ride furiously, OSw. flenga to strike, Sw. flänga to romp, Dan. flenge to slash.*] 1. To cast, send, or throw from or as from the hand; to throw; hurl; dart; as, to fling a stone into the pond.

'Tis Fate that flings the dice; and, as she flings, Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition. *Shak.*

2. To put or send violently or suddenly; as, to fling one into prison.

3. To project or extend suddenly or impetuously; to throw; toss; as, to fling back the head; to fling the hair from the forehead; the horse flung up his heels.

4. To throw off or down; to prostrate; hence, to baffle; defeat; overthrow; as, to fling a party in litigation.

His horse started, flung him, and fell upon him. *Watpole.*

5. To send forth; to emit; scatter; effuse.

The sun begins to fling His flaming beams. *Milton.*

6. To throw aside; to put away; to cast off.

To cast and fling The tricks, which make us toys of men. *Tennyson.*

7. To swindle; cheat. *Slang.*

Syn. — See **THROW**.

to fling in, to throw in; to add as an extra or bonus. — to f. off, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of — to f. out, to speak in an abrupt or harsh manner; as, to fling out hard words against another. — to f. up, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to fling up a design.

fling, v. i. 1. To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to rush or spring with violence or haste.

fling closer to his breast, As sword that, after battle, flings to sheath. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To utter abusive language; to sneer; as, the scold began to flout and fling.

3. To throw; plunge; flounce; as, to kick and fling.

4. To caper about; to dance a fling. *Scot.*

to fling out, to become ugly and intractable; to utter sneers and insinuations.

fling, n. 1. A cast from the hand; a throw; also, a flounce; a kick; as, the fling of a horse.

2. A severe or contemptuous remark; an expression of sarcastic scorn; a gibe; a sarcasm.

Who love to have a fling Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

3. A lively gesticulatory dance; as, the Highland fling.

4. Unconstrained action; dash; spirit; hence, a time of free and full indulgence, as in pleasure or dissipation.

Give me my fling, and let me say my say. *Tennyson.*

5. A trifling matter; an object of contempt. *Obs.*

6. A fit of ill humor. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

7. A flock of dunlins or other sandpipers. *Brit.*

flint (flint), n. [*AS. flint; akin to Sw. flinta, Dan. flint; cf. OHG. flins flint, G. flinte gun (cf. E. flintlock); perh. akin to Gr. πλινθος brick. Cf. FLINTH.*] 1. Min. A massive, somewhat impure variety of quartz, in color usually gray to brown or nearly black, breaking with a conchoidal fracture and sharp edge. It is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. It is the chief material of the stone implements of primitive man.

flint 'ing-tree', n. A timber as a partition in a stable. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* b The swiple of a flail a flail. *Scot.*

flint'y (fling'ī), a. Given to, or characterized by, flinging; jerky; as, flinty movements.

flint'ite (flink'tī), n. [*After Gustav Flint.*] Min. A greenish brown basic arsenate of manganese, MnAs₂·2Mn(OH)₂, in featherlike forms. Sp. gr. 3.87.

flint'ner. *Scot. var. of FLINDER.*

flint'ed, a. Flinty. *Obs.*

flint's-heart'ed, a. Har d-hearted. *Shak.*

flint'y (flint'y), n. t.; FLINT'ING (flint'ing). [*Scot. dial. flipe a flap.*] To strip off; to peel; also, to turn back the leg of a stocking over the foot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flint'y (flint'y), tip, extremity. *Norw. dial. flipe a flap.* A fold; flap; flake. *Scot. &*

2. Often, in quarrying, quartz of any kind.

3. A piece of flint for striking fire, — formerly much used, esp. in the hammers of gun locks.

4. Anything extremely hard, uncompressible, and unyielding, like flint. "A heart of flint." *Spenser.*

5. A miser; a skinflint. *Rare.*

6. A workman who persists in union demands. *Old Slang.*

7. Any of several varieties of Indian corn having rounded and tough or flinty kernels. Cf. **DENT CORN**.

flint (flint), v. t.; FLINT'ED; FLINT'ING. To supply with flint.

flint brick. A fire brick made mainly of powdered siliceous flint clay. A hard, flintlike variety of fire clay.

flint crown. = FLINT, n., 7.

flint glass. A heavy, brilliant glass, consisting essentially of silicate of lead and potassium or, sometimes, sodium. It is used for tableware, and for optical instruments, as prisms and lenses, its density giving a high degree of dispersive power — so called because formerly the silica was obtained from pulverized flints. Called also *crystal glass*. Cf. **GLASS**. The concave or diverging half of an achromatic lens is usually made of flint glass.

flintlock (flint'lōk), n. 1. A lock for an old-fashioned gun or pistol, having a flint fixed in the cock, or hammer, which, on striking the battery or cover of the pan, ignited the priming, which communicated its fire to the charge through the touchhole. It superseded the wheel lock early in the 17th century and was superseded by the percussion lock early in the 19th century.

2. A firearm fitted with a flintlock; esp., the old-fashioned military musket.

flint mill. 1. Pottery. A mill in which flints are ground.

2. A device in which flints on a revolving wheel caused a shower of sparks incapable of inflaming fire damp, once used to light miners at work.

flint paper. Paper with a surface of ground flint, like sandpaper.

flint'shire furnace (flint'shīr; -shēr). [*From Flintshire, county of Wales.*] Metal. A reverberatory furnace with a depression in one side of the hearth, used for the simultaneous roasting and reduction of lead ores.

flint soap. A soap containing siliceous earth.

flint sponge. A glass sponge (*Hyalonema mirabilis*) found on the coast of Japan.

flint stone. A hard, siliceous stone; a flint.

flint wall. A kind of wall, common in England, on the face of which are exposed the black surfaces of broken flints set in the mortar, with quoins of masonry.

flint'ware (flint'wār), n. A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition flint enters largely.

flint'y (flint'ī), a.; FLINT'Y-ER (-tī-ēr); FLINT'Y-EST. Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint.

Art thou obdurate, flinty, hard as steel? *Shak.*

flip (flip), n. [*Cf. dial. E. flip nimble, flippant, also, a slight blow. Cf. FLIP, v., FLIPFANT.*] A spiced and sweetened drink consisting of ale, beer, cider, or other liquor, and sometimes containing an egg or eggs, heated, as by stirring with a hot iron, so as to give it a burnt taste; as, an egg flip.

flip, v. t.; FLIPPED (flipt); FLIPFING. [*Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. FILLIP.*] 1. To toss or flip; as, to flip up a cent. As when your little ones Do 'twixt their fingers flip their cherry stones. *W. Browne.*

2. To flick; to flip; tap; as, to flip something with a whip.

flip, v. i. 1. To make a darting or snapping motion, as with a finger.

2. To move with a jerk or flit; to flap.

[He] began flitting and flipping up and down. *C. Kingsley.*

flip, n. Act of flipping; a smart quick blow or stroke; a flip; as, a flip of the thumb.

flip-flap, n. [*See FLIP; FLAP.*] 1. The repeated stroke of something long and loose.

2. Anything that flaps. *Obs.*

Slang. a A feat of making handspirings in which hands and feet touch the ground alternately. b An arm. c A firecracker. d A tea cake.

flip-flap, adv. With repeated strokes and noise, as of something long and loose.

flip-pan-ey (flip'an-sī), n. [*See FLIPFANT.*] State or quality of being flippant. "Flippancy of language." *Bp. Hurd.*

Syn. — See **LIGHTNESS**.

flip'pan't (flit), a. [*Cf. dial. E. flip nimble, pliant, smooth-spoken. Cf. FLIP, FLIPFANT.*] 1. Nimble; limber. *Now Rare.*

2. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. *Obs.*

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be flippant and free in their speech. *Barrow.*

3. Speaking fluently and confidently without knowledge or consideration; empty; trifling; inconsiderate; pert.

To put flippant scorn to the blush. *L. Taylor.*

— **flip'pan't**, adv. — **flip'pan't**-ness, n.

flip'per (flīp), n. [*Cf. FLIP, FLIPFANT.*] 1. A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as those of seals, whales, etc.

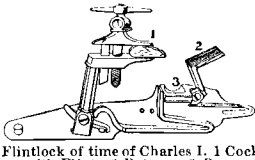
2. The hand. *Slang.*

3. Theat. A hinged panel in a scene, alike on both sides.

4. A flapjack.

5. *Sawmill Mach.* A simple device consisting essentially of a lever actuated by a small steam engine, used for moving lumber from live rollers to the gang saws, or the like.

flirt (flirt), v. t.; FLIRT'ED; FLIRT'ING. [*Prob. of imitative origin.*] 1. To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to



Flintlock of time of Charles I. 1 Cock with Flint; 2 Battery; 3 Pan.

fling suddenly; to flip; as, they flirt water in each other's faces; he flirted a glove, or a handkerchief.

2. To tap smartly; to flick. *Obs.*

3. To toss or throw about jerkily; to open out or close briskly; as, to flirt a fan; a bird flirts its tail.

4. To jeer at; to treat with contempt; to mock. *Obs.*

I am ashamed; I am scorned; I am flirted. *Beau. & Fl.*

flirt (flirt), v. i. 1. To turn up the nose, as in contempt; to jeer or gibe. *Obs.*

2. To move jerkily; to dart; spring; as, a bobtail arrow flirts to one side; hence, to turn inconstantly from one thing to another; to trifle.

3. To play at courtship; to act the lover for sport; to coquet. The French coquette does not flirt. Her frivolity, her superficiality may be great in many directions. . . . but in coquetry she is never superficial. *W. C. Brownell.*

flirt, n. 1. A quick blow; a tap; a flip. *Obs.*

2. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion. With many a flirt and flutter. *Poe.*

3. A jeer, gibe, joke, or jest. *Obs.*

4. An inconstant, giddy, pert, or wanton person, esp. a woman. *Obs.*

5. One who flirts; esp., one who plays at courtship.

6. *Harol.* A device, usually a lever, for causing sudden or intermittent motion, as a lever used in some chime clocks to knock up the quarter-rack hook. *F. J. Britten.*

flirta'tion (flirt-ā'shūn), n. 1. A flirting; specif., playing at courtship; coquetry.

The flirtations and jealousies of our ballrooms. *Macaulay.*

2. A lively figure in quadrille dancing.

flirta'tion-al (-āl), a. Pert. to, or marked by, flirtation.

flirta'tious (-shūs), a. Inclined to flirt; coquettish. — **flirta'tious-ly**, adv. — **flirta'tious-ness**, n.

flirt'y (flirt'ī), a.; FLIRT'Y-ER (-tī-ēr); FLIRT'Y-EST. Pertaining to, or characterized by, flirting; flirtatious.

flit (flit), v. t.; FLIT'ED; FLIT'ING. [*ME. flitten, fluten, to carry away, go away; cf. Icel. flytja, Sw. flytta, Dan. flytte. Cf. FLEET, v. i.*] 1. To pass from one place to another; to remove; migrate; depart; — often implying suddenness, rapidity, or brevity.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did flit out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

2. To cease complying, as with a custom. *Obs.*

3. To remove from one place or habitation to another. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To move with celerity; to go with a rapid motion; to dart along; to fleet; as, a bird flits away; a cloud flits along. A shadow flits before me. *Tennyson.*

5. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

6. To be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like.

And the free soul to flitting air resigned. *Dryden.*

Syn. — FLIT, FLUTTER, FLICKER, HOVER. To FLIT is to pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to FLUTTER, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word frequently connotes agitation; to FLICKER (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to HOVER is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over something; the word frequently connotes irresolution, sometimes menace, sometimes solicitude; as, The weak-eyed bat . . . flits by the Collins; "Like the caged bird escaping suddenly, the little innocent soul flitted away" (*Tennyson*); "He [the peasant] flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground" (*Pope*); "Only that flim, which fluttered on the grate, still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing" (*Coleridge*); "Teach . . . little hearts to flutter at a beam" (*Pope*); "translucent flickering wings between the sun and me" (*Stevenson*); "Thou small flame, which, as a dying pulse rises and falls, still flickers up and down" (*Shelley*); "Behold him perched in ecstasy, yet seeming still to hover" (*Wordsworth*); "Wings flutter, voices hover clear" (*Tennyson*); "Thou un replenished lamp! whose narrow fire is shaken by the wind, and on whose edge devouring darkness hovers" (*Shelley*); "the breath of her sweet tendence hovering over him" (*Tennyson*). See **FLOAT**, **LINGER**.

flit, v. t. To change the place or direction of, as from one house or spot to another. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Flit him where you please. *Stevenson.*

flit, n. Act or motion of flitting; flutter.

flitch (flitch), n. [*ME. flieche, flieke, AS. fliece, akin to Icel. flikki; cf. Icel. flik flap, tatter; perh. akin to E. fleck.*] 1. The side of a hog (formerly also of a beef) salted and cured; a side of bacon.

2. The outside length cut from a tree trunk. *Eng.*

3. One of several planks, smaller timbers, or iron plates, which are secured together, side by side, to make a large girder or built beam; also, a lengthwise half of a balk.

4. A square piece of blubber.

5. A steak of halibut.

flitch of Dunmow. = **DUNMOW FLITCH**.

flitch, v. t.; FLITCHED (flitch); FLITCH'ING. [*See FLITCH, n.*] To cut into, or off in, flitches or strips; as, to flitch logs; to flitch bacon.

flite, **flyte** (flī), v. t.; FLIT'ED, FLIT'ED (-tī'ed; -īd); FLIT'ING, FLYT'ING (flīt'ing). [*AS. flitan to strive, contend, quarrel; akin to G. flieiss industry.*] 1. To contend or quarrel, esp. in words; to scold; to wrangle; hence, to engage in sharp or jaunty debate or dispute. Cf. **FLITTING**. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To make or utter complaint. *Obs.*

flite, **flyte**, v. t. To quarrel with; to scold; chide; also, to flout; to jeer at. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

And flyte my kin in a fairy town. *Kipling.*

flite, **flyte**, n. [*AS. flit.*] Strife; dispute; pert, abusive, or upbraiding talk, as in flitting; wrangling; a scolding match; a gibe; a jeer. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flit'om, n. [*Cf. FLIRT, v. i.*] Swagger; pretense; bragging; a braggart. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

flire (flīr). *Dial. Eng. var. of FLIER.*

flirk (flirk), n. & v. Flerk; a flit'able (flit'ā-b'l), a. Ready for flirtation. *Rare.*

flirt'er, n. One that flirts.

flirt'gill (flirt'gīl). [*Cf. flit'gill-an (-tīt'gīl), n. Cf. GILL a gill.*] A pert or wanton woman. *Obs.*

flirt'ig-gig (flirt'īg-gīg; dial. also flit'ig). A flirty, pert girl.

flirt'ing, n. A flirty, pert girl.

flirt'ing (flirt'ing), n. The feverish. *Dial. Eng.*

flisk (flisk), v. i. & t.; FLISKED (fliskt); FLISK'ING. To friak;

flit'ing, fly'ing (flit'ing), n. Scolding; brawling; flouting; specif., a kind of metrical contest in invective or mockery. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

flit'ing consisted of alternate torrents of sheer Billingsgate poured upon each other by the combatants. Sainsbury. One of those flitings, or contests of wit, which seem to have been so popular especially among the Scandinavians. F. B. Gummers.

flit'ter (flit'ter), v. t. -TERED (-terd); -TER-ING. [Freq. of flit.] 1. To flutter; to flicker. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. To burst into fragments, dust, or foam. Obs. 3. To waver; droop. Obs.

flit'ter, v. t. To flutter; to shuffle quickly, as cards. Rare. flit'ter, n. [Cf. G. flit'ler spangle, tinsel.] 1. A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment. Colloq. 2. A small metal square, or a number of such squares, for decoration; a spangle.

flit'ter-mouse' (-mous'), n. [flit'ter, v. i. + mouse; cf. G. fliddermaus, OHG. fliddermūs.] A bat. Now Dial. float (floit), n. [ME. fote ship, boat, fleet, AS. flota ship, fr. flotan to float (cf. AS. flota floating); akin to D. vloot fleet, G. floss raft, Icel. floti float, raft, fleet, Sw. flotta; prob. influenced also by F. flote a float. See FLEET, v. i.; cf. FLOAT, v. i., FLOTILLA, FLOTAS, FLOVER.] 1. Act or state of floating. Now Rare. 2. A flowing or overflowing; flux; flow; flood; also, that which flows; a wave or billow; the sea. Obs. 3. Anything that floats or rests on the surface of a fluid, as to sustain weight, or to indicate the height of the surface, or mark the place of something; specif.: a. A raft or scow. b. A hollow metallic ball or the like which floats, usually at the end of a lever, in a cistern or boiler, and regulates by its elevation or depression the level of the water; also, a similar device, often horseshoe-shaped, in a carburetor for a gasoline engine. See CARBURETOR, Illust. c. The cork or quill used in angling to support the bait line and indicate the bite of a fish. d. Anything used to buoy up whatever is liable to sink; an inflated bag or pillow used by persons learning to swim; a life preserver. e. A floating platform on which oysters are kept for fattening. f. A platform that floats and is anchored at or near the shore, used for landing or other purposes. g. The piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in a barometer. h. A bulb in a burette, used as an aid in measuring differences in the level of the liquid.

4. Zool. In certain pelagic animals, an air sac or other light structure containing air or gas serving to buoy up the body; a pneumatocyst. See LANTHNA, Illust. 5. Something broad, shallow, and flat; specif.: a. A brewing vat. Obs. or R. b. A frame for extending the sides of a vehicle, to afford more space for loading. c. A crank-axled cart with a low body for carrying heavy loads, as live stock or coal. Eng. d. A flat-topped float, a vehicle without sides for carrying displayed exhibits or objects in a procession; also, such a vehicle with its displayed exhibits or objects. e. Plastering. The trowel or tool with which the floated coat of plastering is leveled and smoothed. f. Masonry. A polishing block for marble; a runner. g. Files. A kind of file (see FILE, tool); also, a shoemaker's rasp for use inside a shoe. h. Tempering. A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated surface of an object of large bulk, as an anvil or die. i. An instrument formerly used by bowyers, now borne as one of the charges in the arms of the Bowyers' Company of London. j. Agric. A heavy platform of planks for drawing over the soil to compact it and improve its mechanical condition; — called also drag, planker, sticker. k. Race Tracks. A platform with a central row of harrow teeth, used singly or several together for dressing the surface of a race track.

6. The footlights on a theater stage; — often in pl. 7. A trench for irrigation. 8. Weaving. Passage of weft thread over warp without interweaving; also, thread thus passing the warp. 9. pl. Ground mineral phosphate, used as a fertilizer. 10. a = FLOATBOARD. b = FLOAT ORE. c = FLOOR, n., 9. 11. A notice of intention to occupy land in tracts newly offered for settlement. U. S.

12. A political float. U. S. float, v. i.; FLOAT'ED; FLOATING. [ME. flotien, flotten, AS. flotan to float, swim, fr. flotan to float; influenced by F. flotter, fr. a kindred G. word. See FLOAT, n.] 1. To rest on the surface of any fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up. The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground. Milton. 2. To move quietly or gently on the water; to drift along; to move or glide without effort or impulse on, or as if on, the surface of a liquid; also, to be held suspended or to move freely within the body of a fluid; as, to float in the air; particles floating in water.

There seems a floating whisper on the hills. Byron. 3. Weaving. To pass, as a thread, over or under other threads without interweaving. 4. Com. To be or become current; to receive public support; as, the stock of the company would not float. 5. To use a float, as in fishing or shooting. 6. Elec. To be connected as a floating battery across an electric line; — said of a storage battery.

SYN. — FLOAT, SAIL, SOAR are here compared with reference to their associations. FLOAT suggests light and buoyant, SAIL, smooth and gliding (sometimes ostentatious), SOAR, loftily rising or exalted, movement; "I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on high o'er vales and hills" (Wordsworth); "Till over down and over date all night the shining vapor sail" (Tennyson); "Winged clouds soar here and there" (Shelley); "When first I saw the sumptuous Dalila floating this way" (Milton); "Then stepped a buxom hostess forth, and sailed, full-blown, before us" (Tennyson); "Him that you soars on golden wing, . . . the cherub Contemplation" (Milton). See SINK, FLIT.

float'ed, a. Mech. Having a feed regulated by a float; specif., of or pertaining to a kind of carburetor for a gasoline engine. See FLOAT, n., 3 b; CARBURETOR. float grass. Any of several marsh or semiaquatic grasses, esp. Panicum fluitans, Cataprosa aquatica, and Alopecurus geniculatus.

float'ing, n. Act or process of floating; specif.: a. Weaving. Floating threads. b. Plastering. Act or process of spreading plaster or stucco with a float; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering. c. The process of rendering oysters or scallops plump by placing them in fresh or brackish water. float'ing, v. i. Buoyed upon or in a fluid; as, the floating timbers of a wreck; floating motes in the air. float'ing, v. t. Buoyed up or loose from the usual attachment; as, the float'ing ribs in man and some other animals. 3. Shifting from place to place; having no permanent home; as, the float'ing population. 4. Shifting or variable in its form, its incidence, or the subject matter to which it applies; hence, not fixed; not fixed; not invested; not determined; as, float'ing capital, floating anchor. Naut. — See ANCHOR. — f. axle. Vehic. A live axle for a self-propelled vehicle, in which the revolving part serves only to turn the wheels, the dead weight of the vehicle being carried on the ends of a fixed axle housing or casing. — f. battery. a. Mil. A battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships, or a vessel carrying heavy guns and designed as a gun platform rather than for navigation, used chiefly in coast defense and in attacking fortifications. b. Elec. A storage battery connected across an electric line or feeder to equalize the load and maintain the voltage constant. — f. breakwater a line of connected wooden timbers, cribs, or floats stretched so as to break the force of the waves rolling towards an anchorage. — f. bridge. A bridge which consists of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank, and is supported wholly by the water; a bateau bridge. b. Mil. A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys; — used for carrying troops over narrow rivers in attacking the outworks of a fort. c. A ferry-boat impelled and guided by chains which are anchored at their ends on the sides of a stream and are acted upon by wheels (over which they pass) on the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam power. d. The landing platform of a ferry dock. e. A bridge of boats. f. The draw of a swing drawbridge, supported on caissons or pontoons. f. cartilage, Med., a cartilage which moves freely in the cavity of a joint, and often interferes with the functions of the latter. — f. charge, Hen, etc., Law, one that successively attaches to such assets as a person may have from time to time, leaving him more or less free to dispose of or encumber them as if no such charge or lien existed. Cf. FIXED CHARGE. — f. collimator, Astron., a telescope rigidly fastened to a floating disk. — f. crane, a crane mounted on a flatboat, used esp. in constructing dock and harbor works. — f. dam, a. An anchored dam. b. A caisson used as a gate for a dry dock. — f. debenture, Finance, a debenture secured by a debt which is a floating charge. — f. debt, Finance, a debt which is of a temporary and shifting nature; that is, one not funded; specif.: a. In general, a debt for money borrowed directly, for money owed for miscellaneous obligations, or for money payable in a short time. b. In British government finance, a debt upon exchequer bonds, exchequer bills, or treasury bills. See FUNDED. — f. derrick, a derrick on a float for river and harbor use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbor improvements, etc. — f. dock, Civil Engin., a wet dock into which a vessel can float at all times of the tide. Obs. b. A dock which floats on the water and can be partially submerged to permit a ship to enter it and afterwards floated to raise the ship high

float (floit), v. t. 1. To cause to float; to cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid, or to pass through or be suspended within it; as, the tide floated the ship into the harbor; the balloon was floated over the city. 2. To flood; to overflow; to cover with or as if with water. Proud Pactus floats the fruitful lands. Dryden. 3. To place on or in a float, or to act upon from a float; as, to float oysters (see FLOATING, n., c); to float game, that is, to shoot game from a float. 4. To establish in currency, as bonds; to support, as a commercial scheme or a joint-stock company, so as to enable it to go into, or continue in, operation. 5. Plastering. To smooth with a float. 6. Elec. To connect (a storage battery) as a floating battery (which see, below). 7. To grind and pass through running water, as pigments, as a refining or levigating process. 8. Stereotyping. To cover with plaster of Paris, as a form of type, and brush the extra plaster off, before making a mold. 9. To solder the ends of (a tin can); — with up. float'board' (floit'boid'; 201), n. Any of the radial rim boards of an undershot water wheel or paddle wheel; a vane. float case. Naut. A caisson used for lifting a ship. float copper. Mining. A fine particles of metallic copper suspended in water, and thus liable to be lost. b. Native copper found away from its original rock. Cf. FLOAT ORE. float'er (floit'er), n. 1. One that floats; a float. 2. a. Insurance. A floating policy. b. Finance. A bond, or other good security, payable to bearer. Cant, Eng. 3. Stereotypy. An iron plate on which the plaster cast is turned face downwards, the whole being then put into a pan (called the dripping pan) closed by a lid which allows the metal to flow in at the corners when the pan is dipped in the molten metal. See FLOAT, v. t., 8. 4. One who moves or changes from place to place. 5. One who takes temporary employment; specif., a substitute teacher. U. S. 6. Politics. A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one whose vote is purchasable. U. S. b. A person, as a delegate to a convention or a member of a legislature, who represents an irregular constituency, as one formed by a union of the voters of two counties neither of which has a number sufficient to be allowed a (or an extra) representative of its own. U. S. c. A person who votes illegally in various polling places or election districts, either under false registration made by himself or under the name of some properly registered person who has not already voted. U. S. float'feed', a. Mech. Having a feed regulated by a float; specif., of or pertaining to a kind of carburetor for a gasoline engine. See FLOAT, n., 3 b; CARBURETOR. float grass. Any of several marsh or semiaquatic grasses, esp. Panicum fluitans, Cataprosa aquatica, and Alopecurus geniculatus.

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and dry as in a dry dock. Called also floating dry dock. See DOCK, Illust. — floating fern, an aquatic fern (Ceratopteris thalictroides) consisting of a short stem with a rosette of succulent bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, the fertile ones bearing scattered sporangia. It is found in Florida and in the tropics. — f. fescue, or float fescue, the grass Panicularia fluitans, formerly referred to Festuca. — f. foxtail, or float foxtail, the marsh foxtail. — f. harbor or harbour, a harbor formed by a floating breakerwater. — f. heart, a small aquatic menyanthaceous plant (Limnanthemum lacunosum) of the eastern United States; — so called from its heart-shaped leaves. — f. holder, Mach., a holder, as of a tap, which allows a certain amount of play or freedom. — f. island, a. An island made artificially of earth on a floating framework of wood, seaweed, etc. Such islands are kept in place by anchoring. They are common on Chinese rivers. b. A floating mass of vegetation with little or no earth except that blown to it. Such islands occur in some lakes, being detached masses of the vegetation which grew as a mat from the marshy shores of the lake out over the shallow water. c. A dessert, consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs. — f. kidney. — WANDERING KIDNEY. — f. lever, Railroads, a horizontal brake lever beneath a car body having its fulcrum at the end of a rod which leads from another lever, and so movable instead of fixed. — f. light, a light shown at the masthead of a vessel moored over sunken rocks, shoals, etc., to warn mariners of danger; a lightship; also, a light erected on a buoy or floating stage. — f. liver. — WANDERING LIVER. — f. pier, a landing stage or pier which rises and falls with the tide. — f. plate. — FLOATER, 3. — f. policy, Insurance, a policy which is variable as to the subject covered by it; specif., in marine insurance, a policy that designates the general nature of the subject insured, but leaves the name of the ship, the particular subject, and its value to be fixed by subsequent declarations. — f. rail. — FLOAT, n., 5 b. — f. ribs, Anat., ribs whose ventral ends are not connected with the sternum or cartilages of other ribs. In man they are the last two (eleventh and twelfth) pairs. — f. ring, Mach., a piston packing ring that is sprung against the cylinder walls by small springs in the piston grooves. — f. screed, Plastering, a strip of plastering, first laid on, to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat. — f. star, the frostflower. float ore. A fragmental ore carried by water or other natural agency away from the vein outcrop. b. Ore so finely divided that the particles do not settle readily in water. float'stone' (floit'ston'), n. 1. Min. A light porous variety of opal occurring in concretionary masses. 2. A bricklayer's rubstone for smoothing gauged brickwork. float valve. A valve or cock regulated by a float. See FLOAT, 3 b. float'y (floit'y), a. Floating readily; buoyant; light. flocc'ila'tion' (flok'el-ah'shon'), n. [L. floccus a flock of wool. Cf. FLOCK of wool.] Med. A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person; carphology. It is observed in various acute diseases, esp. typhoid fever. flocc'ose (flok'os; flok'os'), a. [L. floccosus. Cf. FLOCK of wool.] Woolly; flocculent; bearing flocci; specif., Bot., having tufts of soft woolly hairs, which are often deciduous. — flocc'ose'y, adv. flocc'ular' (flok'ul-er), a. Anat. Pert. to the flocculus. flocc'ulate' (-lat), v. t. & i.; -LAT'ED (-lat'ed); -LAT'ING (-lat'ing), a. Geol. To aggregate into small lumps; — said of soils, sediments, etc. b. Chem. & Physics. To collect into flocculent masses. — flocc'ula'tion' (-lah'shon'), n. flocc'ule' (-il), n. [See FLOCCULUS.] A detached mass of loosely fibrous structure like a shredded tuft of wool; one of the flakes of a flocculent precipitate. flocc'ul-ence' (flok'ul-ens), flocc'ul-ence' (-lens), n. 1. State of being flocculent. 2. That which gives a flocculent material or surface its character, as the waxy secretion of flocculent insects. flocc'ul-ent' (-lent), a. [See FLOCK of wool.] 1. Of the appearance of wool; woolly; floccy. 2. Containing, or consisting of, flocci, or soft flakes or floccs; as, a flocculent precipitate. 3. Covered with tufts of woolly material; specif.: Zool. Covered with a soft, waxy substance, often resembling wool, as certain aphids, scale insects, etc. 4. Bot. Somewhat floccose. flocc'ulus' (-lus), n.; pl. -uli' (-uli). [NL., dim. of L. floccus flock of wool.] 1. A small tuft or bunch, as of wool or something likened to wool; flake; floccule; specif., Zool., a tuft of fine curved hairs on the legs of certain insects. 2. Anat. A small irregular lobe on the under surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum, between the biventral lobe and the middle peduncle. 3. Astron. One of the tufty masses or cloudlike shapes of calcium, hydrogen, or other element, revealed in the solar atmosphere by the spectroheliograph. flocc'us' (flok'us), n.; L. pl. FLOCCI' (-si). [L.] 1. A tuft or flock of wool, or something likened thereto, as the tuft of hair at the end of the tail of certain mammals. 2. Zool. The first downy plumage of young birds. 3. Bot. Any tuft of woolly hairs; specif., a mass of hyphal filaments or portion of mycelium of a fungus. flock (flok), n. [ME. flokke; cf. D. vloek, G. flocke, OHG. flocho, Icel. flöki, perh. akin to E. flicker, flacker, or cf. L. floccus, F. flocc.] 1. A lock of wool or hair. 1. pyrrhe, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few flocks in the point [pommel]. Shak. 2. Woolen or cotton refuse (sing. or pl.), old rags, etc., reduced to a degree of fineness by machinery, and used for stuffing upholstered furniture. 3. Very fine sifted woolen refuse, esp. that from shearing the nap of cloths, used as a coating for wall paper to give it a velvety or clothlike appearance; also, the dust of vegetable fiber used for a similar purpose. 4. A flock bed. 5. A tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate; a floccule. flob'bage, n. [Phlegm. Obs. & R.] flob'er, v. t. To dirty; soil. flob'ert' r'ie' (flob'ert'; F. flob'ert'), [After Flobert (1834-46), French armorer.] A breech-loading rifle of small caliber, commonly taking a cartridge with a round ball. The distinctive cartridges are called Floberts, ball caps, and B caps. flobotomy, + PHLEBOTOMY. floc' + FLOCK.

float'board' (floit'boid'; 201), n. Any of the radial rim boards of an undershot water wheel or paddle wheel; a vane. float case. Naut. A caisson used for lifting a ship. float copper. Mining. A fine particles of metallic copper suspended in water, and thus liable to be lost. b. Native copper found away from its original rock. Cf. FLOAT ORE. float'er (floit'er), n. 1. One that floats; a float. 2. a. Insurance. A floating policy. b. Finance. A bond, or other good security, payable to bearer. Cant, Eng. 3. Stereotypy. An iron plate on which the plaster cast is turned face downwards, the whole being then put into a pan (called the dripping pan) closed by a lid which allows the metal to flow in at the corners when the pan is dipped in the molten metal. See FLOAT, v. t., 8. 4. One who moves or changes from place to place. 5. One who takes temporary employment; specif., a substitute teacher. U. S. 6. Politics. A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one whose vote is purchasable. U. S. b. A person, as a delegate to a convention or a member of a legislature, who represents an irregular constituency, as one formed by a union of the voters of two counties neither of which has a number sufficient to be allowed a (or an extra) representative of its own. U. S. c. A person who votes illegally in various polling places or election districts, either under false registration made by himself or under the name of some properly registered person who has not already voted. U. S. float'feed', a. Mech. Having a feed regulated by a float; specif., of or pertaining to a kind of carburetor for a gasoline engine. See FLOAT, n., 3 b; CARBURETOR. float grass. Any of several marsh or semiaquatic grasses, esp. Panicum fluitans, Cataprosa aquatica, and Alopecurus geniculatus.

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are. See FLUCTUATE.] 1. Moving like a wave; wavering; Med., showing fluctuation; as, a fluctuant tumor. 2. Floating on the waves. *Obs.* Bacon. **fluoc-tu-ate** (fluk'tū-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ing). [*L. fluctuare* to wave, fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere*, *fluere*, to flow. See FLUENT.] 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; as, a fluctuating field of air. 2. Hence, to waver, unsteady, irresolute, or undetermined; to vacillate. **Syn.**—FLUCTUATE, OSCILLATE, VIBRATE, UNULATE, VACILLATE, WAVER. FLUCTUATE suggests irregular or alternating movement (esp. up and down, or back and forth); to OSCILLATE is to swing within or between relatively fixed limits; to VIBRATE is to oscillate rapidly, or to quiver; fig., all three connote irresolution or instability; *vibrate* also frequently suggests responsiveness; as, the fluctuation of prices, the oscillation of a pendulum, the vibration of a bowstring; "The old unquiet breast, which neither deadens into rest, nor ever feels the fiery glow that whirls the spirit from itself away, but fluctuates to and fro" (*M. Arnold*); "Your poise will be more powerful than any oscillating tendency of mine" (*Hawthorne*); "He felt . . . his soul thrill to the sight and vibrate to the sound" (*Shelley*). UNULATE (which often suggests a waving or wavelike surface) is less frequently fig. than fluctuate; as, "The ripe corn under the undulating air undulates like an ocean" (*Shelley*); "The diversity, the undulancy, of human nature!" So deep a sense of it went with Montaigne always that himself too seemed to be ever changing color sympathetically therewith" (*W. Pater*). *Vacillate* and *waver* are now used chiefly of persons; to VACILLATE is to fluctuate weakly between two opinions or courses; to WAVER is to hesitate or shrink back, esp. with the implication of the shaking of previous determination; as, "The bad have fairly earned a victory over the weak, the vacillating inconsistent good" (*Wordsworth*); "Let him ask in faith, nothing wavering." For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed" (*James i. 6*). See HESITATE, TRIFLE, SHAKE, CHANGE. **fluctuating variation.** *Biol.* See VARIATION.

fluoc-tu-ate, v. t. To cause to move as a wave; to put in motion.

And fluctuate all the still perfume. *Tennyson.*

fluoc-tu-ation (-ā'shūn), n. [*L. fluctuatio*; cf. *F. fluctuation*.] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the fluctuations of the sea. 2. A wavering or unsteadiness, as of opinion or prices. 3. *Med.* The wavelike motion of a fluid collected in a natural or artificial cavity, observed by palpation or percussion.

flue (flū; 243), n. [*Cf. F. flue* part of a net, *Flem. vlue*, *vlue*, a fish net, *OD. vlue*.] A kind of fishing net, fixed or dragged. *Habakkuk i. 15 (margin).*

flue (flū; 243), n. [*Of uncertain origin*; perh. akin to *fly*, v.; cf. also *fluff*, in dial. use, also a puff.] Light down, such as rises from cotton, fur, etc.; very fine lint or hair.

flue, n. [*Of uncertain origin.* Cf. 2d FLUE.] A fluke or barb, as of an anchor or harpoon; also, a barb of a feather.

flue, n. [*Of uncertain origin*; cf. *OF. flue* a flowing, fr. *fluere* to flow, fr. *L. fluere* (cf. FLUENT); or perh. a corruption of *E. flue*.] 1. An inclosed passageway for establishing and directing a current of air, gases, etc.; an air passage; esp.: a. A compartment or division of a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air. b. A passageway for conducting a current of fresh, foul, or heated air from one place to another. c. *Steam-Boiler.* A pipe or passage for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water in a boiler; distinguished from a tube which holds water and is surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *fire tubes* or simply *tubes*. d. In an organ flue pipe, the opening between the lower lip and the languette. See FLUE PIPE.

2. A gable or end-wall coping. *Dial. Eng.*

flue (flū; 243), v. t.; FLUED (flūd); FLUING. [*Etym. uncertain.*] To flare or expand, as the jambs of a window opening in a thick wall, or the jambs of a fireplace.

flue bridge. The separating low wall between the flues and the laboratory of a reverberatory furnace.

flued (flūd), a. [*See FLUE a fluke.*] Having a flue, as a harpoon.

flu-el-len (flū-ēl'ēn) n. [*W. Llyslan Llewelyn*, lit., Llewellyn's herbs.] A either of the speedwells *Veronica officinalis* and *V. chamaedrys*. b Toad-flax or cancerwort (*Kickxia elatine* and *K. spuria*). c The mountain parsley of Europe (*Pedicularis orsellinum*).

flu-en-cy (flū-ēn'shē; 243), n. [*L. fluentia*; cf. *F. fluence*. See FLUENT.] 1. Profusion. *Obs.* 2. Quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility.

The art of expressing with fluency and perspicuity. *Macaulay.*

flu-ent (flū-ēnt), a. [*L. fluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow; cf. *Gr. φάω* to boil over. Cf. FLUCTUATE, FLUX.] 1. Flowing, or capable of flowing; liquid; easily moving. 2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a fluent speaker; hence, flowing; voluble; smooth; — said of language; as, fluent speech. 3. *Math.* Fluential. *Obs.* — See TALKATIVE.

flu-ent, n. 1. A current of water; a stream. *Obs.* 2. *Math.* A variable quantity, considered as continuously increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral*.

flu-en-tial (flū-ēn'shūl), a. *Math.* Relating to, or like, a fluent.

flue pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. an organ pipe, whose tone is produced by the impinging of a current of air upon an edge.

fluoc-tu-ate, a. Fluctuating. *Obs.*

fluoc-tu-ous (fluk'tū-ōs), a. [*L. fluctuosus*.] Full of waves; flowing or wavy. *Rare.* **fluoc-tu-ity** (-ōs'itē), n. *Rare.*

flud + FLOOD. [*Of FLOOD.*] **flud**, *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. **fludy** + FLOODY.

flu + *flu*, pret. of FLY. **flu**, n. (flū), n. Influenza. *Colloq.*

flu, n. [*Cf. FLEAM.*] A lancet; a beam. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **flu**, a. Shallow; open; flaring. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

flu, a. [*Cf. OF. flu*.] Feeble; sickly; thin. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **flu-less**, a. See LESS. **flu-ellen** (flū-ēl'ēn), n. A

or lip, causing a wave motion in the air within; a mouth pipe; — distinguished from *reed pipe*. Flue pipes are either open or closed (stopped at the distant end). The flue and flageolet are open pipes; a bottle acts as a closed pipe when one blows across the neck. The organ has both open and closed flue pipes, those of metal being usually round in section, and those of wood triangular or square. See PIPE.

flue plate or sheet. *Steam Engin.* A tube plate in a boiler for supporting the ends of flue tubes.

flue stop. *Organ Building.* A stop made up of flue pipes.

flue surface. *Steam Boiler.* The aggregate surface of flues exposed to flame or hot gases.

flue-work (flū'wŭrk'), n. *Music.* The organ stops, collectively, in which the sound is caused by wind passing through a flue or fissure and striking an edge above; — in distinction from *reedwork*. It is commonly subdivided by differences of structure, shape, and tone into *principal work*, *gedackt work*, and *flue-work*.

fluff (flif), n. [*Cf. FLUD* down.] 1. Nap; down; flue; as: a. The soft plumage on the abdomen and between the thighs of a domestic fowl. b. The basal downy part of a feather.

2. *Slang, Eng.* a Among booking clerks, short change. b *Theat.* Forgetfulness of lines; imperfectly learned lines.

fluff, v. i.; FLUFFED (flift); FLUFFING. 1. To become fluffy; to move lightly like fluff. 2. *Slang, Eng.* a Among booking clerks, to give short change. b *Theat.* To forget one's lines; to play one's part blunderingly.

fluff, v. t. To make fluffy.

fluffy (flif'), a.; FLUFFY-ER (-ī-ēr); FLUFFY-EST. 1. Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling fluff or nap; soft and downy. "The carpets were fluffy." *Thackeray.* The present Barnacle . . . had a youthful aspect, and the fluffiest little whisker, perhaps, that ever was seen. *Dickens.*

2. *Slang, Eng.* a Unsteady; drunk. b *Theat.* Forgetful of one's lines; of uncertain memory.

fluid (flūd; 243), a. [*L. fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow; cf. *F. fluide*. See FLUENT.] 1. Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

2. Flowing; fluent, as speech.

Syn.—FLUID, LIQUID. Taken strictly, *fluid* and *liquid* are both opposed to *solid*; but *liquid* is also opposed to *gaseous*, whereas *fluid* applies to both *liquid* and *gaseous* substances (see def.). *Liquid*, more frequently than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking; as, the emerald race, whose silvery wings . . . swim along the fluid atmosphere" (*Pope*); "There I suck the liquid air" (*Milton*). *Fig.* *fluid* is opposed to *rigid*; *liquid*, to *harsh*; *liquid* also connotes transparency; as, "All my former habits become suddenly fluid" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Thy liquid notes that close the eye of day" (*Milton*); "A singular charm of liquid air, with which the whole picture seems instinct, filling the eyes and lips, the very garments, of its sacred personages, with some unsearched brightness and energy" (*Pater*); cf. "Chaucer's divine liquidness of diction, his divine fluidity of movement" (*M. Arnold*).

fluid dram, or *f. drachm*, a measure of capacity equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce. See FLUID OUNCE. — **f. extract**, *Pharm.*, a concentrated liquid preparation containing a definite proportion of the active principles of a medicinal substance. A fluid gram of extract should represent a gram of the crude drug. — **f. ounce**, a measure for liquid medicines, etc., divided into eight fluid drams. In the United States it equals 1/16 pint, or 29.5 c. c. This, for water, is about 1.042 oz. av., or 455.6 grains. In Great Britain it equals 1/16 imperial pint (28.4 c. c.), which for water is one ounce avoird., or 437.5 gr. — **f. pressure**, pressure of the nature of that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is everywhere normal and of equal intensity.

fluid, n. A fluid substance; one which yields to any force tending to alter its shape without altering its volume. *Fluids* include both liquids (incompressible fluids) and gases (compressible fluids); water, air, and steam are fluids. Electricity and magnetism were formerly regarded as fluids, and the phrases *electric fluid*, *magnetic fluid*, still survive in popular usage.

fluid-al (flū-ī-dāl), a. Pertaining to a fluid, or to its flowing motion. — **fluid-al-ly**, adv. **fluid structure**, *Petrog.*, the structure characteristic of certain volcanic rocks in which the arrangement of the minute crystals shows the lines of flow of the material while molten.

fluid-compressed, a. Compressed while in a fluid state; — said of steel.

fluid-ic (flū-īd'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, a fluid; fluid.

fluid-ly (-ī-ly), v. t.; FLUID-ly-FIED (-īd); FLUID-ly-PYING (-īf-ing). To render fluid; to fluidize. — **fluid-ly-fi-ca-tion** (-ī-ly-kā'shūn), n. — **fluid-ly-fer** (-ī-fer), n. — **fluid-ly-ty** (-ī-ty), n. [*Cf. F. fluidité*.] 1. Quality of being

fluid; — said of steel.

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fluid; — said of steel.

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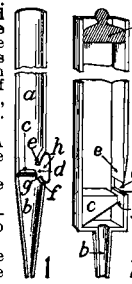
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fluid; — said of steel.



Flue Pipes in Section. 1. Open Metal Pipe; Stopped Wooden Pipe. a Body; b Foot; c Languette; d Mouth; e Upper Lip; f Lower Lip; g Flue, or Wind-way; h Ear; i Tompion, or Stopper.

fluid, or capable of flowing; a liquid or gaseous state: — opposed to *solidity*.

2. Hence, changeableness; instability; easy adaptability. The idea of personality . . . has been melted down again into its ancient and Oriental fluidity. *J. Martineau.*

flu-id-ize (flū-īd-īz), v. t.; FLU-īD-IZED (-īz); FLU-īD-IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To render fluid.

fluke (flūk; 243), n. [*AS. flōc* a kind of flatfish, akin to *Icel. flōki* a kind of halibut, and *G. flach* flat.] 1. A flatfish or flounder.

2. Any of various flattened, leaflike, lanceolate, parasitic, digenetic, trematode worms; sometimes, any trematode. The best-known flukes are the *liver flukes*, of the genus *Fasciola*, syn. *Distomum*, and allied genera. The common liver fluke, *F. hepatica*, infests the livers of cattle, swine, etc., and even man, but is especially destructive to sheep, causing the disease called *rot*. Its life history is complex. The eggs, if they happen to reach water, develop into a free-swimming embryo called a *miracidium*, which attacks and enters the body of an aquatic snail of the genus *Limnea*, where it develops into a saclike stage called a *sporocyst*. In the sporocyst a generation of wormlike forms called *rediae* is produced: these in turn (still within the body of the snail) produce tadpole-shaped larvae termed *cercariae*. These leave the snail and encyst themselves, and, if eaten by a suitable host, develop into an adult fluke.

fluke, n. [*Perh. named from its flatness, and the same word as fluke a flounder; or cf. LG. flunk, flunke*, wing, the palm of an anchor.] 1. That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, esp. the broad end of each arm. See ANCHOR, 1. 2. The barbed head or one of the barbs of a harpoon, whaling lance, arrow, etc.

3. One of the lobes of a whale's tail; — so called from the resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.

4. An instrument shaped like a fluke of an anchor, such as that used to clean a hole in rock preparatory to blasting.

5. *Arsenic Mannf.* An inclined cast-iron plate in the roof of a furnace, dipping into the contents of the slowly rotating calciners to turn over and spread the mineral mass. *Cornwall, Eng.*

fluke, n. An accidentally successful stroke at billiards or pool; hence, any accidental or unexpected advantage; as, he won by a fluke. *Sporting Cant* or *Slang*.

fluke-wort (flūk'wŭrt'), n. The European marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*); — so called because erroneously supposed to cause fluke-worms in animals.

fluk'ing (flūk'ing), p. a. *Naut.* Sailing fast with a fresh breeze, esp. running or reaching; — generally in *all fluking* or *a-fluking*. *Colloq.*

fluk'y (flūk'y; 243), a.; FLUKY-ER (-ī-ēr); FLUKY-EST. [*From FLUKE a successful stroke.*] *Slang*. 1. Happening or obtained by chance rather than skill; lucky.

2. Uncertain; unsteady; capricious; as, a fluky breeze.

flume (flūm; 243), n. [*ME. flum* river, *OF. flum*, fr. *L. flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] 1. A stream; water. *Obs.*

2. A mill tail.

3. An inclined channel, usually of wood and often supported on a trestle, for conveying water from a distance to be utilized for power, transportation, etc., as in placer mining, logging, etc.

4. A ravine or gorge with a stream running through it. *U. S.*

flume, v. t.; FLUMED (flūmd); FLUM'ING (flūm'ing). 1. To transport in a flume, as logs.

2. To divert by a flume, as the waters of a stream.

flume, v. i. To construct or utilize a flume.

flum-mer-y (flūm'ēr-ē), n.; pl. FLUMMERIES (-ēz). [*W. Llymru*, or *Llymrudd*, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour.] 1. A soft jellylike food made of flour or meal; pap.

2. A kind of custard or blancmange, often made of beaten eggs, cream, sweetened fruit, and cornstarch or gelatin.

3. A glutinous by-product in making starch from wheat.

4. Something insipid, or not worth having; empty compliment; trash; unsubstantial talk or writing.

The flumery of modern criticism. *J. Morley.*

flump (flūmp), v. t. & i.; FLUMPED (flūmpt); FLUMP'ING. [*Imitative.*] To set, move, or fall, suddenly and heavily; to plump.

flump, n. Act of flumping; the dull sound or thud caused by the act; as, the shoe fell with a flump.

flunk (flūnk), v. t.; FLUNKED (flūnk't); FLUNK'ING. [*Cf. FUNK*.] To fail, as on a recitation or examination; to back out, as from an undertaking, through fear. — **flunk'-or** (-ēr), n. *Both Colloq., U. S.*

flunk, v. t. 1. To fail in; to shirk. *Colloq., U. S.* 2. To cause to flunk, or fail. *School & College Cant, U. S.*

flunk, n. A failure or backing out; specif., *College Cant*, a total failure in a recitation or examination. *U. S.*

flunk'y, flunk'ey (flūnk'y; 243), n.; pl. FLUNKIES, -EYS (-ēz). [*Perh. fr. or akin to flunk*.] 1. A somewhat contemptuous name for a liveried servant; esp., a footman.

2. One who is obsequious or cringing; a snob; toady.

flunk'y, flunk'ey, n. [*See FLUNK*.] One who makes a flunk; esp., one easily deceived in buying stocks; an inexperienced and unwary jobber. *Cant, U. S.*

flunk'y-ism, flunk'ey-ism (-īz'm), n. Quality or characteristics of a flunk'y; toadyism. — **flunk'y-ist'ic, flunk'ey-ist'ic** (-īst'ik), a. — **flunk'y-ite, flunk'ey-ite**, n.

fluk'-ness (-nēs), n. See NESS.

fluk'y (flūk'y), a. Formed like, or having, a fluke, as an anchor.

fluk'y, a. Infested with flukes.

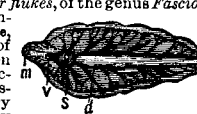
flum, *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of FLAM, nonsense; FLAM, deceive.

flum'atic, cf. PNEUMATIC.

flum'i-nose (flūm'ī-nōs), flum'i-nous (-nūs), a. [*L. flumen, fluminis*, river.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in streams.

flum'ma-did'le (flūm'ā-dīd'le), n. Also flumadiddle, flumadiddle, flumydididdle. Nonsense; balderdash; humbug; something trivial or silly; flummery. *Colloq.*

flum'mer, v. t. *Obs.* 1. To mumble; mouth. [*bug*; beruile.] 2. [*Cf. FLUMMERY*.] To hum; flummox. *Var. of FLUMMOX.*



Common Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*). n Mouth; a Branches of Stomach; s Ventral Sucker; v Genital Openings. *Nat. size.*

2. Decorated with or as with flutes; channeled; grooved; as, a fluted column; a fluted ruffle; a fluted spectrum.

fluted scale, the cottony-cushion scale. — f. spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

flute/mouth/ (flōōt'mouth/, 243), n. Any of certain elongated hemibranchiate marine fishes with a long tubular snout, which constitute the families Aulostomidae and Fistulariidae. See FISTULARIA, AULOSTOMA.

flute/er (flōōt'ēr; 243), n. 1. A flutist, or flautist. 2. One who makes grooves or flutings; also, a tool or implement for making flutings.

flute/work/ (flōōt'wŭrk/), n. Music. Those flue stops of an organ, collectively, not classed as principal work or as gedackt work. Certain modifications of these two classes, however, are included under flutework.

fluting (flōōt'ing), n. 1. Action of one who flutes. 2. Decoration by means of flutes or channels; a flute, or flutes collectively; as, the fluting of a column; the fluting of a lady's ruffle. Hence, a shading which gives a fluted appearance; as, the lines and flutings of a spectrum.

fluting iron. A laundry iron for fluting ruffles.

flutist (flōōt'ist; 243), n. [Cf. F. flutiste.] A performer on the flute; a flautist.

flut/ter (flŭt'tēr), v. t. FLUT'TERED (-ērd); FLUT'TER-ING. [ME. floteren, AS. flotorian to float about. Akin to E. fleet, v. i., float.] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights.

2. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a sail flutters in the wind; a fluttering fan; his pulse flutters. 3. To move about agitatedly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without much result.

4. To be in agitation or uncertainty; to quiver with excitement or indecision. His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering. I. Watts. Syn. — See FLIT.

flut/ter, v. t. 1. To vibrate or move quickly; as, a bird flutters its wings. 2. To throw into confusion or flutter.

Like an eagle in a doveotee. I. Flattered your Volscians in Corioli. Shak. 1. Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion; vibration; as, the flutter of a fan. 2. Agitation; confusion; disorder; nervous or aimless activity; hence, Colloq. — a short run; a burst of speed; as, a half-mile flutter. b A spasm of irregular activity in stocks. c A venture at gambling. 3. Stir; ostentation; display. Obs.

flutter wheel. A water wheel of moderate diameter having radial floats and placed at the bottom of a chute so as to work by impact.

flut/ter-y (flŭt'tēr-ē), a. Fluttering; apt to flutter.

flut/y (flōōt'y), a.; FLUT-Y-ER (-ē-ēr); FLUT-Y-EST. Having a tone like that of a flute; flutelike.

fluvial (flōōv'y-āl; 243), a. [L. fluvialis, from fluvius, river.] Fluvial, meaning river.

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8. A fusible glass used as a base for enamels; also, an easily fusible enamel used as a ground for enamel painting.

flux (flŭks), a. [L. fluxus, fr. fluere. See FLUX, n.] Flowing; unstable; inconstant; variable.

The flux nature of all things here. Barrow. flux, v. t.; FLUXED (flŭkst); FLUX'ING. 1. To cause to become fluid; to fuse; to treat with a flux.

2. Med. To cause a discharge from (a person, the body, etc.), as in salivating or purging.

3. To affect, or bring to a certain state, by subjecting to, or treating with, a flux.

He might fashionably and genteelly . . . have been dued or fluxed into another world. South.

flux, v. t. 1. To undergo a flux; specif., to bleed copiously. Obs. 2. To flow freely. Archaic. 3. To become fluid. Obs. or R.

flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), n. Act of fluxing. flux density. Elec. The number of lines of force per unit area of cross section normal to the lines.

flux function. Math. The function that (equated to a constant) forms the equation of the stream lines in a fluid.

flux'ible (flŭk'si-b'l), a. [Cf. LL. fluxibilis fluid, OF. fluxible.] 1. Fluid; pliable; changing; inconstant. Obs. or R. 2. Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

—flux'ible'ty (-b'il'i-tē), flux'ible-ness, —flux'ibly, adv.

flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. fluxion. See FLUX, n.] 1. Act of flowing; also, that which flows. Cotgrave. 2. Fusion. Obs. 3. Med. An unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ; a determination.

4. = FLUX, 1. Obs. or R. 5. A constantly varying indication.

Less to be counted than the fluxions of sundials. De Quincy. 6. Math. a The time rate of change in a fluent; the derivative of a fluent as to the time; — invented by Newton and denoted by a dot (·) placed above the fluent; thus dx/dt is written ẋ in this notation. b In later use, a differential.

flux'ion-al (-āl), a. Pert. to, or of the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant. —flux'ion-al-ly, adv.

The merely human, the temporary and fluxional. Coleridge. fluxional structure, Petrog., fluidal structure.

flux'me'ter (flŭks'mē'tēr), n. [flux + -meter.] Elec. An instrument for measuring the flux of a dynamoelectric machine, magnet, etc.

flux turns. Elec. In an electromagnetic circuit, the product of the number of lines of magnetic force by the number of turns of the conductor through which they pass.

fly (flī), v. i.; pret. FLEW (flōō); p. p. FLOWN (flōōn); p. pr. & vb. n. FLY'ING. [ME. flēn, flem, fleyen, flegen, AS. flēgan; akin to D. vliegen, OHG. flōgan, G. fliegen, Icel. fljuga, Sw. fluga, Dan. flyge, Goth. us-flaugjan to cause to fly away, blow about, and perh. to L. pluma feather, E. plume. Cf. FLEDGE, FLIGHT.] 1. To move in or pass through the air with wings, as a bird.

2. To move through the air or before the wind; esp., to pass or be driven rapidly through the air by any impulse; as, bullets flew; the flying sea foam.

3. To move or pass swiftly; as, the racers fairly flew over the hurdles; a top flies around; rumor flies. Often with specific implications, as: a With the implication of suddenness and violence, to spring or rush; as, they flew to arms; the child flew to its mother. b With the implication of suddenness, violence, and an impelling agent, to be forced apart or off; to burst; as, the glass flew into fragments; the window flew open.

4. To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag. Loose on the breeze their tresses flew. Scott

5. To shift or veer suddenly; — said of the wind. 6. To be rapidly spent, as money; to seem to pass rapidly, as time.

7. To ascend without a turn; — said of stairs. 8. Hawking. To hunt with a hawk; to be engaged in hunting, as a hawk.

9. To run from danger; to take to flight; to withdraw hastily; to flee; as, an enemy flies. See FLEE, v. t. — to f. in. Railroad, to switch (cars) by a flying switch.

10. To vanish; disappear; fade; as, a shadow flies; this color flies. Rare.

to fly around, to move about in haste; to bustle. Colloq., U. S. — to f. at, to spring toward; to rush on; to attack suddenly. — to f. at check, Hawking, to pursue base game. Obs. Dryden. — to f. in the face of, a To act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance; to resist. b To insult. Rare. — to f. off, a To separate, or become detached, suddenly. b To revolt, to break away. — to f. off at a tangent, to take suddenly an eccentric course of action or thought.

— to f. off the handle, to lose self-restraint; to give vent to one's feelings irrationally or beyond the bounds of propriety. Slang. — to f. on, to attack; to fly at. — to f. out, a To rush out. b To burst into a passion. — to f. to or up, Naut., to come suddenly up into the wind; — said of a ship.

fly, v. t. 1. To cause to fly or to float in the air, as a bird, a kite, a flag, etc.; as, the ship flew the flag of Spain. 2. To fly or flee from; to shun; avoid.

Sleep flies the wretch. Dryden. 3. To hunt with a hawk; to hunt in the air, as a hawk.

4. Print. To take from press as by a fly. See 4th FLY, 6. to fly a kite, Com., to raise money on accommodation paper or to exchange checks to cover lack of funds. See KITE, v. t. — to f. in. Railroad, to switch (cars) by a flying switch.

fly, n.; pl. FLIES (flīz). [From FLY, v.] 1. The action or process of flying; flight. Rare. 2. The course of anything projected through the air; esp., the flight of a batted ball before it strikes the ground; as, it was caught on the fly.

3. a A passenger coach or parcels cart. Obs. or Hist. b A covered carriage drawn by one horse (orig. by a man). Eng. 4. Mach. a contrivance consisting of two or more radial vanes, capable of rotating on a spindle or axis, to

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act as a fanner, or to govern the motion of clockwork or very light machinery by the resistance of the air, as in the regulating device for a musical clock. b A flywheel.

c The arrangement consisting of a lever with end weights used to operate fly presses by its momentum when turned rapidly at the end of the screw; also, a fly press.

5. a Weaving. A shuttle impelled by a blow or jerk. b Spinning. (1) The pair of arms in a spinning wheel or frame which revolve around the bobbin to twist the yarn. (2) Waste fiber thrown off in combing and drawing. c A fancy roller in a carding machine. d A latch in a knitting machine.

6. The length of an extended flag from its staff or support; also, the outer, or loose, end of a flag.

7. The part of a vane pointing in the direction from which the wind blows.

8. Naut. That part of a compass on which the points are marked; the compass card. Obs. or R.

9. The outer canvas of a tent with double top, usually drawn over the ridgepole, but so extended as to touch the roof of the tent at no other place.

10. a A lap on a garment, as on a waist, trousers, overcoat, etc., to conceal a row of buttons. b The fore flap of a bootee.

11. pl. Theat. The space over the whole stage, above the proscenium, including everything situated there, as the fly galleries at the sides, the beams, and all the paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

12. Baseball & U. S. Cricket. A ball batted in the air; rarely, a ball so thrown.

on the fly, flying; hence, moving; without coming to a rest, or of a batted ball, before it strikes the ground; as, he boarded the omnibus on the fly.

fly (flī), n. [ME. flie, fleze, AS. fljige, flēoge, fr. flōogan to fly; akin to D. vlieg, OHG. flōgan, G. fliegen, Icel. & Sw. fluga, Dan. flue. See FLY, v. i.] 1. Orig., any winged insect. Obs. or Dial., though this broad use survives in such compounds as butterfly and freckle.

2. Now, particularly, a dipterous insect of the family Muscidae or a closely allied family, of which the house fly (Musca domestica, see HOUSE FLY) is the most familiar form, and the commonest about human habitations; but, in extended popular language, almost any insect having transparent wings or otherwise resembling the house fly. With qualifying words fly forms the common names of many such insects of various orders, as in dragon fly, ichneumon fly, etc.

3. Zool. In a restricted sense, any insect of the order Diptera. These are often distinguished as the true flies.

4. A hook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., in imitation of a fly, — used in angling. "The fur-wrought fly." Gay.

5. A familiar spirit; a witch's attendant; hence, a spy; parasite. Obs.

A riving fly, none of your great Fly. 4. 1 Gut; 2 Head; 3 familiar. B. Jonson. Wing; 4 Body; 5 Butt; 6 Tail; 7 Tag; 8 Hackle.

6. Print. a Formerly, a printer's devil. b Formerly, the person who took the printed sheets from the press. c A vibrating frame with fingers, attached to a power printing press for doing the same work.

7. Any of several forms of ornaments shaped like a fly, for women's hair or faces, as a patch of court plaster, a form of headdress, etc.

8. [cap.] Astron. = MUSCA. fly, a. Slang. a Knowing; a warty white or yellow pile, attached to a power printing press for doing the same work.

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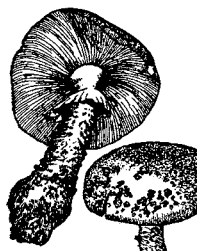
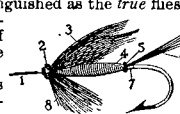
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Fly Agaric (Amanita muscaria), about 1 nat. size.

fly/boat (flī'bōt), n. [fly + boat: cf. D. vlieboot.] *Naut.*

1. A large flat-bottomed coasting vessel, now only Dutch. Captain George W. Smith made a voyage of discovery to the northwest with two flyboats. *Purchas.* 2. A fast vessel of any of various kinds, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats; now, a kind of fast passenger or freight boat used on canals in England.

fly book. A case in the form of a book for anglers' flies. fly-by-night, n. 1. One given to being abroad at night. 2. One who escapes at night from his landlord or other creditors. *Slang.*

3. A fly. See 3d FLY, n., 3 b. *Dial. Eng.* 4. *Naut.* A square sail sometimes spread on fore-and-aft-rigged vessels when running before the wind.

flycatcher (flī'käch'ēr), n. 1. One that catches flies.

2. Specif.: Any of numerous passerine birds that feed upon insects, which they take on the wing. The term is now restricted chiefly to the members of two families. The true flycatchers of the Old World are Oscines, and belong to the family Muscipidae, as the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). The American flycatchers, or tyrant flycatchers, are Clamatores, and belong to the family Tyrannidae, as the kingbird, pewee, and least flycatcher. The fly-catching warblers are also sometimes called flycatchers.



European Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

fly-catching warbler, n. Any of various American warblers (family Mniotiltidae) having the bill hooked and notched at the tip, with strong rictal bristles at the base. The redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) is the most familiar species.



Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*).

fly cutter. *Mech.* A fast-moving machine cutter, or one of several, fastened in a cutter block, chuck, arbor, or spindle, for cutting the teeth of wheels, for shaping the ends of metal rods, or the like.

fly drill. *Mech.* A hand drill (Wilsonia pusilla), having a small heavy flywheel on its shank to give it sufficient momentum to rewind the cord that imparts its reciprocating motion.

fly-eater (flī'ēv'ēr), n. Any of several small Australian flycatchers of the genus *Gerygone* (which see).

fly'er, flī'er (flī'ēr), n. [See FLYER.] 1. One that uses wings or flies.

2. One that moves with exceptionally great speed.

3. The fly of a flag. See 3d FLY, n., 6.

4. Anything that is scattered abroad in great numbers, as a theatrical program, an advertising leaf, etc.

5. *Arch.* Any of a flight of steps parallel to each other. See FLY, v., 1, 7.

6. Any of various mechanical appliances of swift motion; esp.: a flywheel. *Obs.* b The vane wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers; also, a windmill sail. *C Print.* A fly. See 4th FLY, n., 6 c. d Weaving. A fly. See 3d FLY, n., 5 a.

7. *Stock Jobbing.* An operation not in the line of one's ordinary business; a venture. *Cant.*

8. A full-grown, swift kangaroo. *Australia.*

9. One who flees; a fugitive.

fly-fish, v. i. To angle with real or artificial flies. — fly-fish'er, n. — fly-fish'er-man, n.

fly-flap (flī'flāp), n. 1. An implement for driving away, or killing, flies.

2. A blow with this implement; hence, a clever stroke. *Obs.*

fly-flap, v. t. & i. To strike as with a flyflap; to drive away flies with a flyflap. — fly-flap-per (-ēr), n.

fly frame. 1. *Cotton Manuf.* Any of various slubbing, roving, intermediate, and other frames.

2. A grinding and polishing machine for plate glass.

fly gallery. *Theat.* One of the galleries on either side of the flies, from which the drop scenes, borders, etc., are manipulated.

fly honeysuckle. a A European shrubby yellow-flowered honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*); also, the related American *L. ciliata*. b A scrophulariaceous plant (*Halleria lucida*) of tropical and southern Africa.

fly'ing, n. Act of one that flies; also, that which flies; specif., pl., in carding, droppings.

fly'ing, p. a. [From FLY, v. i.] Moving in the air with or as with wings; floating; waving; moving lightly or rapidly; intended for rapid movement; fleeting; temporary; hasty.

fly'ing adder, a dragon fly. — f. army, *Mil.*, a body of troops kept maneuvering so as to threaten the enemy constantly and cover its own garrisons. *Obs.* — f. artillery, *Mil.*, artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — the men being either mounted or riding upon the gun carriages and caissons when they change position. — blister, an application used to irritate the skin and moved from one place to another before blistering. — f. bond, *Masonry*, a bond formed by inserting headers at considerable intervals only. — f. bridge, a drawbridge. *Obs. Carton.* b = FLOATING BRIDGE b. *Obs.* c A suspended or floating bridge, usually temporary, as a pontoon bridge. d A floating structure connected by a cable with an anchor or pier up stream, and made to pass from bank to bank by the action of the current or other means. e The highest bridge on a steamer, where there are more than one. — f. buttress, *Arch.*, a masonry structure, typically consisting of a straight inclined bar carried on an arch, and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault which cannot be supported by ordinary buttresses. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illustr.* — f. camp, *Mil.*, a temporary camp; a body of troops formed for rapid movement from place to place. *Obs. or E.* — f. cat, a flying marmot or flying lemur. — f. colors or colours, flags unfurled and waving in the air; hence: to come off with f. colors or colours, to be victorious; to succeed thoroughly in an undertaking.

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— flying column. *Mil.*, a strong detachment, usually of all arms, equipped lightly to insure rapid movement but sufficiently to be independent of a base and communications, which operates at a distance from the main force. — f. country, *Hunting*, a country open enough for long runs. — f. deck, *Naut.*, a deck supported at the side by railings, stanchions, or the like. — f. dragon. a = DRAGON, n., 7. b A dragon fly. — F. Dutchman. A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the day of judgment. b His spectral ship, the seeing of which is considered a bad omen by sailors. It is generally thought to sail about in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope in bad weather. — f. fish. a Any of certain fishes, mostly of tropical and the warmer parts of temperate seas, which have long wing-like pectoral fins, and are capable of leaving the water and moving in the air. They constitute the genus *Exocoetis* and allied genera, and are included in the Scombroideae or made (either alone or with related forms) a family, Exocoetidae. A number of species occur off North America. It is chiefly by the motion of the tail before they entirely leave the water that the momentum for these flights is acquired. Whether it is increased by the vibrations of the pectoral fins is a matter of dispute. b [cap. *Astron.* = PISCIS VOLANS. — f. fox, any of various very large fruit-eating bats, so called from the foxlike face, esp. those of the genera *Pteropus* and *Epomorphus*, which are very destructive to fruit in many warm countries of the Old World. They are eaten by many native races. *Pteropus edulis* is one that measures five feet between the tips of the expanded wings. — f. frog, any of several East Indian tree frogs of the genus *Rhacophorus*, having very large and broadly webbed feet, which, it is said, serve as parachutes, and enable them to make very long leaps. — f. gecko, *Zool.*, a gecko (*Phrynosoma homalophilum*) having membranous expansions along the sides of the body, head, limbs, and tail. — f. gurnard, any of several gurnardlike acanthopterygian fishes constituting the genus *Cephalacanthus* and of the family Cephalacanthidae, having very large pectoral fins, said to be able to fly like the flying fish, but not for so great a distance. — f. hat, a sail set outside of the standing rig, on the flying jib boom. See SAIL, *Illustr.* — f. jib boom, *Naut.*, an extension of the jib boom. — f. kite, *Naut.* = KITE, n., 6. b. — f. lemur, an East Indian mammal of the genus *Cynocephalus*, syn. *Galeopithecus*, about the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin which extends from the neck to the tail on each side, embracing the limbs and forming parachute used in making long sailing leaps, though it is not adapted for true flight. There are at least two species, *C. volans* and *C. philippinensis*, the latter found in the Philippines. They are arboreal, nocturnal, and largely frugivorous in habits, and have very fine soft fur. The genus is not closely related to the lemurs or to any existing mammal. It is usually considered as constituting a suborder of Insectivora called *Dermoptera*. — f. level, *Civil Engin.*, a reconnaissance level over the course of a projected road, canal, etc. — f. lizard. = DRAGON, n., 7. — f. machine, *Aeronautics*, an apparatus designed for navigating the air; sometimes restricted to a machine that is heavier than air and dependent upon its own motors for its ability to soar or to move in any way. Cf. AERODROME, AEROPLANE, AIRSHIP. — f. mare, *Wrestling*, a form of attack in which the aggressor seizes his opponent's wrist, and, turning about, jerks his opponent over his back. — f. marmot, the taguan or other large flying squirrel of the genus *Petaurista*. — f. mouse, a very small Australian flying phalanger (*Acrobates melanurus*) not over six inches long including the tail. — f. phalanger, any of certain small marsupials of the Australian region, belonging to the phalanger family and the genera *Petaurista*, *Petaurides*, and *Acrobates*, having a parachute-like membrane connecting the fore and hind legs like that of the flying squirrels, which they superficially resemble so much that they are popularly called squirrels or flying squirrels. The smallest form (*Acrobates*) is called flying mouse. Cf. SUGAR SQUIRREL. — f. rings, rings suspended in pairs or rows at the end of swinging ropes and used in gymnastic and acrobatic exercises. — f. robin. = FLYING GURNARD. — f. sap, *Mil.*, the rapid construction of an advanced trench when the enemy's fire precludes the method of simple



Flying Fish (*Cypselurus robustus*).

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Flying Frog (*Rhacophorus pardalis*).

Flying Gurnard (*Cephalacanthus volitans*).



Flying Gurnard (*Cephalacanthus volitans*).

Flying Lemur (*Cynocephalus volans*).



Flying Lemur (*Cynocephalus volans*).

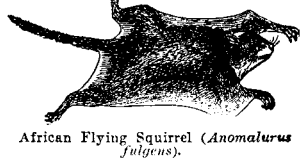
Flying Phalanger (*Petaurus sciuroides*).



Flying Phalanger (*Petaurus sciuroides*).

artificial flies for angling; fly tip. The piece of a jointed fly rod at the extreme end from the butt. [British.] fly title. *Print.* A bastard title. fly-up-the-creek, n. 1. The green heron (*Butorides virescens*) or other small heron. *U. S.* 2. A flighty person. *Local, U. S.* 3. [cap.] A native of Florida. *Local Slang, U. S.* [v. 5 a.] fly wagon or wagon = 3d FLY, v. fly water. 1. A decoction of flies, used as a lotion. 2. A solution used to poison flies.

trenching, by means of pushing forward side by side gabions filled with earth as a movable parapet, and excavating the trench behind their cover. — flying seal, a seal on a letter not fastened down, so that the bearer may read the contents; — used in under flying seal. — f. shore, *Building*, a horizontal shore. — f. shot, a shot fired at a moving object, as a bird on the wing. — f. spider. = BALLOONING SPIDER. — f. squadron, *Naut.*, a squadron of fast ships moving rapidly from place to place at a distance from the command. — f. squid, any of various squids, as *Onnamastrophes bartramii*, common in the Gulf Stream, which are able to leap out of the water. — f. squirrel. a Any of certain squirrels which have parachute-like folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps. They belong chiefly to the genera *Petaurista*, syn. *Pteromyia*, which includes very large Asiatic species with a long bushy tail (see TAGUAN), and *Sciuropterus*, consisting of smaller forms of Europe, Asia, and North America. *S. volans*, the common species in the United States, is gray or brownish above, and pure white below, with large dark eyes and very soft fur. It is nocturnal in habits. A larger species (*S. sabrinus*) inhabits northern North America. The African flying squirrels are members of *Anomalous* (which see) and allied genera. b In Australia, a flying phalanger. — f. staccato, *Musical*, a rippling effect in violin playing. See ACCORDION. — f. start, a start in a race in which the signal is given while the competitors are in motion. — f. switch, *Railroad*, a switch effected by disconnecting some of the cars from a moving train and utilizing their momentum to carry them to the desired position. — f. torch, *Mil.*, a torch attached to a long staff and used for signaling at night.



African Flying Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

fly/leaf (flī'lēf), n. An unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, program, etc. fly line. 1. The habitual line of flight of a bird in its migrations. 2. A line used in fly fishing. fly man (flī'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. The driver of a fly, or light public carriage. 2. *Theat.* A man placed in the flies to work the ropes, etc. fly orchid. A European orchid (*Ophrys muscivora*), whose flowers resemble flies. fly paper. Poisoned paper or paper coated with a sticky substance for killing flies. fly poison. *Bot.* A melancholic plant (*Chrosperma muscivora*) of the eastern United States, having a tall stem bearing a dense raceme of small greenish white flowers. The pounded bulb has been used as a poison for flies. b Any of several species of the related genus *Zygadenus*. fly press. A hand screw press for punching, embossing, etc., operated by a fly. See 3d FLY, n., 4 c. fly rack. A bracket which turns out to support the hinged leaf of a table. fly rod. A light fishing rod used in angling with a fly. fly rope. A rope used in telerodynamic power transmission. flysch (flī'sh), n. [*Dial. G. (Swiss).*] *Geol.* A thick conglomeratic series of rocks in southern Europe, partly of Cretaceous and partly of Eocene age. fly shuttle. *Weaving*. A shuttle driven by a picker in a power loom. fly speck (flī'spēk), n. A speck or stain made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any insignificant dot. fly speck, v. t. To soil with flyspecks. fly spring. A spring used to cause the outer cover of a watch case to fly open. fly stone. Native arsenide of cobalt, used as a fly poison by grinding it and adding it to sweetened water. fly tent. A tent protected with a fly. See 3d FLY, n., 9. fly-trap. The small bright red immature form of a mite (*Trombidium parasiticum*), infesting the house fly. fly'trap (flī'trāp), n. 1. A trap for catching flies. 2. a The pitcher plant. b The dogbane, a. c Venus's-fly-trap. fly'wheel (-hwēl), n. *Mech.* A heavy wheel for opposing and moderating by its inertia any fluctuation of speed in the machinery with which it revolves; esp., such a wheel on an engine crankshaft to counteract variable pressure during the stroke and to carry the engine over the dead centers. flywheel alternator. *Elec.* An engine-driven alternator with its field-magnet poles mounted on the rim of the engine flywheel. foal (fōl), n. [*ME. fole, AS. fola; akin to OHG. folo, G. fohlen, Goth. fūta, Icel. fól, Sw. föle, Gr. μάλας, L. pultus*] a young animal. Cf. FLY, POULTRY, PULLET.] 1. The young of an animal of the horse family (Equidae); a colt; a filly; — formerly occasionally applied to the young of other animals. 2. A horse. *Obs.* 3. *Coal Mining*. A young boy helper at a tram. 4. [cap.] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS. in foal, with foal, being with young; pregnant; — said of animals of the

2. The sea. Obs.

Syn.—FOAM, FROTH are often interchangeable. But FOAM commonly has pleasanter and more elevated associations than FROTH; as, "Idalian Aphrodite beautiful, fresh as the foam" (Tennyson); "At the ear of Eve, familiar toad, half froth, half venom, spits himself abroad" (Pope) "the idle foam of Time" (Shelley); "Froth and scum, thou liest!" (Shak.).

foam (fōm), v. i.; FOAMED (fōmd); FOAMING. [Cf. AS. fōman. See FOAM, n.] 1. To gather, or form, foam; to froth; as, the billows foam.

foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18. 2. To form foam, or become filled with foam; as, a foaming cup; or of a steam boiler, to prime.

foam, v. t. To cause to foam; to cover with foam; as, to foam the goblet; also, to throw out with rage or violence, as foam. "Foaming out their own shame." Jude 13.

foam'bow' (-bō'), n. A bow like a rainbow formed by the sun shining upon foam.

foam cock. In steam boilers, a cock at the water level, to blow off impurities.

foam'flow'er (fōm'flōw'ēr), n. The false miterwort. foam'y (-ī), a.; FOAM'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); FOAM'Y-EST. [AS. fāmig.]

1. Covered with foam; frothy; spumy. 2. Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.

fob (fōb), n. [Cf. dial. G. fuppe pocket.] 1. A little pocket in men's breeches or trousers near the waistband for a watch or valuables. 2. A fob chain. U. S.

fob, v. t.; FOBBED (fōbd); FOB'ING. [Cf. FOP.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on; also, to procure, or introduce, by a trick; to palm off. Obs. or Archaic.

to fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to put off; to delude with a trick. "A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and fob off the right of the people." Milton.

fob, n. [Cf. FOP.] A swindler; impostor; also, a trick; a cheat. Obs., or Rare Slang.

fob, as in some editions of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors IV. i. 2, is an error. reading for sob. See sob, n. 2. to come the fob on, to impose upon; cheat; to flimfiam. Obs., or Rare Slang, U. S.

fob action. A sham action at law, as one that is trumped up in order to furnish an excuse to make an arrest. Obs. Colloq. or Slang.

fob chain. A short watch chain or ribbon, often bearing seals, etc., and worn with a watch carried in the fob.

focal (fōk'āl), a. [See FOCUS.] Of or pertaining to a focus. focal conic, Math., a locus of the modular foci of a conicoid. — f. curve, Math., the locus of the foci of a surface. — f. distance, or length, of a lens or mirror, Optics, the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center. — f. distance of a telescope, the distance of the image of an object from the second principal point. — f. line, Math., the locus of foci of a quadric cone. — f. plane, a plane parallel to the plane of a lens or mirror, and passing through its focus. — f. plane shutter, Photog., a form of camera shutter, used chiefly for instantaneous work, in which a slit (as wide as the plate) in a curtain is passed directly in front of the plate. It gives an equal length of exposure to each part of the plate. The time of exposure may be varied by changing the length of the slit or the speed of its motion. — f. property, Math., a property connected with lines or planes common to the locus and the absolute, esp. of the intersections of such lines and planes.

fo'cal-i-za'tion (fōk'āl-i-zā'shān; -i-zā'shān), n. Act of focalizing, or state of being focalized.

fo'cal-ize (fōk'āl-īz), v. t.; FO'CALIZED (-īzd); FO'CAL-IZ-ING (-īz'ing). 1. To bring to a focus; to focus; to concentrate. Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear. De Quincey. 2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, etc.).

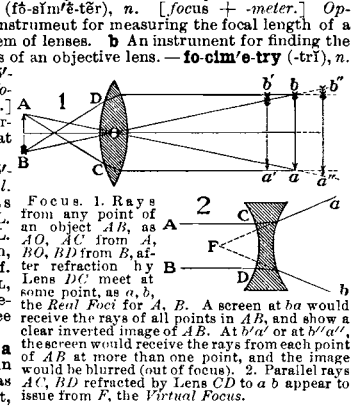
fo'cal-ize, Med. To confine to a limited area; as, focalized epilepsy, in which the convulsive movements are confined to a limited portion of the muscular system, as of the face.

fo'cal-oid (-oid), n. [fo'cal + -oid.] Math. An indefinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoids.

fo'cim'e-ter (fō-sim'fē-tēr), n. [fo'cus + -meter.] Optics. An instrument for measuring the focal length of a lens or system of lenses. b An instrument for finding the actinic focus of an objective lens. — fo'cim'e-try (-trī), n.

fo'coid (fō'koid), n. [fo'cus + -oid.] Math. A circular point at infinity.

fo'cus (fō'kūs), n.; pl. E. FOCI (fō'si). Focus. 1. Rays (-ēz; -īz), L. from any point of an object AB, as shown in the diagram, are refracted by a lens CD, and converge to a point F, the focus. 2. Parallel rays which pass through a lens CD are refracted so as to appear to come from a point F, the virtual focus.



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sound, etc., meet, after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed; as, the focus of a lens or mirror. b A point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; — called virtual focus, as distinguished from the true, or real, focus. Cf. IMAGE.

3. A focal length; as, a telescope of twenty feet focus. b Adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinctness of vision; as, a telescope or microscope comes sharply to focus.

4. Math. a One of the points whose distances from any point of a plane curve are linearly connected; the intersection of tangents to the curve from the foci, or of common tangents to the curve and the absolute. b Of a surface, a point through which two tangents, common to the surface and the imaginary circle at infinity, determine each a tangent plane common to the surface and the circle at infinity. c A pole so related to its polar (called directrix) with respect to a conic that the ratio of the distances from any point of the conic to the focus and the directrix is a constant (called the eccentricity). In an ellipse, rays of light emerging from one focus are reflected from the curve, directly toward the other; in a hyperbola, directly from the other; in a parabola, exactly parallel to the axis, directly toward or from the other focus at infinity. Thus, in the ellipse F and F' are foci and C' D' are directrices, and PF:PC = P'F':P'C' = e. Similarly in the hyperbola, and in the parabola, whose other focus and directrix are at infinity. See CONIC, ECCENTRICITY, ELLIPSE, HYPERBOLA.

5. A central point; a point of concentration; a center of activity, interest, attraction, or attention.

For in such restrictions and emphasis we have what the psychologist calls a focus of consciousness; and it is by their successive occupation of this focus that perceptions obtain definite time marks. James Ward.

6. Theat. The most brilliantly lighted part of the stage. Obs.

In focus, having or giving the proper sharpness of outline due to good focalization; — said of optical instruments or their parts, or images. — out of f., not in focus.

fo'cus (fō'kūs), n.; pl. FO'CI (fō'kūst) or FO'CUSSES; FO'CUS-ING or FO'CUS-ING. 1. To bring to a focus; to focalize. 2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.). 3. To bring into a focus, as an image.

fo'cus-ing, or fo'cus-ing, cloth. Photog. An opaque dark cloth used to cover the rear of the camera and the head and shoulders of the photographer, to exclude all light except that coming through the lens.

fo'cus-ing, or fo'cus-ing, glass. Photog. A small magnifying glass used to enlarge the image thrown on the ground glass of a camera as an aid in exact focusing.

fo'cus lamp. Optics. An electric incandescent lamp having a filament coiled or crumpled into a spiral or zig-zag form so that the light, being concentrated in a small space, can be brought into the focus of a lens or mirror. b An arc lamp with feeding mechanism so constructed as to keep the arc in a constant position with reference to the optical system by means of which its rays are focused.

fo'cus tube. Physics. A vacuum tube for Röntgen rays in which the cathode rays are focused upon the anticathode, for intensifying the effect.

fo'der (fō'dēr), n. [AS. fōdder, fōddor, fōdder, from the root of fōda food; akin to D. voeder, OHG. fuotar, G. futler, Icel. fōðr, Sw. & Dan. foder. See FOOD; cf. FORAGE.] 1. Food. Obs. or Slang. 2. That which is fed out to domestic animals; esp., coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc. 3. Iron Manuf. Eight pigs of cast iron. Thurston.

fo'der, v. t.; FO'DERED (-ērd); FO'DER-ING. 1. To feed with or as with fodder. 2. To graze, as cattle (on). Obs.

fo'der-ing, n. A portion of fodder.

fode (fōd), v. t. To beguile; to befool with flattery or kindness; to lull to a delusion of security. Obs.

to fode forth. Obs. a To lure; to lead on by delusive prospects; b To put off; to evade. c To postpone by evasion; to waste (time).

fo'di-er (fō'dī-ēr), a. [L. fodiens, p. pr. of fodere to dig.] Fitted for, or pertaining to, digging.

foe (fō), n. [ME. fo, fo, AS. fā, hostile; akin to OHG. gifeh hostile, Lith. pikas angry, OIr. oech enemy, and E. feud, and perh. to E. fend. Cf. FEUD a quarrel.] 1. One who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another; an enemy. A man who shall be lively his own household. Matt. x. 36. 2. An enemy in war; a hostile army; an adversary. Whispering with white lips, "The foe! They come! they come!" Byron. 3. One who opposes on principle; an ill-wisher; as, a foe to religion. "A foe to received doctrines." I. Watts. 4. Anything prejudicial or injurious; as, bad drainage is a dangerous foe to health. Syn. — SEE ENEMY.

foeh'n (fōh'n), n. [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. Favonius west wind. Cf. FAVONIUM.] Meteor. A warm dry wind that often blows in the northern valleys of the Alps, due to the draft of a storm center passing over central Europe. The wind, heated by compression in its descent, reaches the low levels dry and warm, unless the rate of descent is

slow enough to give the air time to cool off. b Any similar wind, as the chinook, in other parts of the world.

foe'man (fō'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). [AS. fāhman.] An enemy in war; foe. — foe'man-ship, n. And the stern joy which whirrs leaf In foemen worthy of their steel. Scott.

foe'nic'u-lum (fō-nīk'ū-lūm), n. [NL., fr. L. (also fenniculum), fennel. See FENNEL.] Bot. A genus of apiaceous plants, natives of Europe and the Orient. There are 4 species, of which the fennel (F. faniculum) is the most important. See FENNEL.

fo'g (fōg), n. [ME. fogge; cf. dial. fog, also meaning moss, and dial. jeg; of unknown origin.] 1. Agric. a A second growth of grass; aftergrass. b Dead or decaying grass on land in the winter; — called also foggage. Dial. Eng. 2. a Velvet grass. b Any moss. Dial. Scot. 3. v. t.; FOGGED (fōgd); FOG'ING (fōg'ing). Agric. a To place to pasture on the fog, or aftergrass. b To eat off the fog from, as cattle. c To leave (land) under fog, or without cutting or grazing.

fo'g, v. i. To become overgrown with fog (grass). Scot. 2. To become foggy; to be foggy. Scot. 3. [Cf. Dan. sneefog snow falling thick, drift of snow, driving snow, Icel. fōk spray, snowdrift, fjūk snowstorm, fjūka to drift.] 1. Vapor condensed to fine particles of water in the lower part of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparency. It differs from cloud only in being near the ground. See CLOUD. The formation of fog is promoted by dust particles in the air, which act as nuclei. 2. Loosely, any murky or thick condition of the atmosphere, or any substance so diffused as to lessen the transparency of the atmosphere. 3. Photog. Cloudiness or partial opacity of those parts of a developed film or a photograph which should be clear. 4. A state of mental confusion. Syn. — SEE HAZE.

fo'g, v. t. 1. To envelop as with fog; to befog; to obscure; hence, to perplex; to confuse; to mystify. 2. Photog. To render semiopaque or cloudy, as a plate, by exposure to stray light, overexposure to developer, etc. 3. To become covered, or thick, with fog. 4. Photog. To show indistinctly or become indistinct, as the image on a negative. 5. To put fog signals in place. Railway Slang, Eng.

fo'g alarm. A fog signal.

fo'g belt. A region of the ocean where fogs are of marked frequency, as near the coast of Newfoundland.

fo'g'bow' (fōg'bōw'), n. A nebulous arch, or bow, of white or yellowish light sometimes seen in fog, etc.

fo'g'dog' (-dōg'; 205), n. A luminous spot sometimes seen in fog near the horizon; — called also sea dog and, if bright, fogaeter, as the fog is then thin.

fo'g'eater (-ē-tēr), n. a = FOGDOG. b = FOGBOW. c The moon, esp. a full moon, when rising in a fog.

fo'g'er (-ēr), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. LG. fokker a tradesman, nurer. Cf. PETTIFOGGER.] 1. One who pursues gain by mean practices; a pettifogger. Obs. 2. A peddler; huckster. Dial. Eng.

fo'g'er, a middleman in the nail- and chain-making trades. Eng. fo'g'er, n. [See FOG VAPOR.] Railroads. A man employed to put fog signals on the track in time of fog. Eng.

fo'g'gy (fōg'gy), a.; FO'G'GY-ER (-ī-ēr); FO'G'GY-EST. [From fog vapor.] 1. Thick; filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations; misty; as, a foggy atmosphere; a foggy morning. Shak. 2. Beclouded; dull; obscure; muddled; as, foggy ideas. Your coarse, foggy, drowsy conceit. Hayward. 3. Photog. Fogged. See 5th fog, 2.

fo'g'gy, a. 1. [See FOG GRASS.] Of, pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, fog, or short grass, or (Scot.) moss. 2. [Of uncertain origin.] Marshy; flabby; hence, bloated; unwholesomely fat; of food, making flabby fat. Obs.

fo'g'horn' (-lōrn'), n. A horn sounded as a fog signal.

fo'gram (fō'grām), fo'gram (grām), a. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FOGGY.] Old-fashioned; behind the times. His taste is terribly foggy and old-fashioned. Mad. D'Arblay. — fo'gram-ite, n. — fo'gram-ty (fō-grām'tī), n.

fo'gram, fo'gram, n. 1. Antiquated person; foggy. Colloq. 2. Naut. Liquor, esp. bad liquor. Slang.

fo'g signal. Any signal sounded, or otherwise made, in a fog, to give warning of proximity, as a blast from a horn or whistle on a ship or on shore, a detonating cap placed on a railroad track, etc.

fo'gy (fōgy), n.; pl. FOGGIES (-gīz). Also fo'gyey. [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with fog aftergrass or fog vapor; cf. FOGGY.] 1. A dull fellow; a person who is behind the times, overconservative, or slow; — usually with old. Colloq. Notorious old bore; regular old foggy. Thackeray. 2. An invalid soldier, esp. one in garrison. 3. Increase of pay after long service; longevity pay (which see). Mil. & Nav. Slang, U. S. — fo'gy-dom (-dām), n. — fo'gy-ish, a. — fo'gy-ism (-īz'm), n.

foh (fō), interj. [A variant of FAUGH.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt; poh; fie. Shak. fo'ible (fō'ib'l), n. [OF. foible feeble. See FEIBLE.] 1. A moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a frailty. A disposition radically noble and generous, clouded and overshadowed by superficial foibles. De Quincey.

foam

foam (fōm), v. i.; FOAMED (fōmd); FOAMING. [Cf. AS. fōman. See FOAM, n.] 1. To gather, or form, foam; to froth; as, the billows foam. He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18. 2. To form foam, or become filled with foam; as, a foaming cup; or of a steam boiler, to prime. 3. To rush foaming; as, blood foams from his mouth. foam, v. t. To cause to foam; to cover with foam; as, to foam the goblet; also, to throw out with rage or violence, as foam. "Foaming out their own shame." Jude 13. foam'bow' (-bō'), n. A bow like a rainbow formed by the sun shining upon foam. foam cock. In steam boilers, a cock at the water level, to blow off impurities. foam'flow'er (fōm'flōw'ēr), n. The false miterwort. foam'y (-ī), a.; FOAM'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); FOAM'Y-EST. [AS. fāmig.] 1. Covered with foam; frothy; spumy. 2. Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.

fob (fōb), n. [Cf. dial. G. fuppe pocket.] 1. A little pocket in men's breeches or trousers near the waistband for a watch or valuables. 2. A fob chain. U. S. fob, v. t.; FOBBED (fōbd); FOB'ING. [Cf. FOP.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on; also, to procure, or introduce, by a trick; to palm off. Obs. or Archaic. to fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to put off; to delude with a trick. "A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and fob off the right of the people." Milton. fob, n. [Cf. FOP.] A swindler; impostor; also, a trick; a cheat. Obs., or Rare Slang.

fob, as in some editions of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors IV. i. 2, is an error. reading for sob. See sob, n. 2. to come the fob on, to impose upon; cheat; to flimfiam. Obs., or Rare Slang, U. S. fob action. A sham action at law, as one that is trumped up in order to furnish an excuse to make an arrest. Obs. Colloq. or Slang. fob chain. A short watch chain or ribbon, often bearing seals, etc., and worn with a watch carried in the fob.

focal (fōk'āl), a. [See FOCUS.] Of or pertaining to a focus. focal conic, Math., a locus of the modular foci of a conicoid. — f. curve, Math., the locus of the foci of a surface. — f. distance, or length, of a lens or mirror, Optics, the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center. — f. distance of a telescope, the distance of the image of an object from the second principal point. — f. line, Math., the locus of foci of a quadric cone. — f. plane, a plane parallel to the plane of a lens or mirror, and passing through its focus. — f. plane shutter, Photog., a form of camera shutter, used chiefly for instantaneous work, in which a slit (as wide as the plate) in a curtain is passed directly in front of the plate. It gives an equal length of exposure to each part of the plate. The time of exposure may be varied by changing the length of the slit or the speed of its motion. — f. property, Math., a property connected with lines or planes common to the locus and the absolute, esp. of the intersections of such lines and planes.

fo'cal-i-za'tion (fōk'āl-i-zā'shān; -i-zā'shān), n. Act of focalizing, or state of being focalized. fo'cal-ize (fōk'āl-īz), v. t.; FO'CALIZED (-īzd); FO'CAL-IZ-ING (-īz'ing). 1. To bring to a focus; to focus; to concentrate. Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear. De Quincey. 2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, etc.).

fo'cal-ize, Med. To confine to a limited area; as, focalized epilepsy, in which the convulsive movements are confined to a limited portion of the muscular system, as of the face. fo'cal-oid (-oid), n. [fo'cal + -oid.] Math. An indefinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoids. fo'cim'e-ter (fō-sim'fē-tēr), n. [fo'cus + -meter.] Optics. An instrument for measuring the focal length of a lens or system of lenses. b An instrument for finding the actinic focus of an objective lens. — fo'cim'e-try (-trī), n.

fo'coid (fō'koid), n. [fo'cus + -oid.] Math. A circular point at infinity. fo'cus (fō'kūs), n.; pl. E. FOCI (fō'si). Focus. 1. Rays (-ēz; -īz), L. from any point of an object AB, as shown in the diagram, are refracted by a lens CD, and converge to a point F, the focus. 2. Parallel rays which pass through a lens CD are refracted so as to appear to come from a point F, the virtual focus.

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2. The part of a sword blade or foil blade between the middle and point; — opposed to *forte*.
Syn. — Imperfection, failing, weakness, infirmity, frailty, defect. See **FAULT**.
foil (*foil*), *v. l.*; **FOILED** (*foiled*); **FOILING**. [*F. fouler* to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress; perh. influenced by *OF. fouillier, F. fouiller*, to dig into the ground for something, to search. See **FULL**, *v. l.*] **1.** To tread under foot; to trample; hence, to spoil by crossing or retracing (a trail or scent). *Obs., exc. Hunting.*
 King Richard . . . caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pulled down and foiled under foot. *Knolles.*
2. To defeat or overthrow; to render (an effort or attempt) vain or nugatory; to baffle; outwit; balk; frustrate. And by a mortal man at length am foiled. *Dryden.*
 Her long locks that foil the painter's power. *Byron.*
3. To surpass (a person). *Obs. or R.*
4. To plow (land) after following and stirring, as in the summer or fall.
Syn. — See **FRUSTRATE**.

foin, *v. i.* To be baffled; to meet defeat. *Obs.*
foin, *n.* [See **FOIL** to trample.] **1.** Wrestling. A fall not cleanly given or quite complete. *Obs.*
2. Failure; repulse; defeat; frustration.
 And never had the Turkish emperor
 So great a foil by any foreign foe. *Martlowe.*
3. Stain; disgrace; stigma; also, the cause of failure or disgrace. *Obs.*
4. [Perh. a different word.] A blunt weapon used in

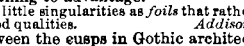


Foil, 4.

fencing, resembling a small sword in the main, but usually lighter and having a button at the point.

5. The track or trail of an animal.
foin, *v. i.* [From **FOIL**, *n.*, a weapon.] To use a foil, as in fencing. *Rare.*
foin, *v. l.* [Cf. **FILE** to defile.] To defile; soil; pollute; dishonor; violate. *Obs.*

foin, *n.* [ME. *foin*, *foile*, leaf, *OF. foil, fueil, foille, fueille, F. feuille*, fr. *L. folium*, pl. *folia*; akin to *R. φύλλον*. Cf. **FOLLAGE**, **FOLIO**.] **1.** A plant leaf; a leaf of paper; a counterfoil; a paring. *Obs.*
2. Of the age of wine, a year. *Obs.*
3. A leaf or very thin sheet of metal; as, gold or tin foil.
4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection; a backing.
5. Jewelry. A thin leaf of metal silvered and burnished, and afterwards coated with transparent colors mixed with isinglass; — employed to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones; formerly, a setting.
6. Anything that serves by contrast of color or quality to adorn or set off another thing to advantage.
 His friends observe these little singularities as foils that rather set off than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*
7. Arch. The space between the eusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, etc. A group of foils is called *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinqvefoil*, etc., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.



Foils, Arch.

foin, *v. l.* [From **FOIL**, a leaf.] **1.** To back, or cover, with foil.
2. To enhance, or set off, by contrast.
3. Arch. To adorn with foils.

foin (*foin*), *n.* [*F. foinne* a marten.] The stone marten, or its fur. *Obs.*

foin, *v. l.*; **FOINED** (*foined*); **FOINING**. [*ME. foinen, foigenen*; of uncertain origin; cf. dial. *F. foinier* to push for eels with a spear, fr. *F. foinne* an eelspear, *L. fuscina* a trident.] To thrust with a sword or spear; to lunge. *Archaic.*
 He stroke, he soused, he foin'd, he hewed, he lashed. *Spenser.*
foin, *v. l.* To pick; to sting; to thrust at. *Obs.*
foin, *n.* A pass in fencing; a lunge; also, a wound made by a lunge; rarely, a foil. *Obs.*

foison (*foi'z'n*), *n.* [*F., fr. L. fusio* a pouring, effusion. See **FUSION**.] **1.** Rich harvest; plenty; abundance. *Archaic.*
 That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
 To teeming foison. *Shak.*
2. Vigor; strength; vitality; power; nourishment; pl. resources. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

foisonless, *a.* Lacking in productive or nourishing qualities; ineffective; weak. *Chiefly Scot.*

foist (*foist*), *v. l.*; **FOISTED**; **FOISTING**. [*Prob. fr. dial. D. vuisten* to take in the hand, hence, to palm, fr. *vuist* fist. See **FIST**. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To palm, or introduce when palmed, as a die; hence, to insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate; to pass off (something spurious or counterfeit) as genuine, true, or worthy; — usually followed by *on*, *into*, or *in*; as, you cannot foist such trash upon us.
 Least negligence or partiality might admit or pick up in abuses and corruption. *R. Carew.*
2. To remove as if by palming; to cheat; to put off. *Obs.*

fold (*fold*), *v. l.*; **FOLD'ED**; **FOLDING**. [*ME. folden, falden, AS. fealdan*; akin to *OHG. faltan, faldan, G. falten, Icel. faldan, Dan. folde, Sw. fälla, Goth. falpan*; cf. *G. δίπλασι* twofold, *Skr. pufa* a fold. Cf. **FAUTEUIL**.] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds; to lay one part over another

part of; to double upon itself; as, to fold cloth; to fold a letter; to fold rock strata; to fold a tent.
 As a vesture shalt thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 12.*
2. To lay or clasp together; to lay close to the body; to entwine; as, to fold one's arms; the bird folds its wings.
3. To inclose within, or as if within, folds; to envelop; to cover up; to infold; clasp; embrace.
 A face folded in sorrow. *J. Webster.*
 Nor fold my fault in cleanly coined excuses. *Shak.*
4. To bend; bow; overthrow; prevail upon. *Obs.*

fold (*fold*), *v. i.* **1.** To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; to double together; as, the leaves of the door fold. *1 Kings vi. 34.*
2. To give way; fail; yield. *Obs.*

fold, *n.* [From **FOLD**, *v.*] **1.** A doubling or folding, esp. of any flexible substance; a part laid over on another part; a plait; a plication; a layer or thickness.
 Mummies . . . shrouded in a number of folds of linen. *Bacon.*
 Folds are most common in the rocks of mountainous regions. *J. D. Dana.*

2. A coil (of a serpent).
3. That which is folded together, or which infolds or envelops; embrace.
 Shall from your neck unloose his amorous fold. *Shak.*
 The doors, opening their brazen folds. *Milton.*

Fold has sometimes been regarded as a noun when preceded by numerals. It is, however, more properly to be considered a suffix. See **FOLD**.

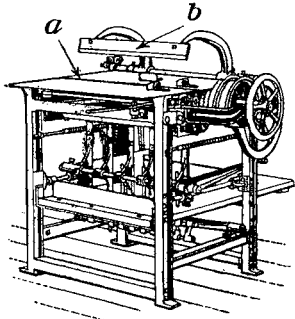
fold, *n.* [ME. *fold*, *fold*, *AS. fold*, *fald*; cf. *Dan. fold* a fold, pen, *D. vaalt* a dung pit.] **1.** An inclosure for sheep; a sheep pen.
 Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*
2. A flock of sheep; fig., the church or a church; as, Christ's fold.
3. An inclosed piece of ground; farmyard; yard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fold, *v. l.* **1.** To confine in a fold, as sheep.
2. To confine sheep in a fold upon (land) to fertilize it.

fold, *v. i.* To confine sheep in a fold. *Rare.*
 The star that bids the shepherd fold. *Milton.*
fold, [*AS. feald*. See **FOLD** to lap.] A suffix used with numerals to denote multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc., of anything; as, fourfold, four times, increased in a quadruple ratio, multiplied four; manifold or manyfold, increased many times.

fold'er (*fold'ez*), *n.* **1.** One that folds, as a flat, knife-like instrument or a machine for folding paper.
2. A circular, as a railroad time table or similar document, consisting of one or more sheets folded into convenient form for the pocket.

fold'ing (*fold'ing*), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **FOLD**. — **fold'ing bed**, a bed that can be closed so as to resemble an upright article of furniture. — **fold'ing boat**, a portable boat with a frame that can be folded. — **f. brake**, *Wrights*, a device for folding over an edge on thin sheet metal. — **f. chair**, a chair that may be shut up compactly for carriage or stowage; a camp chair. — **f. door**, a door that can be folded; also, one of two or more doors of full length together filling a single opening and hung upon hinges on the opposite sides of the opening; also, incorrectly, either of a pair of sliding doors between two rooms en suite.



A simple form of Folder. A sheet of Paper is fed flat over Slot a and is folded by being forced through a by Knife b.

fold'ing, *n.* [From **FOLD** an inclosure.] *Agric.* The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.; also, manure in a fold.

foi'l-a'ceous (*foi'l-ā'shūs*), *a.* [*L. foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** Bot. Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a foliage leaf; as, a *foliaceus* sepal or calyx; a *foliaceus* lichen.
2. *Min.* Consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceus* spar.
3. *Zoöl.* Leaflike in form or mode of growth.

foi'l-age (*foi'l-āj*), *n.* [*OF. foillage, feuillage, F. feuillage*, fr. *OF. foille, fueille, fuel, F. feuille*, leaf, *L. folium*. See **FOIL** leaf; cf. **FILICIT**.] **1.** Collectively, the mass of leaves or leafage of a plant as produced in nature; as, a tree with handsome foliage.
2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; also, a representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, to ornament capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

foi'l-aged (*-āj*), *a.* Furnished, or decorated, with foliage; leaved; as, the variously foliage'd mulberry.

foilage leaf. Bot. Any ordinary green leaf as distinguished from floral leaves, scales, and bracts, which perform other than vegetative functions. See **LEAF**.

foilage plant. Any plant cultivated for the beauty of its leaves, as the coleus and many begonias.

foil (*foil*). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of **FOAL**.
foi'l-a'ble, *a.* See **ABLE**.
foi'l'd. Foiled. *Ref. Sp.*
foi'l'er, *n.* One that foils.
foi'l'ry, *n.* [See **FOIL**, leaf.] Decoration imitating foliage. *Obs.*
foi'l'ing, *n.* [Cf. *F. foulées*. See **FOIL** to trample.] Hunting. The track of game in the grass.
foi'l'ing, *n.* Arch. A foil.
foi'l'son. An imitation jewel.
foi'l'er-y (*foi'l'er-ē*), *n.* Thrusting with the foil; fencing with the use of the point. *Obs.*
foi'l'ing-y, *adv.* of **foi'l'ing**, *p. pr.* *Obs.*
foi'l'm (*foi'l'm*), *n.* [See **FOIL**.] Chinese Buddhism. — **foi'l't**, *n.* *Obs.*
foi'l'son, *v. l.* [*OF. foisonner* to be abundant, give abundantly. See **FOISON**, *n.*] To nourish; supply; provide. *Archaic.*
foi'l'son-ous, *a.* Productive. *Obs.*
foi'l'son (*foi'l'son*). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of **FIRST**, *n.* & *v.*, smell.

foist, *n.* [*F. fuste*, fr. *It. fusta*; cf. *L. iustus* cudgel.] A light galle; also, a barge. *Obs.*
foist, *n.* [*OF. fust* cask, wood, *F. fust*, *L. iustus* a cudgel. Cf. *rust* smell.] A cask (*Obs.*); also, fustiness; fust. — *a.* Fusty; brackish. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
foist, *v. i.* [See **FOIST** cask.] To smell, or be, fusty. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
foist, *v. i.* [See **FOIST**, *v. i.*] To cheat; to pick pockets. *Obs.*
foist, *n.* [See **FOIST**, *v. i.*] A foister; also, rascality; swindle. *Obs.*
foist'er, *n.* A cheat; pick-pocket; palmer of dice; interpolator; rogue. *Obs.*
foist'ed, *a.* [See **FUST** a smell.] Fusty. *Obs.*
foist'y, *a.* Fusty; musty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
foist'y-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.
foist'ry, *n.* A fusty; musty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
foist'ry, *n.* Puzzle; muddle. *Obs.*
foist'ry, *n.* & *v.*, smell.

Eng. var. of FOLK.
fol + **FOOL**, **FULL**.
fol. *Abbr.* Folio; following.
fol-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [See **FOOL**.] Folly. *Obs.*
fol, *fol*, *fol*, etc. Folk, folk-land, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fold + **FOUD**.
fold, *n.* [*AS. folde*.] The earth; ground; the land; a land or country or region. *Obs.*
fold'a-ble, *a.* See **ABLE**.
fold'age, *n.* [See **FOLD** inclosed by, *FALDAGE*.] *O. Eng. Law.* a = FALDAGE. The feeding of sheep in a fold that is moved from place to place.
fold'course, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Land to which faldage, or foldage, is incident; also, the right itself; hence, a sheepwalk.
fold'ed-ly, *adv.* of **folded**, *p. p.* *fold'en*, *a.* Folded. *Archaic.*
fold'ed-rol'. Var. of **FALDERL.**
fold'ing star. An evening star appearing about folding time.

fold'less, *a.* See **LESS**.
fold net. A kind of net used in catching birds.
fold sock. *AS. & Early Eng. Law.* The duty of the tenants of certain land, or of certain men, to fold their sheep in the fold of some other person, as the lord of the manor; also, the right to have this done; faldage.
fold'ure, *n.* Act or method of folding. *Rare.*
fold'y, *a.* Full of, or characterized by, folds. *Rare.*
fole. + **FOIL**, **FOOT**, **FOUL**.
fole. *Obs.* or dial. Eng. of **FOAL**.
folebarre, *n.* [*OF. fole barrie* foolish aspiration.] Ambition. *Obs.*
fole + **FELOURE**.
folesage. + **FOOL** **SAOE**.
folet. + **FOLT**.
folew. + **FOLLOW**.
foley, *v. i.*; *p. p.* **FOLEANT**. [*OF. foler*.] To act foolishly. *Obs.*
fol'ez. + **FOLLOW**.

foi'l-ar (*foi'l-ār*), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, leaves.
foilar gap, Bot. an opening in the vascular system of a stem at the point of origin of a leaf. — **F. trace**. = **LEAF TRACE**.
foi'l-ate (*-āt*), *a.* [*L. foliatus* leaved, leafy, fr. *folium* leaf. See **FOLIAGE**.] **1.** Foliated. *Now Rare.*
2. Bot. Furnished with leaves; leafy; as, a *foliate* stalk.
foliate curve, *Math.*, Newton's forty-first species of plane cubics, having a cusp and point of inflexion at infinity. — **f. papillæ**, *Zoöl.*, in certain mammals, folds of mucous membrane containing taste buds on the sides of the back part of the tongue.

foi'l-ate (*-āt*), *v. l.*; **FOI'L-AT'ED** (*-āt'ēd*); **FOI'L-AT'ING** (*-āt'ing*). **1.** To beat into a leaf, or thin foil.
2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin amalgam; foil; as, to foilate a looking glass.
3. Arch. To form into, or ornament with, foils or foliage.
4. To number the leaves of (a book, etc.) rather than the pages.

foi'l-ate, *v. i.* To divide into laminae or leaves; to put forth leaves.

foi'l-at'ed (*foi'l-āt'ēd*), *p. a.* **1.** Produced or formed by foliating, or characterized by or subjected to foliation.
2. Resembling a leaf; like a leaf or leaves; specif., having leaves, laminae, or leaflike projections; as, a *foliated* shell; esp., *Min.*, characterized by being separable into thin plates or folia; as, graphite has a *foliated* structure.
3. *Carp.* Rabbeted, as a lap joint flush on both sides.

foi'l-ated tellurium. *Min.* = **NAGYGITE**.

foi'l-a'tion (*foi'l-ā'shūn*), *n.* [*Cf. F. foliation*.] **1.** Process of forming into a leaf or leaves; also, state of being in leaf.
2. Bot. **a** = **VERNATION**. **b** The perianth of a flower. *Obs.*
3. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.
4. Act of coating with tin amalgam, as in making looking glasses.

5. Arch. The enrichment of an opening by means of foils formed by cusps, and arranged in trefoils, quatrefoils, etc.; also, one of the ornaments. See **TRACERY**.

6. *Petrog.* Foliated structure; the process or property of dividing into plates or slabs, due to the parallel arrangement or cleavage of the constituent minerals, as seen in schists. *Foliation* includes slaty cleavage, though usually applied to schists which have a less perfect cleavage than slates.

7. *Art.* **a** Ornamentation with foliage, whether closely imitated or conventionalized. **b** Any leaflike ornament or decoration.

8. The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc. (rather than the pages).

foi'l-a'to (*foi'l-āt'ō*). A combining form from *Latia foliatus*, meaning *foliate*.

foi'l-a-ture (*foi'l-ā-tūr*), *n.* [*L. foliatura* foliage.] **1.** Foliage, in reality or ornamental representation; leafage.
2. State of being beaten into foil. *Johnson.*

foi'l-o (*foi'l-ō*; *foi'l-yō*; *7*), *n.*, pl. **FOILOS** (*-ōz*; *-yōz*). [*Abblative of L. folium* leaf. See **FOIL** leaf; cf. **FOLIUM**.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript.
2. A sheet of paper once folded.
3. A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (four pages to the sheet); hence, a book of the largest kind. See **PAPER**, *Note*.

4. The size or form of a folio book; as, books in *folio* or quarto; — abbreviated to *fol*.

5. *Print.* The page number. The even folios are on the left-hand pages and the odd folios on the right-hand.

6. A page of a book; *Bookkeeping*, a page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number.

7. *Law.* A certain number of words taken as a unit or division in a document for purposes of measurement or reference, being in Great Britain and Ireland 72 or 90, and in the United States generally 100 by statutory provision. For printed matter in advertising the unit is made 250 ems by statute in some of the United States. "Many legal documents of 16th c. are found to be written in pages of 12-15 lines, each containing 6 words. This is doubtless the origin of the above sense." *Oxf. E. D.*

in folio, of large size; in much style; on a large scale; loosely clad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **in full**, *i.*, in full dress. *Dial. or Colloq.*

foi'l-o, *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages; as, a folio edition; a work in five volumes *folio*. See **FOLIO**, *n.*, **3**.

foi'l-o, *v. l.*; **LI-OED** (*-ōd*); **LI-O-ING**. **1.** To put a serial number on each folio or page of (a book or manuscript); to page.
2. *Law.* To mark with its number each folio in (a pleading, brief, affidavit, etc.).

foi'l-o-late (*foi'l-ō-lāt*), *a.* [See **FOLIOL**.] Bot. Pert to, or consisting of, leaflets; — in composition; as, *bifoliate*.

foi'l-ole (*-ōl*), *n.* [*Dim. of L. folium* leaf; cf. *F. foliote*.] **1.** Bot. A leaflet.
2. *Zoöl.* A small leaf-shaped organ or part.

foi'l-ose (*foi'l-ōs*), *a.* [*L. foliosus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] Bot. Having many leaves; leafy; foliaceous.

foi'l'ger its (*foi'l'jz-ē*), *n.* [After *Com. W. M. Folger*.] *Min.* = **PENTLANDITE**.

foi'l'gher. + **FOLIOURGH**.
foi'l'herd. + **FOOLHARDY**.
foi'l'a, *n.*, pl. of **FOLIUM**.
foi'l'a (*foi'l'ā*), *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish dance, or music suitable for a ceous.

foi'l'a'ceous-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.
foi'l'age, *v. l.* To adorn with, or to form into the representation of, foliage. *Rare.*
foi'l'a'geous (*foi'l-ā-jūs*), *a.* Containing representations of foliage. *Oxf. E. D.*
foi'l'ā, *a.* Foliar. *Rare.*
foi'l'a-ry (*foi'l-ā-rē*), *a.* Foliar.
foi'l'a-tor (*-ā-tēr*), *n.* One who foliates a book.

foi'l'e. + **FOLLY**.
foi'l'e (*foi'l'ē*), *n.* [*F.*] *Psychopathol.* Loss of reason; insanity with reference to its effects upon reason and understanding. — **foi'l'e** + **deux** (*ā*)

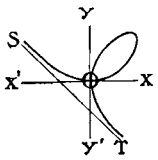
foi'l'e, *n.* [*OF. folie* communicated to, or induced in, one person by another person.] [*By leaves. R.*] **foi'l'e**, *v. l.* To foliate or number.
foi'l'er, *n.* [See **FOIL** leaf.] Jeweler's foil. *Rare.*
foi'l'e-er-ous (*foi'l-ē-rūs*), *a.* [*folium* + *colous*.] Bot. Growing upon leaves, as certain hepatics, or parasitic upon leaves, as many fungi.
foi'l'e-er-ous (*-if'ē-rūs*), *a.* [*folium* + *serous*.] cf. *F. foliifere*.] Producing leaves.
foi'l'i-form (*foi'l-i-fōrm*), *a.* Leaf-shaped.
foi'l'k. + **FOLLY**.
foi'l'y. + **FOLLY**.
foi'l'o-branch (*foi'l-ō-brānč*), *a.*
foi'l'o-brān'chi-ate (*-brānč'i-āt*), *a.* [*folium* + *branchia*.] *Zoöl.* Having leaflike gills.
foi'l'o-lif'er-ous (*-lif'ē-rūs*), *a.* [*foliote* + *serous*.] Bearing leaflets or folioles. [*PAPER*.] **foi'l'o post**. A size of paper. See

fo-li-ous-ly (fō'ly-ŏs'ly-ty), n. The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness.

fo-li-ous (-fō'ly-ŏs). [See FOIL a leaf.] An adjective suffix from Latin folium, leaf.

fo-li-um (fō'ly-ŭm), n.; pl. E. -ŭms (-ŭmz), L. FOLIA (-ā). [L., a leaf.] 1. A leaf, esp. a thin leaf or plate; a folio. 2. Geom. A loop; a leaf-shaped arc (of a curve) closed at both ends by the same node.

3. Geol. A very thin stratum or layer; — commonly in Latin pl., folia. 4. Anat. One of the numerous flattened lobes or lamellæ of the cerebellum.



Folium of Descartes. X'OY' Axis of X; Y'OY' Axis of Y; ST Asymptote.

[[fo-li-um ca-ca'mi-nis (kō-kō'mi-nis), Anat., a lamella of the upper surface of the cerebellum at the posterior end of the vermicular process. fo-li-um of Descartes (dĕskārtz), Geom., a plane cubic curve with one crunode, one asymptote, and one point of inflection (at infinity); its equation is z³ + yz = 3axy.

folk (fōk), n.; pl. FOLKS and FOLKS (fōks). [AS. FOLC; akin to D. volk, OS. & OHG. folk, G. volk, Icel. folk, Sw. & Dan. folk; cf. Lith. pulkas crowd.] 1. A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation; — now generally used with reference to a primitive stage of political or social organization, esp. to that of peoples just emerging from the tribal state. Cf. PEOPLE, n., 1, 2.

The conies are but a feeble folk. Prov. xxx. 26. The organization of each folk, as such, sprang mainly from war. J. R. Green.

A coherent aggregation or confederation of tribes is a folk, or ethnic nation. F. H. Giddings.

2. An aggregation of persons, taken in any of various relations; the body of subjects, of the laity, or of the common people, taken with a more or less definite reference to the monarch, the church, God, or the state; also, the under people of a household or of the state, or the entourage of a lord or leader; retainers; followers; servants. Thou shalt judge the folk righteously. Bk. of Common Prayer. Ps. lxxvii. 4.

3. People in general or of a special class denoted by a qualifying adjective; as, fine folks; poor folks; often, indefinitely, persons; as, folks say. In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales. Shak.

4. The persons of one's own family; relatives. 5. Friends; as, they are not folks. Dial. Eng.

6. When used as a collective singular, as in def. 1, the plural of folk is always folks. In all other uses both folk and folks are used, the former being now somewhat archaic, and the latter being commonly considered colloquial; both are construed as plural. Cf. note under PEOPLE.

Folkstone pillar (fōk'stōn). [From Folkstone, Kent County, England.] A cumulus cloud rising from a cloud bank like a gigantic pillar. It usually occurs in thundery weather and is formed by currents of vapor ascending in still, warm air. Eng.

Folk etymology. The popular transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to other better known or better understood words, — the dialectal change of asparagus to sparrowgrass. — folk-ety-mo-log'i-cal.

Folkland (fōk'lānd), n. [AS. folcland.] O. Eng. Law. Land held by folkright, that is, by customary law, without written title, as opposed to bookland. The term folkland occurs in but few documents, in the most authoritative one of which (a law of Edward the Elder) it is contrasted with bookland. Spelman defined it as above, and this view obtained until 1830, when John Aikin put forth the view that it was the land of the folk or people, corresponding to the Roman ager publicus. This was the general view until Vinogradoff in 1893 reestablished the older view.

Folk laws. The customary laws of the Germanic peoples of western Europe, such as the Lex Saxonica; — called by the Romans Leges Barbarorum.

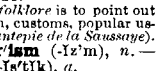
Folklore (fōk'lōr; 201), n., or folk lore. Traditional customs, beliefs, tales, or sayings, esp. those of a superstitious or legendary nature, preserved unreflectively among a people; hence, the comparative science which investigates the life and spirit of a people, or of peoples, as revealed in such customs and tales. Cf. MYTHOLOGY.

The task of mythology in the study of folklore is to point out the heathen elements in various Märchen, customs, popular usages, and legal institutions. B. J. Fox (Chambers's Etymology). — folk-lore (-lōr), n. — folk-lore (-lōr), n. — folk-moot (fōk'moot), folk-mote (fōk'mōt), n. Also folk-moot, and earlier, folmoot, folmote. [AS. folmōt folk meeting.] An assembly of the people; esp., AS. Law, a general assembly of the people, as of a town, city, or shire. See GEMOTE. Hist. — folk-mooter, folk-moter, n. Folmoot appears to mean any public court whatever, greater or less. Pollock & Mait.

Folk-right (rit), n. O. Eng. Hist. The public right, that is, the right of the people under the folk laws.

Folk song. A song originating and traditional among the common people of a country, and hence embodying characteristic qualities of form and feeling. From their more or less personal origin, folk songs are in general contrast to art songs, which are the known work of individual composers. See LIED. b A song imitating such a song.

Follicle (fōl'ikl), n. [L. folliculus a small bag, husk, pod, dim. of follis bellows, an inflated bag, a leathern money bag, perh. akin to E. bellows; cf. F. follicule. Cf. root idiot.] 1. Bot. A dry one-celled monocarpellary fruit, differing from a pod or legume in being dehiscent only by one suture, usually the inner or ventral. The fruits of the peony, larkspur, and milkweed are examples. 2. Anat. A small nearly or entirely closed cavity, or deep narrow-mouthed depression; as, a hair follicle, the depression from which a hair grows; esp., a small simple or



Follicle, Bot.

but slightly branched gland; a crypt. Hence the term is extended to small lymph nodes, though they are not true glands, and contain no cavity. See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.

3. Zool. A cocoon. 4. A bag filled with air. follic'ular (fōl'ik'ŭ-lār), a. 1. Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, a follicle or follicles. 2. Med. Affecting the follicles; as, follicular pharyngitis. 3. Of or pertaining to bellows. Rare.

follic'ular-ate (-lāt) a. Having, consisting of, or infollic'ular-ated (-lāt'ed) closed in, a follicle or follicles. follic'ular'itis (-līt'is), n. [NL. See FOLLICLE; -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of one or more follicles.

follic'ular-lose (-lōs), a. [L. folliculosus full of husks, fr. folliculus a small bag.] Bot. a Containing follicles. b Resembling a follicle.

follic'ular'osis (-lō'sis), n. [NL.] Med. A disease marked by abnormal development of the lymph follicles. follow (fōl'ov), v. t.; fol'lowed (-d); fol'low-ing. [ME. folowen, folwen, fulgen, AS. folgian, fylgan, fulgan; akin to D. volgen, OHG. folgen, G. folgen, Icel. fylgja, Sw. följa, Dan. følge. The first part of the word is perh. the same as E. full; cf. AS. fulgangan to follow.] 1. To go or come after; to move behind in the same path or direction; hence, to go with (a leader, guide, etc.) as a follower or companion; to accompany; attend. It waves me forth again: I'll follow it. Shak. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life. Ps. xxxiii. 6.

2. To succeed in order of time, rank, natural sequence, etc. The next day, that followed the day of the preparation. Matt. xxvii. 62. The same that follows death is nothing to us. Tennyson.

3. To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise. Peace follows virtue as its sure reward. Comper. 4. To walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling; as, all his ancestors had followed the sea. Follow the herbless banks of that strange brook. Shelley.

5. To go in pursuit of; to endeavor to overtake; to pursue; to strive after; to seek to gain or attain. Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14. 6. To pursue with hostility; to punish; to enforce (a law); to carry on; to press to a conclusion; — often with against, on, etc. Obs. or R. O'Anthony: I have followed thee to this. Shak. So fought, so follow'd us, so bravely won. Shak.

7. To accept as authority; to take as a leader or master; to yield allegiance to; to adopt the opinions of; to obey; to take as a rule of action; as, to follow good advice. He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel. Josh. xiv. 14. It is most agreeable to some men to follow their reason; and to others to follow their appetites. J. Edwards.

8. To copy after; to take as an example; to take after. We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. Hooker. 9. To watch, as a receding object; to keep the eyes fixed upon while in motion; to keep the mind upon while in progress, as a speech, performance, etc.; also, to keep up with, or understand, the meaning, connection, or force of, as of a person or a course of thought or argument; as, I do not quite follow you; he followed the argument easily. He followed with his eyes the fitting shade. Dryden.

Syn. — FOLLOW, PURSUE, CHASE are frequently interchangeable. FOLLOW is the general term; to PURSUE is to attempt to overtake, esp. with eagerness, persistence, or enmity; to CHASE is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away a fleeing object; as, "We fairies that do run . . . from the presence of the sun, following darkness like a dream" (Shak.); "Love like a shadow flies when substance love pursues" (id.); "Do I chase the substance or the shadow?" (Tennyson); "If to dance all night and dress all day charmed the smallpox, or chased old age away, . . . who would learn one earthly thing of use?" (Pope). See FOLLOW, v. t.

to follow home, to follow up to a conclusion. — to fol. out, to follow to a conclusion; as, he is determined to follow out his own ideas. — to fol. out, Card Playing, to play a card of the same suit as the card led; hence, colloquially, to follow an example set. — to fol. the hounds, to hunt on horseback with hounds. — to f. up, to pursue closely or indefatigably; to prosecute to a conclusion; to strengthen the effect of by further action; as, to follow up a victory; to follow up a wounded deer.

fol'low, v. i. 1. To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; hence, to attend. Thus lead, my sweet, and I will follow. Shelley. Temptation follows where thou art. Shak.

2. To result or occur as a consequence, as an effect from a cause or an inference from a premise; as, that conclusion by no means follows. To thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man. Shak.

3. To pursue; to strive for attainment. But each man murrurs, "O my Queen, I follow till I make thee mine." Tennyson.

Syn. — FOLLOW, STEER, ENSUE, SUPERVENE. FOLLOW is the general term for the idea of coming after; SUCCEED commonly implies a regular order or succession; ENSUE, some logical connection or principle of sequence; SUPERVENE suggests something added or conjoined; as, "Still temptation follows where thou art" (Shak.); "The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace, another love succeeds, another race" (Pope); "Why not set forth . . . that which might ensue with this old soul in organs new?" (Tennyson); "Two worlds, two antagonistic ideals, here in evidence before him. Could a third condition supervene, to mend their discord?" (W. Pater). See FOLLOW, v. t., SUPERSEDE, to follow in one's tracks, to follow exactly behind; hence, to follow one's example. — to fol. on, to continue; to press on. b To move on in the direction of a body going before, as a billiard ball in a follow. See FOLLOW, n., c Cricket. To go in for a second innings straightaway after the first at

the option of the captain of the opposing side, by reason of being in a deficit of a certain number (now 150) of runs on the first innings; — said of a situation, esp. of a cricket match. follow'ing (fōl'ov-ing), n. Act or process of following; specif., in billiards, a stroke made by hitting the cue ball so that it will follow the object ball after hitting it.

follow'ing dia. Mach. A compound tool for performing several operations, as drawing, punching, bending, etc., in a single movement or in as few as possible successive movements. The system of manufacture employing such a tool is called the gang-and-follow system.

follow'er (fōl'ov-ēr), n. [ME. folwere, AS. folgere.] 1. One who follows; a pursuer; an attendant; a disciple; an adherent; a dependent associate; a retainer. 2. A sweetheart; a beau, esp. of a maidservant. Collog. 3. Mach. a A part of a machine that receives motion from another part (the driver), as any after the first of a train of wheels, esp. the last one. b The movable plate of a screw press. c The dolly of a pile driver. d A cover or flange to hold piston rings in position. e A gland in a stuffing box.

4. Firearms. a In a tubular magazine, the short metallic cylinder or cap between the spiral spring and the column of cartridges. b In a box magazine, the short metallic arm between the magazine spring and the cartridges. 5. Among law stationers, a sheet of parchment or paper added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

Syn. — FOLLOWER, DISCIPLE, ADHERENT, PARTISAN, SATTELLITE. FOLLOWER is the general term for one who attaches himself to the person or opinions of another; DISCIPLE (see DISCIPLE) implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of some one who is looked on as a master; ADHERENT connotes closer attachment than follower; a PARTISAN is a zealous, often prejudiced or bigoted, adherent, esp. of a party or interest; a SATTELLITE is an obedient, often sympathetic, follower; as, "I kept aloof, as I have ever done, from all celebrities, . . . who I thought must be wearied enough of followers and devotees" (E. Fitz Gerald); "Thou art his disciple; but we are Moses' disciples" (John ix. 28); "[He] was the tolerant yet steady adherent of the most bigoted of sects" (Byron); "He was a violent Jacobin and an extreme and passionate partisan of the Republicans" (H. C. Robinson).

follow'ing rest. Mach. A steady rest for the work, that travels with the slide rest of a lathe.

follow'ing, vb. n. OF FOLLOW. Specif.: a One's followers, adherents or dependents, collectively. b Vocation; business; profession. Rare. follow'ing, p. a. 1. Next after; succeeding; ensuing; as, the assembly was held on the following day. 2. That is now immediately to follow or to be treated of; as, the following are the heads of his discourse. 3. Astron. East of, or having a greater right ascension than, so as to follow in the field of a stationary telescope by reason of diurnal motion. In noting relative positions in the field of the telescope, which ordinarily reverses the positions of stars as seen by the naked eye, use was formerly made of the terms north, south, following, and preceding, corresponding to north, south, east, and west in the heavens. Thus, one object was said to be south-following another. The system of polar coordinates, i. e., simple distance in arc, combined with position angle to 360° (counted counter-clockwise from the north point), now replaces this method.

4. Naut. Of a wind or sea, blowing or running in the direction in which a vessel is moving. following joints. Mech., the joints of a cylindrical structure, as of a boiler or boiler flue, made of sections which are slightly conical, so that they overlap.

fol'ly (fōl'y), n.; pl. -lies (-līz). [ME. folie, foli, F. folie, fr. fol, fou, foolish, mad. See FOOL.] 1. State of being foolish; want of good sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind. 2. A foolish act or idea; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak or light-minded conduct; foolery. What folly 'tis to hazard life for ill. Shak. [Achan] wrought folly in Israel. Josh. vii. 15.

3. Scandalous crime; sin; specif., wantonness; lewdness. An excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking; esp., a building left unfinished because its expense proved too great for the builder's resources. It is called this man's or that man's "folly," and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive. Trench.

Syn. — FOLLY, INFATUATION. FOLLY implies lack of sense; INFATUATION, blind and insensate folly, esp. with reference to opinions or personal attachments; as, "These indulgences are . . . follies when for them a man ruins his fortunes and reduces himself to want and beggary" (Hume); "Your infatuation about that girl blinds you" (Jane Austen); cf. "To all . . . persons it was obvious that he [Nelson] was influenced by an infatuated attachment, — a baneful passion, which destroyed his domestic happiness" (Southey). See FOOLISH.

Fo'mal-haut (fō'māl-hāv; fō'māl'ō), n. [Ar. fum al-haut, prop., mouth of the fish; cf. F. Fomahaut.] Astron. A star of the 1.3 magnitude, in the constellation Piscis Australis, or Southern Fish.

fo-ment' (-fō'mēnt'), v. t.; FO-MENT'ED; FO-MENT'ING. [F. fomentier, fr. L. fomentare, fr. fomentum (for fovimentum) a warm application or lotion, fr. fovere to warm or keep warm.] 1. To apply a warm lotion to; to bathe with a cloth or sponge wet with warm water or medicated liquid. 2. To cherish with heat; to vivify as if by heat. Obs. Which these soft fires . . . foment and warm. Milton.

3. To nurse to life or activity; to cherish, or promote the growth of, by excitements; to rouse; encourage; instigate; — often in a bad sense; as, to foment ill humors. Exciting and fomenting a religious rebellion. Southey. 4. To excite (a person). Obs.

fo-ment' (fō'mēnt), n. 1. Fomentation. 2. State of excitation; — perh. confused with ferment. fo-ment-a'tion (fō'mēnt-ā'shūn), n. [L. fomentatio; cf. F. fomentation.] 1. Med. a Act of fomenting; the ap-

plying a player who fails to follow being "stunned" by a Cricket. A following on; also, the second innings of the side that follows on. follow' rest. = FOLLOWER REST. fol'ly, a. [ME. folly, fr. folie, O.F. follet, fr. fol, foolish; lewdly. Obs. = adv. Foolishly; lewdly. Obs. fol'ly, v. i. To act foolishly. fol'ly, + PULL, to baptize. folk, n. n. [From O.F. follet, dim. of fol, Fool. Obs. = adv. fol'thead', n. Folly. Obs.

fo'l'ish, a. Foolish. Obs. fol'ishness, + FOOLISHNESS. folwars, folwe, + FOLLOWERS. + FOLLOWER. fol'y, + FOLLY. fom'bl-tude, n. [CF. FUMBLE.] A weak comparison. FOMBLE (fōm-bl), n. Obs. or Sp. var. of FOAM. fo-ment' v. i. To become roused or excited. Obs. fo-men-ta'te, v. t. [L. fomentatio, n. p. of fomentare to foment.] To apply a fomentation to. Obs. E. D. fo-ment'er, n. One that foment.

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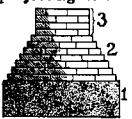
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10. Arch. A course or series of courses projecting at the base of a wall, abutment, etc.
11. a The straight edge of lace by which it is sewed to another fabric. **b** A narrow unfigured lace netting such as is often sewed to the straight edge of pattern lace.
12. The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly freed of oil.
13. A piece of wood inserted into an arrow shaft and projecting into the pile.
foot lath. A lath driven by a treadle.
foot loss (fōō'tlō's), *a.* Having no feet; hence, without foundation; unsubstantial. *1* Dreamful wastes where footless fancies dwell. *Tennyson.*
2. Clumsy; stupid; inapt. Cf. *HANDLESS*. *Slang or Collog.*
2. A more footless rule... was never imposed. *Henry van Dyke.*
foot/lick'er (fōō'tlik'ēr), *n.* A sycophant; a fawner; a toady. Cf. *BOOTLICK.* *Shak. Carlyle.*
foot/lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights in the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.; — also used attributively (*sing.*); as, a *footlight favorite*.
foot/ling (-līng), *adv. & a.* [*foot* + *2d -ling.*] With or having the feet foremost.
foot-loose (-lō'sē), *a.* Free; untrammelled.
foot/man (fōō'tmān), *n. pl. MEN* (-mēn). **1.** A man on foot; pedestrian; walker. *Archaic.*
2. A one who runs foot races. *Obs.* **b** A footpad. *Obs.*
3. A foot soldier. *Rare.*
3. A man in waiting; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc. **b** Formerly, a servant who ran in front of his master's carriage.
4. A metallic stand for holding anything before a fire.
5. Short for *FOOTMAN MOTH*.
foot mange. *Veter.* A parasitic disease of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., usually confined to the skin of the fetlock and never affecting parts above the knees and hocks. It is caused by varieties of the mite *Chorioptes symbiotes*.
footman moth. Any of numerous moths of the family Lithosiidae; — so named from their neat coloration, likened to the livery of a footman.
foot/mark (fōō'tmārk'), *n.* **1.** A mark on the foot. *Obs.*
2. A footprint.
foot/note (-nō't), *n.* A note of reference or comment placed below the text on a printed page. — *v. t.* To furnish with a footnote.
foot/pace (-pās'), *n.* **1.** A walking pace or step.
2. A carpet or rug; a mat. *Obs.*
3. A dais, or elevated platform, esp. that on which an altar stands; a landing in a staircase; a hearthstone.
foot/pad (fōō'tpād'), *n.* A highwayman, or robber, on foot. — *v. t.* To play the footpad. — *foot/pad/der-y* (-ēr-y), *n.*
foot/path (-pāth'), *n.* A narrow path, or way, for pedestrians only; a footway. — *v. t.* To make a footpath across.
foot/plate (-plā'tē), *n.* **1.** A carriage step.
2. *Railroads.* Formerly, a plate or platform on which the engineer of a locomotive stood in driving the engine; hence, the floor of the cab.
foot pound. *Mech.* A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.
foot poundal. A unit of work, the work done when a force of one poundal acts through a distance of one foot. It is equal to a foot pound divided by the acceleration of gravity (32.16) expressed in feet per second per second. Equivalent to 421.402 ergs in the C. G. S. system.
feet-pound—second/and, a. *Physics.* Pertaining to or designating a system of units based upon the foot as the unit of length, the pound as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.
foot/print (fōō'tprint'), *n.* An impression of the foot; a footprint. — *v. t.* To impress footprints upon.
foot rail. **1.** A railroad rail with a wide flat flange on the lower side.
2. A crosspiece, or rail, as between the legs of a table or chair or under a car seat, to rest the feet on, etc.
foot/rill (fōō'trīl'), *n. Mining.* A level or inclined road giving entrance to a mine, as a tunnel driven in a hillside or one following the dip of the strata from the surface. *Eng.*
foot/rope (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* A rope rigged below a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; — formerly called a *horse*. **b** That part of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed.
foot rot. **1.** *Bot.* A disease affecting the sweet orange when growing on its own roots. It is caused by the parasitic fungus *Fusarium limonis*, and is manifested by large exudations of gum near the base of the trunk.
2. Veter. A progressive inflammation of the interdigital space of sheep and cattle, caused by the microorganism *Bacillus necrophorus*, and in some cases leading to extensive suppuration with loss of the hoof.
foot scab. *Veter.* Foot mange of sheep.
foot/sold' (fōō'tskōld'), *n. Veter.* An injury or bruise of the sole of a horse's foot, caused by paring the horn too close, by putting on a shoe while too hot, or by traveling over a rough stony road when shod with light, thin shoes.
foot second. *Mech.* **a** A (lineal) foot per second; — used as a unit of velocity. **b** A cubic foot per second; a *cusec*; — used principally in hydraulics to measure the rate of discharge of streams.
foot/sore (fōō'tsōr'; 201), *a.* Having sore or tender feet, as by reason of much walking. — *foot/sore/ness*, *n.*
foot/stalk (-stōk'), *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.
2. Mach. The lower part of a millstone spindle.
foot iron. *a.* The step of a carriage. *b* A fetter. *Obs.* *c* An iron arranged to protect the shoe of one digging.
foot law. = *MAXILLIPED.*
foot key. *Music.* An organ pedal.
foot landraker. A footpad; a tramp. *Obs.*
foot/lie (fōō'tlī'), *n.* Tweakle. — *v. t.* To talk tweakle or act sily. — *a.* Silly. *All Slang.*
foot/length. *n. Angling.* A leader; a casting line. *Eng.*
foot level. A level, formerly used in giving any desired elevation to a piece of ordnance.
foot line. **1. Print.** A line at the foot of a page, esp. the blank line used just below the type page, sometimes having in it the folio or page number.
2. The lead line of a fishing net.
foot/ling (-līn'īng), *n.*



foot/stall (fōō'tstōl'), *n.* **1.** The stirrup of a woman's saddle.
2. Arch. The plinth, base, or pedestal of a pillar.
foot/step (-stēp'), *n.* **1.** A stepping; footfall; tread; distance covered by a step.
2. The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark; as, the footsteps of divine wisdom.
3. A step on which to ascend or descend.
4. A brace for the foot under a hand printing press.
5. Mach. A bearing to support the lower end of a vertical shaft; — called also *footstep bearing*.
foot/stick (-stīk'), *n. Print.* A beveled stick placed against the foot of the page or pages in a form, to give purchase for the quoins.
foot/stock (-stōk'), *n.* **1. Obs. a** A kind of hatter's fulling stocks. **b** A footstool. **c** The upright timbers of a ship.
2. The part of a skate upon which the foot rests.
3. Mach. A tailstock or loose headstock, as of a lathe.
foot/stone (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *a* A base or pedestal. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.* **b** A foundation stone. **c** A single stone forming a kneeler at the foot of a gable slope to resist the thrust of the coping stones above.
2. The stone at the foot of a grave.
foot/stool (-stōol'), *n.* **1.** A low stool to support the feet.
2. A portable step or stool used in mounting a horse, etc.
3. The earth. *Is. lxvi. 1.*
foot ton. *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity through the height of one foot.
foot valve. *Mech.* A suction valve or check valve at the lower end of a pipe; esp., such a valve in a steam-engine condenser opening to the air pump.
foot/walk (wōō'wōk'), *n. Naut.* The inside bottom planks of a vessel.
foot/wall (fōō'twōl'), *n. Mining.* The stratum of rock underlying a lode or vein. Cf. *HANGING WALL*.
foot/worn (-wōrn'; 201), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet; as, a *footworn path*; a *footworn traveler*.
foot/zle (fōō'tz'l), *v. t. & i.*; *FOOT/ZLED* (-z'ld); *FOOT/ZLING* (-z'ling), *v.* To bungle; to manage awkwardly; to treat or play unskillfully; as, to *fozzle* a stroke in golf.
She fozzles all along the college. *Century Mag.*
foozle, *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; a foggy. *Collog.*
2. Act of fooling; a bungling stroke, as in golf.
fop (fōp), *n.* [*ME. foppe, fop, fool; cf. E. fob to cheat, G. foppen to make a fool of one, jeer, D. foppen.*] **1.** A foolish or silly person; a conceited pretender to wit or accomplishments. *Obs.*
2. One whose ambition it is to gain admiration by showy dress; a coxcomb; dandy; exquisite.
fop/pe-ry (-ēr-y), *n. pl. FOPPERIES* (-zī). [*FR. FOP.*] **1.** Foolish character or action; folly; foolery; absurdity. *Obs.*
Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter my sober house. *Shak.*
2. The behavior, dress, or other indication of a fop; coxcomb; showy affectation or folly.
fop/pish (-fīsh), *a.* **1.** Foolish; silly; stupid. *Obs.*
2. Poplike; characteristic of a fop in dress or manners.
Syn. — *Dapper, spruce, dandyish.* See *FINICAL*.
— fop/pish-ly, adv. — fop/pish-ness, n.
for (fōr), *prep.* [*AS. for, fore; akin to OS. for, forā, furi, D. voor, OHG. forā, G. vor, OHG. furi, G. für, Icel. fyrir, Sw. för, Dan. for, adv. för, Goth. faur, fāura, L. pro, Gr. πρό, Skr. pra-*. Cf. *FORE, FIRST, FOREMOST, FORTH, PRO-*] In the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of which, in view of which, or with reference to which, anything is, is done, or takes place. **1.** Before, whether in place, order, time, presence, or preference. *Obs.*
2. Indicating the end with reference to which anything is, acts, serves, or is done; as: **a** As a preparation for; with the object of; in order to be, become, or act as; conducive to; as, he labored for the good of humanity; he has gone for a soldier; it is all for your benefit; one dresses for dinner. **b** In order to obtain, gain, or save, often with an implication of a thing at hazard or in jeopardy; as, he was on trial for his life.
No one shall work for fame. *Kipling.*
c Expressing desire or readiness, or indicating the object of emotions or mental faculties or energies.
We look before and after, And pine for what is not. *Shelley.*
O for a Muse of fire! *Shak.*
Walton had a genius for friendships. *Lowell.*
d Intending, or in order, to go to or in the direction of; as, he left for the South yesterday. **e** Indicating the person or thing which something is to be delivered to, owned by, or used in connection with; denoting suitability, assignment, capacity, appropriation, obligation, etc.; as, a lotion for a bruise; the magazines for 1905.
Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit. *Goldsmith.*
There is ground enough for the opinion. *Burke.*
f To the amount, number, or extent of; as, a bill or check for \$100; fight for all that is in you; the side was out for a hundred runs.
3. Indicating that in place of which, instead of which, or representing which, anything is, acts, or serves, or that for which a substitute, equivalent, compensation, or the like is offered or made; instead of; in place of; in requital of; in exchange for.
He (Jesus) died for all. *2 Cor. v. 15.*
Mr. Chamberlain was returned for Birmingham. *Encyc. Brit.*
I have had my labor for my travel. *Shak.*
He has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle. *Franklin.*

4. Indicating that in favor of which, or in promoting, benefiting, or serving which, anything is or is done; in behalf of; in defense of; in support of; in honor of; — often opposed to *against*.
The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. *Mark ii. 27.*
It is for men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
Aristotle is for poetical justice. *Dennis.*
5. Used with a noun or personal pronoun in the objective case followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent for the noun clause "*that I (you, he, etc.) should (may, might, etc.)*"; as, *for him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful*.
It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. *Matt. xix. 24.*
6. Used to indicate that in the character of which, as being which, or equivalent to which, anything is regarded or treated; as being; as; to take for.
Let her go for an ungifted woman. *Philips.*
We take a falling meteor for a star. *Cowley.*
7. Indicating the cause, motive, or occasion of an act, state, or condition; hence, because of; on account of; in consequence of; as the effect of; for the sake of; also, because of the lack of.
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath. *Shak.*
There is no lament for him. *Shelley.*
With hunger pinched and pinched for room. *Cowper.*
8. Used to indicate an obstacle to an act, state, etc.; hence: **a** Notwithstanding; in spite of; although; — usually with *all*.
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The fool for the gowd for the place. *Burns.*
b To guard against or prevent; for fear of; sometimes, after words of prevention, from. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Here they shall not lie, for catching cold. *Shak.*
9. Indicating equality or proportion between numbers or quantities when related, compared, or contrasted; as, *for* one poet there are a dozen poetasters.
10. a As regards; concerning; as far as concerns; in respect to; as, so much for that; he may do it for me; it is true for all I know; the camp was well chosen for water and wood; for the present all is safe. **b** Considering (some condition or estate); in proportion to; as, he is tall for his age; it is cool for July; he is generous for his income.
11. Expressing duration of time or extension of space; during; throughout; in or through the space or time of; to the extent of. "*For many miles about.*" *Shak.*
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day. *Carth.*
for all me, as far as regards me. *Cf. 10. a, above.* — *f. all the world, wholly; exactly.* "*Whose poetry was for all the world, like cutlers' poetry.*" *Shak.* — *f. as much as, or forasmuch as, in consideration that; seeing that; since; also, formerly, so far as, — f. ever, eternally.* See *FOR-EVER*. — *f. ever and a day, emphatically forever.* *Shak.*
She (Eternity) so wheeled away, with scornful laughter, out of sight for ever and a day. *Prof. Wilson.*
— f. my life, or f. the life of me, him, etc., if my life depended on it. *Collog.* — *f. that, f. the reason that, because; or for.* "*For that I love thy daughter.*" *Shak.* — *f. thy, or for-thy'* [*AS. forþy*], for this; on this account. *Obs.* "*Thomalin, have no care for thy.*" *Spenser.* — *f. to, in order to; to the end of; — sometimes simply, to.* *Obs. or Illiterate.*
What went ye out for to see? *Luke vii. 25.*
for (fōr), *conj.* [*FROM FOR, prep.*] **1.** Because; by reason that; for that; indicating, in Old English, the reason of anything. *Obs. or Archaic.*
The vault for of long that way had walked none.
The first for was hid with plants and bushes hoar. *Fairfax.*
My foolish rival, that her father likes
Only for his possessions are so huge. *Shak.*
2. Since; because; introducing a reason of something before advanced, a cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made. It is logically nearly equivalent to *since, or because*, but connects less closely, and is sometimes used as a very general introduction to something suggested by what precedes.
Give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good. *Ps. cxxxvi. 1.*
3. In order that. *Obs.*
And, for the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me on a day. *Shak.*
Syn. — See *BECAUSE*.
for and, and also. *Obs. Shak.* — *f. because, because.* *Obs.* — *f. why, why; wherefore.* See *FOR-WHY. Now Collog.*
for, n. One who takes, or that which is said or felt on, the affirmative side; that which is said or felt in favor of some one or something; a pro; — the antithesis of *against, con, for-*. [*AS. for-*; akin to D. & G. *ver-*, OHG. *fir-*, Icel. *for-*, Goth. *fra-*, and prob. to E. *far*, adj.; cf. *Skr. parā-* away, Gr. *para* beside. Cf. *PAR, FRET to rub.*] A prefix, no longer active in English, but occurring in some living and many obsolete words. *For-* is used: **1.** With verbs: **a** Denoting away, off; as, *forwear, formell, fortake, forshake*. **b** To indicate prohibition or exclusion, also omission, failure, neglect, or refusal to do; as, *forsoy*, to exclude by command; *forheed*, to disregard; *forwork*, to forfeit. **c** In the sense of *wrongly*; as, *forvorship*. **d** Implying affliction, detriment, or destruction; as, *fordampt*, to kill by hanging; *forgab*, to defame; *fordormed*, tempest-tossed. **e** With intensive force, denoting completely, overwhelmingly, excessively, often with the idea of doing the action to satiety, weariness, or exhaustion; as, *forbruisé, forride, forwander, forleave, forspread, forrive*. **f** To form causative verbs; as, *forlength*, to prolong, *formeagre*, to make lean, *fordry*, etc.
2. With adjectives, to add intensive force; as, *forblack, forold, fordead*.
for/age (fōr'ā'), *n.* [*OF. fourage, forrage, F. fourrage, fr.* reference in night signaling.
foot tubercle. = *PARAPODIUM*.
foot vise. A vise the jaws of which are operated by a ratchet.
foot/walk', *n.* A sidewalk.
foot warmer. A contrivance to keep the feet warm.
foot way', n. A way for persons traveling or riding on foot.
foot/wear', *n.* Clothing for the feet, as shoes and stockings.
Collog.
foot/work', n. The management of the feet, and work done with them, in such sports as football, boxing, etc.
foot'y, n. A faulty person or thing. *Local Dial.*, *C. S.*
foot/y (-y), *n.* Having footy, or settlements; as, *footy oil.* *Eng.*
foot/y, a. [*CF. FOOTER.*] Poor; mean; paltry. *Dial. Eng.* *C. Kingsley.*

OF *Jorre, fuerre, fodder, straw, F. feurre, fr. LL. fodrum, fodrum, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. fuolar, G. fuller. See FODDER FOOD; cf. FORAY.* 1. Food of any kind for animals, esp. for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, corn, pasture, etc.
 2. Act of foraging; search for provisions, etc.
 He [the lion] from *forage* will incline to play. *Shak.*
 3. pl. Foragers. *Obs.*

for-age (fôr'âj), v. i. FOR'AGED (-âj'd); FOR'AG-ING (-âj'ng). [Cf. F. *fouirager*. See FORAGE, n.] 1. To strip of provisions; to collect forage from; now, rarely, to ravage; spoil.
 2. To supply with food or forage, esp. horses and cattle.
 3. To secure by foraging.

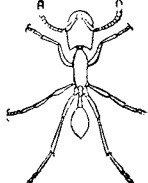
for-age, v. i. To wander or rove in search of forage; to secure forage, esp. for horses and cattle, by feeding on or stripping the country; hence, to make a roving search as if for forage; to ravage; raid; spoil; raven.
 Smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood. *Shak.*

forage cap. A small, low, undress head covering of an officer or soldier. In the United States service it has been superseded by the *service cap* or *service hat*.

for-ager (fôr'âj-er), n. 1. A messenger; a harbinger. *Obs.*
 2. One that forages; specif., pl., soldiers detailed to forage.
 3. A foraging ant.
 4. A forage cap. *Rare.*

for-aging ant (fôr'â-jing), n. Any of several species of ants of a genus, *Ecton*, very abundant in tropical America, which build no permanent nests, and often travel in vast armies in search of food.

for-a-men (fôr-râ'mên), n.; pl. L. *RAMINA* (-râ'mî-nâ), E. *RAMENS* (-râ'mênz). [L. fr. *forare* to bore, pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice; a fenestra; specif., *Bot.*, the orifice penetrating the coats of an ovule.



Foraging Ant (*Ecton sumichrasti*). Small worker, enlarged.

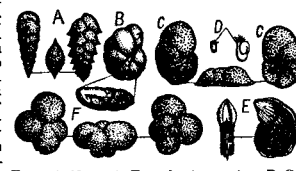
|| *for-a-men e-cum* (sê'küm) [L., lit., blood opening], *Anat.*, a depression enlarged to a foramen, but ending blindly, as the depression in the middle of the back part of the tongue or in the upper end of the anterior fissure of the medulla oblongata. The so-called foramen cæcum of the skull, situated at the junction of the crista galli of the ethmoid with the frontal bone, is often pervious, and transmits a small vein. — || *for-a-men an-te-ri-us* (fôr-râ'mên-ân-tê-ri-ûs) [L., lit., anterior lacerated opening], *Anat.*, the sphenoidal fissure, a cleft between the lesser and greater wings of the sphenoid transmitting the third, fourth, sixth, and three branches of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, certain vessels, etc. — || *for-a-men me-diu-m* [L., lit., middle lacerated opening], *Anat.*, an irregular orifice in the floor of the middle fossa of the skull behind the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the Vidian nerve and an ascending branch of the pharyngeal artery. — || *for-a-men pos-te-ri-us* (pôs-tê-ri-ûs) [L., lit., posterior lacerated opening], *Anat.*, the jugular foramen, an opening in the floor of the posterior fossa of the skull near the foramen mastoideum, transmitting the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves and the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses. — || *for-a-men mag-nu-m* [L., great opening], *Anat.*, the opening in the occipital region of the skull through which the spinal cord passes. — || *for-a-men-dy* (mâj'ên-dy) [after François *Magneddy*, French physiologist], *Anat.*, an opening in the middle line of the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle at its lower (posterior) end. It places the fourth ventricle in communication with the subarachnoid space. Similar openings at the lateral recesses of the fourth ventricle are called (after E. A. H. Key, b. 1832, and G. R. Retzius, b. 1842, Swedish anatomists) the *foramina of Key and Retzius* (kâ, rê'tzi-ûs). — || *for-a-men Mon-ro* (môn-rô) [after Alexander *Monro*, British anatomist], *Anat.*, the opening from each lateral into the third ventricle of the brain. — || *for-a-men Wins-low* (wînz-lô) [after J. B. Winslow (1669-1760), Danish anatomist], *Anat.*, the opening connecting the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum. — || *for-a-men* (fôr-râ'mên) [NL., oval opening], *Anat.*, an opening in the septum between the two auricles of the heart of the fetus (see *FETAL CIRCULATION*). Normally it closes soon after birth. *B* An opening in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. It gives passage to the inferior maxillary nerve. — || *for-a-men-ni-zê* (pô-nî-zê) [Zool., in crocodilians, a communicating orifice between the right and left aortic arches. — || *for-a-men quad-ra-tum* (kwôd-râ'tum) [L., lit., square opening], *Anat.*, an opening at the edge of the peritoneum of the inferior vena cava. — || *for-a-men-rum* (fôr-râ'mên-rum) [L.], *Anat.*, a round opening in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone for the passage of the superior maxillary nerve. — || *for-a-men-sum* (fôr-râ'mên-sum) [NL., lit., spinal opening], *Anat.*, a small round orifice in the greater wing of the sphenoid transmitting the middle meningeal artery. — || *for-a-men-ter-vi-na* (nêr-vî'nâ) or *for-a-men-ter-vô-sâ* (nêr-vô-sâ) [NL., nerve opening], *Anat.*, an opening at the edge of the lamina spiralis for the passage of the branches of the cochlear nerve to the organ of Corti. — || *for-a-men-the-be-ti* (fôr-râ'mên-thê-bê-ti) [after A. C. Thebesius (1686-1732)], *Anat.*, the openings (on the inner surface of the right auricle) of the vena Thebesii, small veins which return the blood from the muscular substance of the heart.

for-a-min'i-nate (fôr-râ'mî-nâ-tê), **for-a-min'i-nat'ed** (-nâ't'êd), a. [L. *foraminatus*.] Perforated; having foramina.

for-a-min'i-fer (fôr-râ'mî-nî-fêr), n. *Zool.* One of the Foraminifera.

For-a-min'i-fer-a (fôr-râ'mî-nî-fêr-â), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. *foramen*, -aminis, a foramen + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* An extensive order of rhizopods, generally having a calcareous shell which in many forms is perforated with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia, whence the name of

the group. In some cases the shell is formed of sand grains, etc., which are cemented together. Usually it consists of several or many communicating chambers, formed successively, each larger than the preceding one and often arranged in linear, spiral, or other regular series. There may be one or more nuclei in the contained protoplasm, but they do not correspond in number to the chambers. The Foraminifera are mostly marine and, with some exceptions, of very small size. Some forms (see *GLOBIGERINA* and *BIOLOCULINA*) are extraordinarily abundant. White chalk and nummulitic limestone consist largely of their shells. See also *NUMMULINIDÆ*.



for-a-min'i-fer-al (fôr-râ'mî-nî-fêr-âl), a. Composed of, **for-a-min'i-fer-ous** (fôr-râ'mî-nî-fêr-ûs) or containing, Foraminifera or their shells; pertaining to the Foraminifera. **for-a-min'i-nous** (fôr-râ'mî-nî-ûs), a. Having foramina; porous. **for-ay** (fôr'â), v. t.; FOR'AYED (-âd); FOR'AY-ING. [ME. *forrayen*, prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *forreier*, fr. *forrer* to pillage, fr. the source of F. *Jourrage*. See FORAGE, n.] To ravage in search of spoils; to pillage.
 He might foray our lands. *Scott.*
 To make a foray; to ravage; pillage.
 His pirates had foray'd on Scottish hill. *Scott.*

for-ay, n. [See FORAY, v.] 1. A sudden or irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid.
 The servants of David and Joab came for a foray, and brought in a great spoil with them. *2 Sam. iii. 22 (Rev. Ver.).*
 2. Booty; spoils won in a foray. *Obs.*
 3. An advance guard. *Obs.*

for-ay-er (-êr), n. [Prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *forreier*. See FORAY, v.] 1. One who makes or joins in a foray.
 2. One who goes before; a harbinger; a messenger. *Obs.*

for-bad'e, for-bad' (fôr-bâd'), *pret.* of FORBID.
Forbad has been declared obsolete by some dictionaries, but is still in common use. *Pollock & Mait.*

for-bear' (fôr-bêr'), v. t.; *pret.* FOR-BORE' (-bôr'); *Archaic pret.* FOR-BARE' (-bâr'); p. p. FOR-BORN' (-bôr'n); 201; p. pr. & vb. n. FOR-BEAR'ING. [ME. *forberen*, AS. *forberan*; *for* + *beran* to bear. See BEAR to support.] 1. To bear; to bear with; to bear up against; to endure; control. *Obs.*
 2. To avoid; shun; leave alone; part with; lose. *Obs.*

3. To do without; to endure the privation of; to give up; to abstain or desist from; to refrain from doing, using, expressing, claiming, pressing, exacting, punishing, injuring, etc.; as, he *forbears* his revenge, his blows, his power, his wrath, his debts, his claims, his enemy.
 This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot;
 Forbear it therefore. *Shak.*

for-bear-ing (fôr-bêr-ing), *prep., adv., & a.* [for + *fore-by'*, *fore-by'e* (fôr-bî') by.] *Archaic* or *Scot.* *Dial. Eng.* 1. As preposition: a Hind by; close by; near; of motion, past or close past. *b* Before; beyond. *Obs.*
 c *By.* *Obs.* "He took her up *forby* the lily land." *Spenser.* *d* Beside; in addition to; in comparison with; with the exception of; not taking account of.
 You are none the worse, *forbye* a scratch or two. *C. Reade.*

2. As adverb: a Past; along; of time, gone by; of motion, to one side; aside.
 To tell her if her child went *forby*. *Chaucer.*
 b Besides; in addition; over and above.

3. As adjective: Uncommonly good; superior. *Dial.*
force (fôr; 201), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *forss*, *foss*, Dan. *fos*.] A waterfall; a cascade. *Dial. Eng.*
 To see the falls or *force* of the river Kent. *T. Gray.*

force, n. [F. *force*, LL. *fortia*, *fortia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT, n.] 1. Strength or energy; active power; vigor; might; often, an unusual degree of strength or energy; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; specif.: a The physical strength or vigor of a living being, without reference to its use or effect. *Rare.*
 But Ida stood nor spoke, drain'd of her *force*. *Tennyson.*
 b Power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions; as, the *force* of a blow; the *force* of the tide or of an electric current. *c* Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; pertinency; validity; special significance; binding effect; as, the *force* of an appeal, argument, agreement, or expression.

2. Strength or power for war, whether offensive or defensive; as, the *force* of a fortress or of a battleship; hence, any body of soldiers, sailors, or marines; — often in the pl. Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the laboring *force* of a plantation; the police *force* (called colloquially the *force*).
 Is Lucius general of the *forces*? *Shak.*

3. Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon a person or thing; specif., *Law*, strength or power, of any degree, exercised without law, or contrary to law, upon persons or things; violence. In cases of forcible entry, robbery, rape, etc., the word *force* is generally interpreted as including not only actual application of physical force, but such threats or display of physical force as are reasonably calculated to inspire fear of death or bodily harm.

4. A large or major part, portion, quantity, or number. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
 The *force* of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. *Charles Sumner.*

for-aid' (fôr-âid'), v. i. To utter a prohibition; to prevent; hinder.
for-aid'dance (fôr-âid'dâns), n. Act of forbidding; prohibition; command or edict against a thing.
 The strict *for-aid'dance*. *Milton.*

for-aid'dan (-dân), p. a. Prohibited; interdicted.
 I know no spells, use no *for-aid'den* arts. *Milton.*
Forbidden City. a A name given to the Tibetan city of Lassa, because of the hostility of the lamas to foreign visitors other than pilgrims. *b* From Chin. *tsû-chûn che'ng*, "Purple Forbidden City." In the city of Peking, China, the walls inclose about a square mile containing the Imperial Palace, with its pleasure grounds, reception halls, pavilions, and offices of state; — so called as being closed to the public. — *f.*, or prohibited, degrees, *Law*, degrees of consanguinity or affinity within which marriage is forbidden. Present English law forbids all marriages between persons lineally related and in general between all others related within the Levitical degrees, which are contained in the prohibitions in Leviticus xviii. These in general forbid marriage between persons related within the third civil-law degree of relationship. In the United States in general the same rule obtains with various modifications. By the present canon law of the Roman Catholic Church the forbidden degrees include all relationships within the fourth canon-law degree. See *CONSAINGUINITY, Illust.* — *f.* fruit. A Any coveted unlawful pleasure — so called with reference to the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden. *b Bot.* A small variety of shaddock. The name is also given in different places to several other varieties of citrus fruits. *c* A kind of cordial made with grape fruit. — *f.* gauntlet, in medieval armor, a gauntlet the fingers of which could be so locked that a weapon could not be struck from the wearer's grasp; — so called as forbidden by the rules of tourney. — *f.* time, *Scots Law*, close season for game fish.

— **for-aid'den-ly, adv.** — **for-aid'den-ness, n.**
for-aid'ding, p. pr. & vb. n. of FORBID. *Esp.* p. a. Repelling approach; repellent; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; prohibiting or interdicting; as, a *for-aid'ding* aspect; a *for-aid'ding* coast; a *for-aid'ding* day. — **for-aid'ding-ly, adv.** — **for-aid'ding-ness, n.**
Syn. — Disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.

for-by', **for-by'e** (fôr-bî') *prep., adv., & a.* [for + *fore-by'*, *fore-by'e* (fôr-bî') by.] *Archaic* or *Scot.* *Dial. Eng.* 1. As preposition: a Hind by; close by; near; of motion, past or close past. *b* Before; beyond. *Obs.*
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4. A large or major part, portion, quantity, or number. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
 The *force* of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. *Charles Sumner.*

for-aid' (fôr-âid'), v. i. To utter a prohibition; to prevent; hinder.
for-aid'dance (fôr-âid'dâns), n. Act of forbidding; prohibition; command or edict against a thing.
 The strict *for-aid'dance*. *Milton.*

for-aid'dan (-dân), p. a. Prohibited; interdicted.
 I know no spells, use no *for-aid'den* arts. *Milton.*
Forbidden City. a A name given to the Tibetan city of Lassa, because of the hostility of the lamas to foreign visitors other than pilgrims. *b* From Chin. *tsû-chûn che'ng*, "Purple Forbidden City." In the city of Peking, China, the walls inclose about a square mile containing the Imperial Palace, with its pleasure grounds, reception halls, pavilions, and offices of state; — so called as being closed to the public. — *f.*, or prohibited, degrees, *Law*, degrees of consanguinity or affinity within which marriage is forbidden. Present English law forbids all marriages between persons lineally related and in general between all others related within the third civil-law degree of relationship. In the United States in general the same rule obtains with various modifications. By the present canon law of the Roman Catholic Church the forbidden degrees include all relationships within the fourth canon-law degree. See *CONSAINGUINITY, Illust.* — *f.* fruit. A Any coveted unlawful pleasure — so called with reference to the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden. *b Bot.* A small variety of shaddock. The name is also given in different places to several other varieties of citrus fruits. *c* A kind of cordial made with grape fruit. — *f.* gauntlet, in medieval armor, a gauntlet the fingers of which could be so locked that a weapon could not be struck from the wearer's grasp; — so called as forbidden by the rules of tourney. — *f.* time, *Scots Law*, close season for game fish.

named is in front; as, forelock; or denoting the front part of it; as, forearm. **b** Preceding in time, either indicating that that named is anterior; as, forefather; or (chiefly Scot.) denoting the early part of it; as, foreday, morning.

fore-and-aft', *a*. 1. Lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel, or, by extension, of other objects, as houses; longitudinal; as, fore-and-aft sails or stays; a fore-and-aft boat.

2. Of a vessel or rig, having mainly fore-and-aft sails.

fore-and-aft road, Logging, a skid road made of logs laid lengthwise. — *f*. sail, any sail not supported by a yard or yards, usually carried on a gaff, or stay, with or without a boom. — *f*. tackle. See TACKLE.

fore-and-aft'er, *n*. Colloq. 1. Naut. **a** A vessel, esp. a schooner, with a fore-and-aft rig. **b** Anything arranged fore and aft, as a longitudinal timber dividing a hatchway.

2. A cocked hat with the peak in front; also, a cap with peaks back and front.

fore-arm' (fôr'ârm'), *n*. Anat. That part of the arm or fore limb between the elbow and the wrist; the antibrachium.

fore-arm' (fôr'ârm'), *v. t.*; -ARMED' (-ârm'd'); -ARM'ING. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance beforehand.

fore-bay, or **fore-bay'** (fôr'bâ'; 201), *n*. **a** A reservoir or canal from which water is immediately taken to run a water wheel, turbine, or the like; the discharging end of a pond or mill race. **b** Naut. A sick bay. *Obs.* or *L.*

fore-beam' (fôr'bêm'), *n*. The breast beam of a room.

fore-bode' (fôr'bôd'; 201), *v. t.*; -BODED' (-bôd'êd'); -BOD'ING (-bôd'ing). 1. To foretell portend.

2. To be prescient of; to have an inward conviction of, esp. of coming ill or misfortune; to augur despondingly. *Foreboding* nothing but wars and desolation. *Middleton*.

Syn. — Predict, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, betoken. See FORETELL.

fore-bode', *v. i.* To foretell; presage; augur.

If I forebode aught. *Hawthorne*.

fore-bod'ing (fôr'bôd'ing), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FOREBODE. *Esp.*: *vb. n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of coming evil; a portent.

I have a sort of foreboding about him. *H. James*.

Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

fore-bod'y (fôr'bôd'i), *n*. Shipbuilding. The part of a ship forward of the largest or midship cross section; — distinguished from *middle body* and *afterbody*.

fore-brain' (-brân'), *n*. Anat. The anterior of the three primary vesicles or divisions of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, that part of the brain of the adult (the prosencephalon and telencephalon) which develops from it. **b** In a narrower sense, the prosencephalon only.

fore-car' (fôr'kâr'), *n*. A light two-wheeled carriage for a passenger, forming the front of one kind of tricycle, esp. of one converted from a bicycle or motor cycle.

fore-carriage (-kâr'i), *n*. **a** The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled carriage, adapted so as to permit the two front wheels to turn independently of the hind wheels. **b** The frame over the front wheels of a locomotive wagon or engine. **c** = FORECAR. **d** A small carriage at the front end of a plow beam.

fore-cast' (fôr'kâst'), *v. t.*; -CAST', also -CAST'ED'; -CAST'ING. 1. To plan beforehand; to scheme; to project; to foreordain. *He shall forecast his devices against the strongholds.* *Dan. xi. 24*.

2. To foresee; to calculate, or consider, beforehand. *It is wisdom to forecast consequences.* *L'Estrange*.

3. To draw a forecast from the study of; as, to forecast the weather.

4. To serve as a forecast of; as, these events forecast war.

Syn. — See FORETELL.

fore-cast', *v. i.* 1. To contrive or plan beforehand. *If it happens as I did forecast.* *Milton*.

2. To calculate the future; to foresee, or foretell.

fore-cast' (fôr'kâst'), *n*. 1. Previous contrivance or determination; hence, a plan; design. *Obs.* or *R.*

The forecast and predetermination of the gods. *Addison*.

2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; a forethought. *His calm, deliberate forecast better fitted him for the council than the camp.* *Prescott*.

3. A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or condition; an indication of what may be expected; a premonitory sign; as, weather forecasts. *He founded the . . . model school for girls — the forecast of that system.* *Havner's Mag.*

fore-cast'er (fôr'kâst'êr; 201), *n*. One who forecasts; esp., one who forecasts the weather officially.

fore-cas-tle (fôr'kâs'tl; *naut.* fôr'kâs'tl), *n*. Naut. **a** A short upper deck forward, raised like a castle, to command an enemy's decks. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **b** That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the fore channels. **c** In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, where the sailors live, either under the deck or in a compartment partly or wholly raised above the deck.

fore-close' (fôr'klôz'), *v. t.*; -CLOSED' (-klôz'êd'); -CLOSING (-klôz'ing). [*F. forecloser*, *p. p.* of *forecloser* to exclude; *OF. fors*, *F. hors*, except, outside (fr. *L. foris* outside) + *F. clare* to close. See FOREIGN; CLOSE, *v. t.*]

1. To shut out; to debar; prevent hinder; preclude.

2. To close; to block up; to bar. *Obs.*

3. Law of Mortgages. **a** To bar or cut off (as one having an equity of redemption) for a default in payment of what is due; to take away the equity of redemption from. **b** To subject to foreclosure proceedings; to take away the right of redeeming. See EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, MORTGAGE.

4. To close, or complete, beforehand.

5. To hold exclusively.

fore-clo-sure (fôr'klôz'zhûr), *n*. A proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. The term is specifically applied to the proceeding instituted in a court of chancery or equity by a bill of foreclosure, and called a strict foreclosure, resulting in the forfeiture of the right to redeem and the vesting of the estate in the mortgagee in perpetuity. This is distinct from the statutory foreclosure, also made by a suit in equity, which involves the satisfaction of the debt to the extent made possible by a sale of the mortgaged property. Under the strict foreclosure the proceeding is completed by the judgment of the court; in the statutory proceedings, by the sale under foreclosure. Other methods, called legal foreclosures, barring the equity of redemption, are in use in some of the United States by proceedings at law instead of equity, as by writ of entry or ejectment or scire facias.

fore-course' (fôr'kôrs'; 201), *n*. Naut. The lowermost sail on the foremost of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail. See SAIL, *Illustr.*

fore-court' (fôr'kôrt'; 201), *n*. The outer, or front, court of a building or group of buildings.

fore-deck' (-dêk'), *n*. Naut. The fore part of a deck, esp. the main deck.

fore-doom' (fôr'doom'), *n*. Doom or sentence in advance; destiny. "A dread foredoom." *Southey*.

fore-doom' (fôr'doom'; 201), *v. t.*; -DOOMED' (-dôom'êd'); -DOOM'ING. 1. To doom beforehand; to predestinate. *Thou art foredoomed to view the Stygian state.* *Dryden*.

2. To predict as a doom or destiny; to forecast. *Rare*.

fore-eccentric. The eccentric that imparts a forward motion to the valve gear and the engine.

fore-edge. Also **fore-edge'** (fôr'êj; 201). The front edge of a book or folded sheet, etc.

fore-end, or **fore-end'**, *n*. **a** The forward, or front, end, or part. **b** The earlier part; beginning. *Rare* or *Dial.*

The fore end of my time. *Shak.*

c In firearms, the part of the stock under the barrel, forward of the trigger guard.

fore-fa-ther (fôr'fâth'êr; 201), *n*. One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree; an ancestor. — **fore-fa-ther-ly**, *a*.

Fore-fa-thers' Day (-fâth'êrz), *n*. The anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. On account of a mistake in reckoning the change from Old Style to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on the 22d. *U. S.*

fore-feel' (fôr'fêl'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* -FELT' (-fêlt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -FELING. To feel beforehand; to have a presentiment of. "The great sea forefeels winds." *Chapman*.

fore-fin-ger (fôr'fin'jêr; 201), *n*. The finger next to the thumb; the index finger.

fore-foot' (-fôot'), *n.* *pl.* -FEET' (-fêt'). 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; — written also *fore foot*.

2. Shipbuilding. In wooden ships, an upward-curving timber connecting the forward end of the keel to the stem.

fore-front (-frunt'), *n*. Foremost part or place.

fore-gang'er (-gâng'êr), *n*. [*Prop.*, a goer before; cf. *G. vorgänger*. See FORE; GANG.] 1. One that goes before. *Obs.*

2. Naut. **a** A short rope grafted on a harpoon, to which the longer line is attached. **b** A length of stouter rope or chain than the rest of the cable, next to an anchor.

fore-go' (fôr'gô'; 201), *v. t.* & *i.*; *pret.* FORE-WENT' (-wênt'); *p. p.* FORE-GONE' (-gôn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORE-GOING. [*AS. foregân*; *fore* — *gân* to go; akin to *G. vorgehen* to go before, precede. See FORE; GO, *v. i.*] To go before; to precede. "A thought foregone." *Wordsworth*.

For which the very mother's face forewent
The mother's special patience. *Mrs. Browning*.

fore-go', *v. t.* & *i.* To pass by, neglect, renounce, refrain, etc. — **fore-go'er**, **fore-gone'r**, etc. See FORGO (which is historically the better spelling).

fore-go'er (-gô'êr), *n*. 1. One who goes before; specif.: **a** A messenger sent ahead, as a king's purveyor; a forerunner. *Obs.* **b** One who leads or goes in the van; an example. **c** A predecessor; an ancestor.

2. Naut. A foreganger of a harpoon.

fore-go'ing, *p. a.* Going before; preceding.

Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

fore-gone' (fôr'gôn'; 205), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous; past. — **fore-gone'ness**, *n.* — **foregone conclusion**. **a** A conclusion that has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined. **b** A result that was inevitable.

fore-ground' (fôr'grôund'), *n*. In nature or in a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene which is nearest to, and in front of, the spectator. Cf. DISTANCE, 5; BACKGROUND; PERSPECTIVE.

fore-gut' (-gût'), *n*. Embryol. & Zool. The anterior part of the primitive alimentary canal of vertebrate embryos,

including, in its most comprehensive sense that which develops into the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and extreme anterior part of the intestine. In invertebrates the term is applied to the anterior part of the alimentary canal formed by invagination of the ectoderm.

fore-ham-mer (fôr'hâm'êr; 201), *n*. A sledge hammer, working alternately, or in time, with the hand hammer.

fore-hand' (fôr'hând'), *n*. 1. Superior position; advantage; precedence.

2. The chief or most important part. *Shak.*

3. All that part of a horse which is before the rider.

fore-hand', *a*. 1. Done beforehand; anticipative. *And so extenuate the forehead sin.* *Shak.*

2. Heading; front; specif., Curling, first (player or stone).

3. Tennis, Rackets, etc. Made with the palm approximately to the front; — said of a stroke. Opposed to *backhand*.

fore-hand'ry. See TERM, 2. *Archery*, an arrow designed for shooting straight before one. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

fore-hand'ed (-hând'êd; -êd; 151), *a*. 1. Shaped as to the forehead or fore part.

A substantial, true-headed, bravely foreheaded. *Dryden*.

2. Early; timely; as, "forehand care." *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Mindful of the future; thrifty; prudent; hence, with resources for the future; in easy circumstances; well-to-do; as, a forehand farmer. *Now U. S.*

fore-head (fôr'hêd; 277), *n*. [*AS. forhêafod*. See FORE; HEAD.] 1. The part of the face above the eyes; the brow.

2. The aspect or countenance as expressing emotion or personal qualities; assurance; effrontery; also, modesty. *Obs.*

To look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the power and puissance of the king. *Shak.*

3. The front or fore part of anything. *Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.* *Milton*.

4. Mining. = FOREFIELD.

fore-hearth (fôr'hârth'), *n*. Metal. **a** The forward extension of the hearth of a blast furnace under the tump, or a similar extension of any smelting hearth. **b** A kind of steel furnace having an attachment in the front so as to dispense with the casting ladle.

fore-hook' (-hôok'), *n*. Naut. A piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breasthook.

fore-join' (fôr'jôin'), *a*. [*ME. forein*, fr. *L. foras*, *foris*, out of doors, abroad, without; cf. *LL. foraneus*; akin to *fores doors*, *E. door*. See DOOR; cf. FORECLOSE, FORFEIT, FOREST.] 1. Outside a house; out of doors. *Obs.*

2. Situated outside a place or country; specif.: **a** Situated outside one's own country; as, foreign nations; foreign cities. **b** Outside of any locality under consideration, of whatever size, as a private estate, a township, etc. *Rare*.

3. Not of, or not pertaining to, one's home or household; — opposed to *domestic* or *family*. *Obs.*

I love the king your father, and yourself,
We more than foreign heart. *Shak.*

4. Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, some other person or material thing than the one under consideration; as, a man cannot save himself by foreign aid.

Nothing is foreign; parts relate a whole. *Pope*.

5. Born in, belonging to, derived from, or characteristic of, some place or country other than the one under consideration, esp. some other nation or nations; not native or domestic; as, our large foreign population; foreign governments; foreign art; a foreign accent; foreign wines.

6. Related to, or dealing with, other countries, esp. nations; as, foreign trade; a foreign policy; foreign dividends or investments (those earned or made by members of a community in places outside of the community).

7. Alien in character; not connected; not pertinent; not appropriate; not congruous; — now used only with *to* or *from*; as, foreign to the purpose; foreign to one's nature. This design is not foreign from some people's thoughts. *Swift*.

8. Held at a distance; excluded; exiled. *Obs.*

Keep him a foreign man still; which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shak.*

9. Not organically connected or naturally related; as, a foreign body, which, in *Med.*, is a substance occurring in any part of the body where it is not normally found, usually introduced from without.

10. Law. Not within the sphere of operation of the laws of the country under consideration; — opposed to *domestic*. Thus, a corporation is foreign to all jurisdictions except that under the laws of which it is organized, those of England being foreign to the colonies, and vice versa, and those of any one State in the United States foreign to the other States; the States of the United States are foreign to each other in State affairs (as regards laws, legal process, etc.), but in all national affairs they are domestic to each other; also, territory acquired by a nation by conquest, treaty, or cession may be foreign in a domestic sense, as with respect to revenue laws, but not foreign in an international sense, because subject to the sovereignty of, and owned by, the acquiring nation, as is the case with Porto Rico and the Philippine islands in their relations to the United States. For *foreign bill of exchange*, etc., see PHRASES BELOW.

Syn. — Outlandish, alien, exotic, remote, distant; extraneous, extrinsic.

foreign attachment, Law, a process by which the property of

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff. . . foreign bill, bill of exchange, draft, etc., Law & Com. any bill etc., with respect to any particular jurisdiction, not both drawn and payable within that jurisdiction: — distinguished from inland bill, etc. In this respect the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is foreign to its colonies and they to it and to each other; and the States of the United States are foreign to each other. . . Therefore, for example, a bill drawn and payable in any particular State is a foreign bill as between the laws of that State and any other State, a domestic bill with reference to the laws of the United States, and a foreign bill as between the laws of the State and those of any other foreign country, all bills drawn in the United States being commonly designated in commercial reports as domestic bills, it not being commonly especially significant whether the bill was drawn in one State or another. . . With reference to a given jurisdiction foreign bills are those that are by their terms (1) drawn there and payable elsewhere, or (2) drawn elsewhere and payable there, or (3) both drawn and payable elsewhere. . . There are sometimes classified as sight bills, payable on sight, short bills, those having (generally) ten days or less to run, and long bills, or those having (generally) upwards of ten days to run. — f. broker, a broker in foreign bills. — f. office, a government department having to do with international relations and the interests of its own country in the other countries with which it has relations. . . In the United States it is called the Department of State. — f. roads, Finance, railway securities of foreign countries, except those of the United States. Cant, Eng. — f. service, Feudal Law. = FORINSEC SERVICE.

fore/ign (fōr'ign), n. 1. A foreigner; one not a citizen. Obs. 2. That which is without; as: a A privy. Obs. b A part of a town lying outside the borough or parish proper. Obs. or Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D. c pl. The outer court or space around a monastery. Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D. in foreign, in foreign parts; abroad. Obs. fore/ign-er (fōr'ign-ēr), n. 1. A person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country; one not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration, or not naturalized there; an alien. 2. A thing originating in another country; esp.: a A vessel from abroad. b Finance. A security of a foreign government. Cant, Eng. 3. A stranger; an outsider, esp. with respect to a town, guild, or like association. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Joy is such a foreigner.

So mere a stranger to my thoughts. Denham. Syn. — SEE STRANGER.

fore/ign-ism (fōr'ign-iz'm), n. Anything peculiar to a foreign language or people; a foreign idiom or custom; the imitation of foreign usage. It is a pity to see the technicalities of the so-called liberal professions disguised by foreignisms. Fitzed. Hall. fore/ign-ness, n. Quality or condition of being foreign; irrelevance; want of relation or appropriateness. fore/judge (fōr-'jūj', 201), v. t. & i. fore-JUDGE' (-'jūjd'), fore-JUDGE'ING. 1. To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge. 2. To estimate, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

fore-know' (-nō'), v. t. & i. pret. fore-KNEW' (-nū'), p. p. fore-KNOWN' (-nōn'), p. pr. & vb. n. fore-KNOWING'. To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand. Who would the miseries of man foreknow? Dryden. fore-know/edge (-nōl'ēj', -'j; 151), n. Knowledge of a thing before it happens or exists; prescience. fore/ol, fore/rel (fōr'el), n. [ME. forel case, sheath, OF. forel, furel, F. fourreau, dim. of OF. furer sheath, case, of G. origin: cf. OHG. fuotar, akin to Goth. fōdr, Skr. patra a receptacle. Cf. fura.] 1. A sheath; a case; esp., a case in which a book is kept. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. A kind of parchment for book covers. 3. A border or selvage. Eng. Oxf. E. D. fore/land (fōr'lænd), n. 1. A promontory; headland. 2. Land in front; — in political use opposed to hinterland. 3. Fort. Ground between the wall of a place and the moat. 4. Hydraul. Engin. That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which receives the shock of waves and deadens their force.

fore-lay' (fōr-'lā'), v. t. & i. fore-LAY' (-lād'), fore-LAYING'. 1. To lie in wait for; to ambush; waylay. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To hinder; obstruct. 3. To lay down, or arrange, beforehand. Obs., R., or Dial. fore/lock' (fōr'lɔk', 201), n. [fore + lock + fastening.] 1. Mech. A cotter or split pin; a linchpin. 2. Medieval Armor. A fastening of the helmet or beaver to the gorgerin or breastplate in front. fore/lock', n. [fore + lock (of hair).] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head. fore/lock bolt. A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot. fore/lock' (fōr-'lɔk', 201), v. t. To look before or forward.

fore/loose' (fōr-'lōs'), v. t. To lift up in front. Obs. [forward. Obs.] fore/line' (-līn'), n. A line projected forward. fore/live' (fōr-'liv'), v. t. & i. See FORE-LIVE'. fore/look' (-lɔk'), v. t. To listen with fore/look book. Rope Making. A winch or whirl by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand. fore/loot' (-lōt'), FOR/LOIN. fore/in-struct' (-lōt'), n. t. Foresight; prudence. Obs. 2. A forward look. Nov U. S. fore/look'er, n. One who looks forward. Obs. fore/looper' (-lōp'ər), fore-loop'er (-lɔp'ər), n. [D. voorlooper; forerunner; root before + loop'er.] One who walks before a team of oxen to guide them. — fore/loop', v. t. Both South Africa. [A foreman. R.] fore/man, v. t. To supervise as fore/man-ship, n. See SHIP-FORE/MA'CH, n. A march forward. fore/mar'k' (-mɑrk'), n. See FORE-2. a. fore/mar'byr, n. See FORE-2. a. fore/mas't' (-mɑst'), n. See FORE-2. a. fore/mas't'ion, v. t. See FORE-2. a. fore/milk', n. Physiol. The colostrum. fore/mind' (-mīnd'), n. t. See FORE-1. b. fore/mis-giv'ing, n. See FORE-2. a. fore/mos't' (-mɔst'), n. FOREMOST. fore/en, n. Foreman. Ref. Sp.

fore-look' (fōr-'lɔk', 201), v. t. Obs. 1. To see beforehand; to foresee. 2. To bewitch with the eye. See EVIL EYE. fore/man (fōr'mæn), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). The first or chief man; specif.: a A leader; (one in front); pl., a front rank. Obs. b The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker, presiding over their deliberations and conducting their communication with the court. c The chief of a set of workmen who superintends the rest; an overseer. fore/mast (fōr'mɑst), n. Naut. The mast nearest the bow. fore/mast-man (-mæn) or -hand, n. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

fore/most (fōr'mɔst), a. [ME. formest first, AS. formest, fyrmost, superl. of forma first, which is a superl. fr. fore fore; cf. Goth. frumist, fruma, first. See FORE, adv.; cf. FIRST, FORMER, FRAME, v. t., PRIME, a.] First in time, place, or series; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity; as, the foremost troops of an army; the foremost man. fore/most, adv. First; in the first place. fore/moth'er (-mʊth'ər), n. A female ancestor. Rare. fore/name' (-nām'), n. A name that precedes the family name, or surname; a first name; Christian name. fore/name', v. t. To name or mention beforehand. Rare. fore/named' (-nāmd'), p. a. Named before; aforesaid. fore/night' (-nit'), n. 1. The night before. Obs. 2. The evening between twilight and bedtime. Scot. fore/noon' (fōr'nōon'), n. The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon. fore/nōn'sic (fōr'nōn'sik), a. [L. forensis, fr. forum a public place, market place. See FORUM.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative; rhetorical; as, forensic eloquence or disputes. fore/nōn'sic medicine. = MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. fore/nōn'sic, n. Amer. Colleges. An exercise in debate; a forensic contest; an argumentative thesis. fore/or-dain' (fōr'ōr-dān'), v. t. To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; predestinate; predetermine. — fore/or-dain'ment, n. fore/or-di-nate (fōr'ōr-dī-nāt; 201), v. t. To foreordain. fore/or-di-na'tion (fōr'ōr-dī-nā'shūn), n. 1. Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination. 2. Theol. = PREDESTINATION.

fore part, or fore-part' (fōr'pɑrt'), n. 1. The part most advanced, or first in time or in place. 2. A stomachic worm in the 16th and 17th centuries. Obs. fore/peak' (-pēk'), n. Naut. The portion of the hold which is farthest forward, in the angle made by the ship's bows. fore/pieces' (-pēs'), n. A front piece, as: a The flap in the fore part of a sidesaddle, to guard the rider's dress. b Theat. A curtain raiser. Rare. fore/pole' (fōr-'pōl', 201), v. t. & i. -POLES' (-pōld'); -POLING' (-pōl'ing). [fore + pole, v. t.] Mining. To protect (an excavation) from caving and quicksands by driving poles, slabs, etc., into the ground at the face or head. fore/post' (fōr-'pɔst'), n. An advanced post; an outpost. fore/reach' (fōr-'rēch', 201), v. t. 1. Naut. & Fig. To pass; to gain upon. 2. To reach, or seize, in advance. Rare. fore/reach', v. i. Naut. To go ahead of another ship, esp. when the wind or going in stays.

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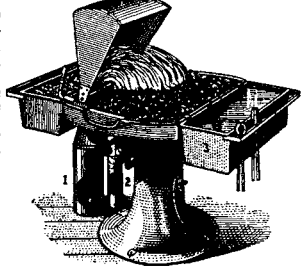
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for-gath'er (fōr-gāth'ēr), **fore-gath'er** (fōr-; 201), v. i.; -GATH'ERED (-ērd); -GATH'ER-ING. **1.** To convene; assemble. **2.** To meet, esp. accidentally; to encounter. Within that circle he forgathered with many a fool. *Wilson.* **3.** To fraternize; to consort socially. The artist in me recognizes the artist in him, and cannot quite resist the temptation to *forgather*. *H. James.* **forge** (fōrj; fōrj; 201), n. [*F. forge, fr. L. fabrica* the workshop of an artisan who works in hard materials, *fr. faber* artisan, smith, as adj., skillful, ingenious. Cf. *FABRIC.*] **1.** Act of forging; manufacture; fabrication, as of metallic bodies. *Obs.* **2.** A place or establishment where iron or other metal is wrought by heating and hammering; *esp.*, a furnace, or a shop with its furnace, etc., where iron or other metal is heated and wrought; a smithy. In the quick *forge* and working house of thought. *Shak.* **3.** A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling mill; a bloomery. **forge, v. l.**; FORGED (fōrd; fōrd; 201); FORGING (fōrj'ing; fōr'j; 201). [*F. forger, OF. forger, fr. L. fabricare, fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See *FORGE, n.*, cf. *FABRICATE*.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. *Mars's armor forged for proof stone. Shak.* **2.** To form or shape out in any way; to produce; to frame; fashion; to construct; to invent; to coin. Those names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.* Do forge a lifelong trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.* **3.** To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise that which is untrue or not genuine; to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document. *Forged certificates of his... moral character. Macaulay.* **4.** To impel forward with force; *as, to forge a ship over a shoal. Rare.* **Syn.** — Fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify. **forge, v. i.** **1.** To do forging; to work as a forger, or smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery. **3.** To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually, as a ship after the sails are furled or in passing another; — used esp. in the phrase *to forge ahead*. **4.** *Far.* To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; to click; — said of horses. **for-gem'an** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A forger, or smith; *esp.*, a skilled smith, who has a hammer to assist him. **for'er** (fōr'ēr; fōr'; 201), *n.* [*Cf. F. forger*, metal worker, *L. fabricator* artificer. See *FORGE, n.* & *v. l.*; cf. *FABRICATOR*.] One who forges; *specif.*: a Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. *b.* One who forges metals. *c.* One guilty of the crime of forgery. **for-ger-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-īz). [*Cf. F. forgerie*, for sense 1.] **1.** Act or art of forging metal. *Obs.* **2.** Act of forging or inventing; devising; invention; *esp.*, feigning; fiction. *Obs.* or *Poetic.* **3.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; *esp.*, the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writing or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others; the false making or material alteration of a written instrument or other document for the purpose of deceit and fraud. Forgery as here defined corresponds to the falsi crimen of the Civil law; it is at common law only a misdemeanor, of which the punishment has been generally made more severe by statute. A common form of forgery is the false making and signing of evidences of debt, as notes. Cf. *PERJURY*. **4.** That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited. "The forgeries of jealousy." *Shak.* The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a forgery of the 2d century. *Waterland.* **Syn.** — See *COUNTERFEIT*.

forge scale. *Metal.* A kind of iron scale. See *SCALE, n.*, **8.** **for-gat'** (fōr-gāt'), v. t.; *pret.* FOR-GOT' (-gōt'); *ARCHAIC*, **for-gat'** (-gāt'); *p. p.* FOR-GOTTEN (-gōt'n); *FOR-GOT'*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOR-GETTING. [*ME. forgetten, foryeten, AS. forgielan, forgielan; for + gietan, gitan* (only in comp.), to get; cf. *D. vergeten, G. vergessen*. See *FORGET, v. t.*] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to be unable to think of or recall; also, to lose the power or use of; to cease from doing. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. *Ps. ciii. 2.* *Tennyson.* The days she never can forget. Hath thy knee forgot to bow? *Shak.* **2.** To omit or disregard unintentionally; to neglect; to fail to take, bring, speak of, or notice. **for-gath'er** (fōr-gāth'ēr), *v. i.*; *pret.* FOR-GATH'ERED (-ērd); *FOR-GATH'ER-ING*. [*F. forger, OF. forger, fr. L. fabricare, fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See *FORGE, n.*, cf. *FABRICATE*.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. *Mars's armor forged for proof stone. Shak.* **2.** To form or shape out in any way; to produce; to frame; fashion; to construct; to invent; to coin. Those names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.* Do forge a lifelong trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.* **3.** To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise that which is untrue or not genuine; to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document. *Forged certificates of his... moral character. Macaulay.* **4.** To impel forward with force; *as, to forge a ship over a shoal. Rare.* **Syn.** — Fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify. **forge, v. i.** **1.** To do forging; to work as a forger, or smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery. **3.** To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually, as a ship after the sails are furled or in passing another; — used esp. in the phrase *to forge ahead*. **4.** *Far.* To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; to click; — said of horses. **for-gem'an** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A forger, or smith; *esp.*, a skilled smith, who has a hammer to assist him. **for'er** (fōr'ēr; fōr'; 201), *n.* [*Cf. F. forger*, metal worker, *L. fabricator* artificer. See *FORGE, n.* & *v. l.*; cf. *FABRICATOR*.] One who forges; *specif.*: a Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. *b.* One who forges metals. *c.* One guilty of the crime of forgery. **for-ger-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-īz). [*Cf. F. forgerie*, for sense 1.] **1.** Act or art of forging metal. *Obs.* **2.** Act of forging or inventing; devising; invention; *esp.*, feigning; fiction. *Obs.* or *Poetic.* **3.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; *esp.*, the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writing or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others; the false making or material alteration of a written instrument or other document for the purpose of deceit and fraud. Forgery as here defined corresponds to the falsi crimen of the Civil law; it is at common law only a misdemeanor, of which the punishment has been generally made more severe by statute. A common form of forgery is the false making and signing of evidences of debt, as notes. Cf. *PERJURY*. **4.** That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited. "The forgeries of jealousy." *Shak.* The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a forgery of the 2d century. *Waterland.* **Syn.** — See *COUNTERFEIT*.

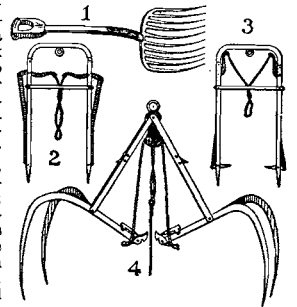


Down-draft Forge. 1 Down-draft pipe for hot gases, etc. 2 Pipe for blast to quicken combustion. 3 Water Tank.

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for-giv'e (fōr-jīv; fōr'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-GAVE' (-gāv'); *p. p.* FOR-GIVEN' (-gīv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOR-GIVING'. [*ME. for-gifvan, forgiuen, forgiuen, AS. forgielan, forgielan; for + giefan, gifan* to give; cf. *D. vergehen, G. vergeben*. See *FORGET, v. t.*] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to be unable to think of or recall; also, to lose the power or use of; to cease from doing. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. *Ps. ciii. 2.* *Tennyson.* The days she never can forget. Hath thy knee forgot to bow? *Shak.* **2.** To omit or disregard unintentionally; to neglect; to fail to take, bring, speak of, or notice. **for-gath'er** (fōr-gāth'ēr), *v. i.*; *pret.* FOR-GATH'ERED (-ērd); *FOR-GATH'ER-ING*. [*F. forger, OF. forger, fr. L. fabricare, fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See *FORGE, n.*, cf. *FABRICATE*.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. *Mars's armor forged for proof stone. Shak.* **2.** To form or shape out in any way; to produce; to frame; fashion; to construct; to invent; to coin. Those names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.* Do forge a lifelong trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.* **3.** To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise that which is untrue or not genuine; to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document. *Forged certificates of his... moral character. Macaulay.* **4.** To impel forward with force; *as, to forge a ship over a shoal. Rare.* **Syn.** — Fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify. **forge, v. i.** **1.** To do forging; to work as a forger, or smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery. **3.** To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually, as a ship after the sails are furled or in passing another; — used esp. in the phrase *to forge ahead*. **4.** *Far.* To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; to click; — said of horses. **for-gem'an** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A forger, or smith; *esp.*, a skilled smith, who has a hammer to assist him. **for'er** (fōr'ēr; fōr'; 201), *n.* [*Cf. F. forger*, metal worker, *L. fabricator* artificer. See *FORGE, n.* & *v. l.*; cf. *FABRICATOR*.] One who forges; *specif.*: a Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. *b.* One who forges metals. *c.* One guilty of the crime of forgery. **for-ger-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-īz). [*Cf. F. forgerie*, for sense 1.] **1.** Act or art of forging metal. *Obs.* **2.** Act of forging or inventing; devising; invention; *esp.*, feigning; fiction. *Obs.* or *Poetic.* **3.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; *esp.*, the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writing or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others; the false making or material alteration of a written instrument or other document for the purpose of deceit and fraud. Forgery as here defined corresponds to the falsi crimen of the Civil law; it is at common law only a misdemeanor, of which the punishment has been generally made more severe by statute. A common form of forgery is the false making and signing of evidences of debt, as notes. Cf. *PERJURY*. **4.** That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited. "The forgeries of jealousy." *Shak.* The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a forgery of the 2d century. *Waterland.* **Syn.** — See *COUNTERFEIT*.



Various forms of Fork. 1 Coke Fork; 2, 3 Double Harpoon Fork for hay; 4 Forked pitchfork; 5 Trident; 6 Pitchfork; 7, 8, 9 Forked pitchforks, etc., for use in handling hay, straw, etc., used in conjunction with a tackle, are called *forks*. 2 Anything furcate or like a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity; *as, a tuning fork.* 3 *Specif.*: a Gallows. *Obs.* *Sp. Buller.* *B. Rom. Antiq.* The yoke; also, a form of whipping post. *Obs.* *C. Arch.* = CRUTCH, 3. *d. Gun.* See BRACKET, 6. **4.** A barbed point, as of an arrow. Let it fall... though the fork invade The region of my heart. *Shak.*

for-giv'e (fōr-jīv; fōr'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-GAVE' (-gāv'); *p. p.* FOR-GIVEN' (-gīv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOR-GIVING'. [*ME. for-gifvan, forgiuen, forgiuen, AS. forgielan, forgielan; for + giefan, gifan* to give; cf. *D. vergehen, G. vergeben*. See *FORGET, v. t.*] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to be unable to think of or recall; also, to lose the power or use of; to cease from doing. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. *Ps. ciii. 2.* *Tennyson.* The days she never can forget. Hath thy knee forgot to bow? *Shak.* **2.** To omit or disregard unintentionally; to neglect; to fail to take, bring, speak of, or notice. **for-gath'er** (fōr-gāth'ēr), *v. i.*; *pret.* FOR-GATH'ERED (-ērd); *FOR-GATH'ER-ING*. [*F. forger, OF. forger, fr. L. fabricare, fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See *FORGE, n.*, cf. *FABRICATE*.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. *Mars's armor forged for proof stone. Shak.* **2.** To form or shape out in any way; to produce; to frame; fashion; to construct; to invent; to coin. Those names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.* Do forge a lifelong trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.* **3.** To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise that which is untrue or not genuine; to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document. *Forged certificates of his... moral character. Macaulay.* **4.** To impel forward with force; *as, to forge a ship over a shoal. Rare.* **Syn.** — Fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify. **forge, v. i.** **1.** To do forging; to work as a forger, or smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery. **3.** To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually, as a ship after the sails are furled or in passing another; — used esp. in the phrase *to forge ahead*. **4.** *Far.* To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; to click; — said of horses. **for-gem'an** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A forger, or smith; *esp.*, a skilled smith, who has a hammer to assist him. **for'er** (fōr'ēr; fōr'; 201), *n.* [*Cf. F. forger*, metal worker, *L. fabricator* artificer. See *FORGE, n.* & *v. l.*; cf. *FABRICATOR*.] One who forges; *specif.*: a Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. *b.* One who forges metals. *c.* One guilty of the crime of forgery. **for-ger-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-īz). [*Cf. F. forgerie*, for sense 1.] **1.** Act or art of forging metal. *Obs.* **2.** Act of forging or inventing; devising; invention; *esp.*, feigning; fiction. *Obs.* or

from its branching habit. — **forked cyma**, *Bot.*, a dichasium. — **f. hake**, a forkbeard. — **f. head**, a barbed arrow. — **f. lightning**, lightning the flashes of which appear to divide. — **f. worm**. See GAPEWORM.

— **fork'ed-ly** (fŏr'kĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **fork'ed-ness**, *n.*
fork'er (fŏr'kĕr), *n.* 1. One who forks.
 2. A forked thing. *Obs.*

fork'head' (fŏr'kĕd'hĕd'), *n.* 1. A forked head of a dart. *Obs.*
 2. A forked end of a rod, forming part of a knuckle joint.
fork'tail' (-tĕl'), *n.* Any of various fork-tailed birds or fishes, as a swordfish, a kite, or members of a family (*Hemicuridae*) of oscine birds of southern Asia, related to the wagtails, which frequent the vicinity of mountain streams.
fork'-tailed' (-tĕld'), *a.* Having the tail or posterior end of the body deeply cleft; — said esp. of birds or fishes when the outer feathers or rays of the tail are much longer than the central ones.

fork-tailed flycatcher, an American flycatcher of the genus *Muscivora*, esp. *M. tyrannus* of tropical America. — **f. gull**, either of the two species of gulls of the genus *Xema*, esp. *X. sabini* of the Arctic Ocean. — **f. kite**, a graceful kite (*Elaonoides forficatus*) having a deeply forked tail, found in the southern United States and warm parts of America. — **f. shrike**, a drongo.

fork'y (fŏr'ki), *a.* Opening into two or more parts or shoots; forked; furcated. "Forky tongues." *Pope*.

for-leave' (fŏr'lev'), *v. t.* [*ME. forliven; for + leven to leave*.] To leave off wholly; to abandon. *Archaic.*

for-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* [*ME. forletten, AS. forlĕtan; for + lĕtan to allow*; akin to *G. verlassen to leave*. See *LET* to allow.] *Obs.* 1. To give up; to leave; abandon; forsake. 2. To desert from; to cease.

3. To yield up. "That I my life shold forlete." *Chaucer*.
for-let', *v. t.* [*for + let hinder*.] To prevent; hinder. *Obs.*
for-lorn' (fŏr'lorŏn'), *a.* [*ME. p. p. of forlornen to lose* utterly. *AS. forlŕostan* (*p. p. forlŕoren*); *for + lŕosan* (*in comp.*) to lose; cf. *D. verliezen to lose, G. verlieren, Sw. förlora, Dan. forløren lost, Goth. frulastan to lose*. See *FOR + LORN, a., loss, v. t.*] 1. Lost; stray; also, morally abandoned; ruined. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Deserted; forsaken; desolate; destitute; bereft. Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Spenser*.

3. In pitiful plight; wretched; miserable; hopeless or almost hopeless; desperate.

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith*.
 The condition of the besieged . . . was *forlorn*. *Prescott*.

4. Having but the barest plausibility or promise; of the nature of a forlorn hope (which see).

The many highly gifted minds . . . uselessly sacrificed in the *forlorn* enterprise of seeking beneath the veil of things for the very heart of truth. *James Ward*.

Syn. — Destitute, lost, abandoned, forsaken, helpless, friendless, hopeless, abject, wretched, miserable, pitiable.

for-lorn', *n.* *Obs.* 1. One who is forlorn.
 2. A forlorn hope; a vanguard; also, a member of one. *Rare.*

forlorn hope. [*D. verlorren hoop, prop., a lost band or troop; verlorren, p. p. of verliezen to lose + hoop band*; akin to *E. heap*. See *FOR + HEAP*.] 1. A body of men (called in *F. enfants perdus*, in *G. verlorren Posten*) selected, usually from volunteers, to attempt a breach, scale a wall, or perform other extraordinarily perilous service; also, a member of such a body; hence, desperate case or enterprise.

2. A vain or faint hope; an almost hopeless undertaking; cf. *FORLORN, a.*

3. He cherished the *forlorn hope* that he was still living. *Thomson*.

form (fŏrm), *n.* [*F. forme, fr. L. forma*; cf. *Skr. dharmān order, law, Cf. FIRM.*] 1. An image or likeness. *Obs.*

O thou senseless form,
 Thou shalt be worshipped, kissed, loved and adored! *Shak.*

2. The shape and structure of anything, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; particular disposition or arrangement of matter, giving it individuality or distinctive character; configuration; figure.

The form of his visage was changed. *Dan. iii. 19.*
 The earth was without form and void. *Gen. i. 2.*

3. Hence, in specific and extended uses: **a** A body, esp. of a human being, as distinguished by its external appearance; person.

There is a warm and gentle atmosphere
 About the form of one we love. *Shelley*.

b Pleasing external appearance; beauty. *Archaic.*
 He hath no form nor comeliness. *Is. liii. 2.*

c Fine Arts. A boundary or contour line or surface or system of lines or surfaces. In *painting*, more generally, the human body. **d** Cryst. The combination of faces included under a general crystallographic symbol. It is not necessarily a closed solid. A single crystal often exhibits faces of two or more crystal forms which supplement one another or truncate one another's edges or corners.

4. One of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation of the same thing or substance; a kind; a modification of a species; a variety; as, the diamond, graphite, and soot are allotropic forms of carbon.

For forms of government let fools contest;
 What'er is best administered is best. *Pope*.

5. Hence, specif.: **a** *Gram.* One of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection, or change of spelling or pronunciation; as, an obsolete form; participial forms; verbal forms. **b** *Bot.* In ecology, a type of plant structure; a bionomic unit; as, a form of vegetation; a life form. **c** *Biol.* A loosely employed and somewhat indefinite category of classification ranking below a subspecies; — used chiefly in botany. The modern tendency is to recognize in this way only horticultural variations, which are usually more permanent than those of wild plants.

6. A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; specif.: **a** Established method of expression or practice; fixed or formal way of proceeding; formality; conventional or stated scheme; also, a prescribed or set order of words; a formula; as, a matter of form; a form of prayer.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
 Without the form of justice. *Shak.*
 The mode in which the will ought to be expressed for the production of any act is its "form." In some cases a special form is required by law, as in Roman law for a "stipulation," and in

English law for a contract not to be performed within a year, for a marriage, or for the probate of a will. *T. E. Holland.*
 Hence, a blank or blank form. **c** A recipe or prescription. *Obs.*

7. **a** A prescribed manner of behaving in society; an act of conduct or mode of procedure prescribed by custom, etiquette, etc.; a formality, ceremony, or conventionality.

b Manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed standard, or a person whose manner or conduct is so tested; — used with a qualifying adjective; as, such behavior is very bad form; she was distinctly good form. *Swiss Cant.*

c Manner of performing or accomplishing something; as, his form in swimming is bad. **d** Conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; ceremony; conventionality; formality; often, show without substance; empty, outside appearance or ceremony.

The glass of fashion and the mold of form. *Shak.*
 Happy to fill religion's vacant place
 With hollow form, and gesture, and grimace. *Couper.*

8. Physical and mental condition; esp., good or proper condition for competing or performing, or for doing anything; fitness; condition; as, a player or a horse is in or out of form or in bad form. *Sporting or Collog.*

9. The ideal or intrinsic character of anything, or that which imposes this character; hence, a pattern or schema; specif.: **a** *Metaph.* That assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing, to be what it is; — called essential or substantial form, and distinguished from matter; hence, active or formative nature. **b** *Kantianism.*

One of the formative principles of perception and cognition, regarded as a subjective factor molding reality, as given in sensation, into systematic experience.

The intelligence in bringing order into the feelings begins by apprehending space or time and constructing its preconceived world in these forms. *B. Bosanquet.*

10. Orderly arrangement or method of arrangement; as: order or method of presenting ideas; manner of coordinating the elements of an artistic production or course of reasoning; orderly arrangement of the parts of an argument, a poem, or the like; style; also, a particular species of such arrangement; as, the sonnet is a poetical form.

And woven close, both matter, form, and style. *Whitt.*
 The distinction between the form and substance in pleading is this: When the defect is in the matter pleaded, it is substantial; but when the fault lies in the manner of pleading it, the defect is formal. *Gould on Pleading.*

11. Specif.: **a** *Music.* An arrangement of the parts and elements of a piece — rhythms, phrases, themes, sections, tonalities — by which their variety is ordered into symmetry and unity of effect. **b** A specific type of such arrangement. See *LIED FORM, RONDO, SONATA*, the three fundamental types.

12. *Math.* **a** *Alg.* A quantic whose variables are regarded solely in their mathematical interrelations, apart from their meanings. See *QUANTIC*. **b** *Geom.* Any definable combination of geometric elements, whether real or imaginary.

13. The seat, bed, or lair of a hare or other animal.

14. A long seat; a bench.

15. A degree of quality, dignity, eminence, or excellence; rank; also, a class or rank in society, official life, etc. *Obs.* "Ladies of a high form." *Ep. Burnet.* **a** A rank of students in a school; a class; as, the sixth form.

16. That by which shape is given or determined; a mold, frame, or pattern.

17. *Print.* The type or other matter from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase.

18. The immature flower bud of the cotton plant. *U. S.*

19. *Civil Engin.* A mold for concrete.

20. *Mach.* The seat of a mine-shaft pump.

Syn. — *FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION, OUTLINE, CONTOUR, PROFILE.* *Form, figure, and shape* (here compared in their nontechnical uses only) are constantly interchanged. In general, *FORM* is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or matter. *FIGURE* more frequently *form* as defined by outline; *SHAPE* is more familiar and colloquial than *form*; it frequently suggests form as given or acquired; as, "Eternal form shall still divide the eternal soul from all beside" (*Tennyson*); "Nature nor in form nor hue bestowed on me her choicest workmanship" (*Shelley*); "Wide as a windmill all his figure spread" (*Pope*); "sketching with her slender pointed foot some figure like a wizard's pentagram on garden gravel" (*Tennyson*); "the color of his beard, the shape of his leg" (*Shak.*); "I can . . . change shapes with Proteus" (*id.*); "Brooke is a very good fellow, but pulpy; he will run into any mold, but he won't keep shape" (*G. Elliot*).

CONFORMATION and **CONFIGURATION** denote form as dependent upon the arrangement or disposition of parts; as, the conformation of the vocal organs, the configuration of a coast line of a mountain range. **OUTLINE** suggests the bounding line of a figure; **CONTOUR** connotes rather body or mass as (esp. gracefully) outlined; as, "At night, the outline of the shore is traced in transparent silver by the moonlight and the flying foam" (*Stevenson*); "Its outline, when seen in silhouette against the sky, is pyramidal" (*J. C. Van Dyke*); "a child, of timid, soft contours" (*M. Heintz*); "the full and flowing contour of the neck" (*Shelley*); cf., "the outline of the hills was sharp against the sky" (*Stevenson*); "to round and soften the contours of the mountains" (*Ruskin*). **PROFILE** is esp. outline in side view; as, "lips lovely in profile"; — a little too wide and hard in the edge, seen in front" (*Ruskin*). See *IMAGE, COPY*.

forms of action, Law, the customary or legal methods of prosecuting actions; specif., the approved classes of actions under the common-law pleading and practice, having their origin in original writs (which see), some of them being developed from these writs, which were unalterable in their forms, by various legal fictions, others, called **actions on the case**, from later writs issued under the authority of a statute enacted in the reign of Edward I. The principal common-law forms of action are: assumption, covenant, debt, account, trespass, trover, case, detinue, replevin, ejectment, and writ of entry. They were abolished in England by the Judicature Acts, and have been abolished in many of the United States.

for-kerve'. See *FORCARVE*.
fork'ful, *n.* See *FUL*. [*NESS*.]
fork'less (fŏr'kĕs), *n.* See *LESS*.
for-la'bores, *a.* See *LABOR*.
for-la'bores, *a.* See *LABOR*.
for-lanc', *p. a.* Exhausted with labor. *Obs.*
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form (fŏrm), *v. t.*; **FORMED** (fŏrmd); **FORM'ING**. [*F. former, L. formare, fr. forma*. See *FORM, n.*] 1. To give form or shape to; to frame; to construct; to make; to fashion; to produce.

God formed man of the dust of the ground. *Gen. ii. 7.*

2. To give a particular shape to; to shape, mold, or fashion into a certain state or condition; to arrange; to adjust; to organize; also, to model by instruction and discipline; to mold by influence, etc.; to train.

This education forms the common mind. *Pope*.
 Thus formed for speed, he challenges the wind. *Dryden*.

3. To develop; to acquire or contract; as, he formed the habit of reading.

4. To go to make up; to act as constituent of; to be the essential or constitutive elements of; to answer for; to take the shape of; — said of that out of which anything is formed or constituted, in whole or in part.

Politicians . . . who formed by far the majority. *Burke*.
Gram. To derive by grammatical rules, as by adding the proper suffixes and prefixes.

6. *Mil. & Nav.* To arrange in order; to draw up; as, the lines advanced as soon as they were formed.

7. *Elec.* To treat (plates) so as to bring them to fit condition for introduction into a storage battery, causing one plate to be composed more or less of spongy lead, and the other of lead peroxide. This was formerly done by repeated slow alternations of the charging current, but now the plates or grids are coated or filled, one with a paste of red lead and the other with litharge, introduced into the cell, and formed by a direct charging current.

form, *v.* To become formed or shaped.
 2. To take form; to come into existence; to arise.
 3. To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement; as, the infantry formed in column.

4. To run to or crouch in a form, as a hare. *B. Jonson*.
to form on, Mil., to form next to (an organization already formed), thus extending a line or the front of a column.

form-, *Chem.* Combining form for *formic* or *formyl*, as in formaldehyde.

form (-fŏrm). [*See FORM, n.*] A suffix denoting in the form or shape of, resembling, etc.; as, calciform; oviform.

for'mal (fŏr'mĕl), *a.* [*L. formalis*; cf. *F. formel*.] 1. Of or pertaining to form, or a form; esp., of or pertaining to established form or custom; conventional.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
 Or bound in formal or in real chains. *Pope*.

2. Of the nature of form; of the nature of the inner form or reality; essential; of the nature of the external form or appearance; apparent.

3. *Metaph.* Belonging to the essential constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; having the power of making a thing what it is; constitutive; essential; pertaining to, or depending on, the forms, so called, of the human intellect.

Of [the sounds represented by] letters, the material part is breath and voice; the formal is constituted by the motions and figures of the organs of speech. *Holder*.

4. Characterized by due form or order; regular.

5. Hence: **a** *Comely*; shapely; symmetrical. *Obs.* **b** Sound in mind; formal; same. *Obs.*

6. Done in due form, or with solemnity; according to regular method; ceremonial; express; specif., *Law*, requiring special solemnities for its making, as certain contracts, for example, the Roman stipulation or the English marriage service; as, he gave his formal consent.

No noble rite nor formal ostentation. *Shak.*
 7. Devoted to, or done in accordance with, forms or rules; punctilious; orderly; methodical; of a prescribed form; exact; prim; stiff; ceremonious; as, a man formal in his dress, his gait, his conversation.

She took off the formal cap that confined her hair. *Hawthorne*.

8. That is such only as a matter of form; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, formal duty; formal worship; formal courtesy, etc.; a formal party to a suit, i. e., a party having only a nominal interest in the matter in controversy.

Syn. — Precise, punctilious, stiff, starched, affected, ritual, ceremonious, external, outward. See *CEREMONIAL*.

formal analogy, Philol. See *ANALOGY, n.* 4. — **f. cause, Metaph.**, one of the four causes distinguished by Aristotle. See *CAUSE*. — **f. garden, Landscape Gardening**, a garden laid out on strict, or formal lines, the plantations being in rows or geometrical figures. — **f. logic**, any system of logic which abstracts the forms of thought from its content with the object of establishing abstract criteria of consistency; specif., the traditional or Aristotelian logic.

The end aimed at by formal logic, and attained by the observance of its precepts, is not truth, but consistency. *J. S. Mill*.

— **f. object**. See *OBJECT, 4. — f. predication, Logic*, predication in which the predicate is a part of the concept which forms the subject. — **f. unity**. See *UNITY, — f. whole*. See *WHOLE*.

form'al-de-hyd'ic (fŏr-mĕl'dĕ-hĭd), *n.* [*form + aldehyde*.] *Org. Chem.* A gaseous compound, H⁺CHO, with a sharp penetrating odor, formed by the partial combustion of methyl alcohol and in other ways. See *ALDEHYDE*. It is a very effective preservative and disinfectant, and preparations of it, most of which are aqueous solutions, are sold under various trade names, as *formalin, formalose, formal*, etc. It is readily changed to the white, crystalline polymeric forms *metaformaldehyde, oxymethylene, or trioxymethylene*, (C₃H₆O₃), and *paraformaldehyde*, (C₃H₆O₃). It also polymerizes in other ways. See *PHOTOSYNTHESIS*.

for'ma-lin (fŏr'mĕl-lĭn), *n.* [*form + aldehyde + -in*.] An aqueous solution of formaldehyde. See *FORMALDEHYDE*. The commercial article has a strength of about 40 per cent.

for'mal-ism (fŏr'mĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The practice or the doctrine of strict adherence to, or dependence on, prescribed or external forms, esp. in matters of religion; also, an instance of it; esp., the using or observance of external religious forms without the life and spirit of religion.

Official formalism. See *H. Rawlinson*.

2. Emphatic or predominant attention to arrangement, set to prescribed or traditional rules of composition, in painting and sculpture.

far behind, as the hounds. *Obs.*
 — **p.** A forthcoming; note to recall dogs. *Obs.* [*FORLIESE, Obs.*]
for-loir'. See *FORLIESE, Obs.*
for-long'. See *FORLONG*.
for-lop'pen, *a.* [*for + an old p. p. of loap, ME. lopen*.] Fugitive; like a refugee. *Obs.*
for-lores'. [*pret. pl. s. p. of FORLIESE*.] [*for + lores*.] [*for + lores*.] [*for + lores*.] [*for + lores*.]

formal-ist (fôr'mäl-ist), n. [Cf. F. formaliste.] 1. A person who adopts as a matter of form the current opinions and modes of action, as in religion; a timeserver. Obs. 2. One overattentive to forms, or too much confined to them; esp., one who practices, or is characterized by, formalism; a formal person.

3. One that gives form; a form-giving power or element. There revolves a globe bound and period to his being on all sides, the sun and moon, the great formalists in the sky. Emerson.

formal-ist'ic (-is'tik), n. Marked by formalism.

formal-ty (fôr'mäl-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. formalité.] 1. In general, condition or quality of being formal; specif., quality of being strictly ceremonious, precise, stiff, extremely regular, etc. 2. The quality which makes a thing what it is; essence; formal existence. Obs.

The formality of the vow lies in the promise made to God. Bp. Stillingfleet.

3. Form without substance; external appearance or form. Such [books] as are mere pieces of formality, so that if you look on them, you look through them. Fuller.

4. Order; regularity; invariable practice. Obs.

5. Compliance with formal or conventional rules; conformity to established form or method of procedure, as in law; form; ceremony; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of formality and custom, but of conscience. Atterbury.

6. An established order or form; a ceremony; a conventional, usual, or legal rule or method of procedure. He was installed with all the usual formalities. C. Middleton.

7. That which is formal; a legal or social, customary, or religious requirement; a form.

It unties the inward knot of marriage, . . . while it aims to keep fast the outward formality. Milton.

8. The dress prescribed for any body of men, academical, municipal, or sacerdotal; — usually in the pl., sometimes in the sing. collectively. Obs. or Hist.

The doctors attending her in their formalities. Fuller.

9. Scholasticism. Manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking; the result of such an act; as, animality and rationality are formalities. Formalities . . . may exist in one and the same thing, as, for example, the distinction between animality and rationality in man. Wm. Turner.

Syn. — See CEREMONY.

fôr'mäl-iz-ä'tion (fôr'mäl-iz-ä'shün), n. Act of formalizing, or state of being formalized.

fôr'mäl-ize (fôr'mäl-iz), v. t.; -ized (-izd); -izing (-iz-ing). [Cf. F. formaliser, for sense 4.] 1. To give form or formal existence to; to inform; to animate. Obs. 2. To give a certain or definite form to; to shape; to mold. 3. To render formal.

4. To take exception to; to cavil at; to scruple. Obs.

fôr'mäl-ize, v. i. 1. To be formal; to affect formality. 2. To object without good reason; to cavil; to scruple. Obs.

fôr'mäl-ly, adv. In a formal manner; with respect or according to form; essentially; characteristically; expressly; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely; in set form.

You and your followers do stand formally divided. Hooker.

fôr'mäm'id (fôr'mäm'id, -id; fôr'mä-mid, -mid; 184), n. Also -id. [Form + amide.] Chem. Formic amide, HC(=O)NH₂, a colorless liquid boiling at 192.5-195° C.

fôr'män'lid (fôr'män'lid, -lid; 184), n. Also -lid. [Form + anilide.] Chem. A colorless crystalline compound, HC(=O)NH₂, prepared by the action of oxalic acid or formic acid on aniline, and used in medicine as an antipyretic and anodyne.

fôr'mänt (fôr'mänt), n. Phon. The characteristic resonance tone of a vocal sound; the tone of constant pitch, as of a vowel, independent of the cord, or glottal, tone.

fôr'mät' (fôr'mät'; fôr'mät), n. [F. or G. Cf. FORMATION.] Shape and size of a book; general style or get-up of a book; as, the format was too luxurious for a textbook.

fôr'mät (fôr'mät), n. [See FORMIC.] Chem. A salt or ester of formic acid.

fôr'mä'tion (fôr'mä'shün), n. [L. formatio: cf. F. formation.] 1. Act of giving form or shape to anything, or of taking form or coming into existence; a forming; a shaping; production; development. 2. That which is formed. 3. The manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction; conformation; form; as, the peculiar formation of the heart. 4. Mil. The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a line, square, column, etc. 5. Geol. a An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses designated with reference to their origin or composition; as, the siliceous formation about geysers; alluvial formations; a granite formation. b Beds of sedimentary rock formed by uninterrupted deposition, and having, in any given place, a similar composition and similar fossils. Also applied indefinitely to all the beds of sedimentary rock formed during a minor (rarely a major) subdivision of geologic time; as, the Trenton formation. 6. Phytogeoq. A plant society. See PLANT SOCIETY.

fôr'mä'tion-al (-äl), a. Pert. to formation or a formation.

fôr'mä'tive (fôr'mä'tiv), a. [Cf. F. formatif.] 1. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; or of pertaining to formation; as, the formative arts.

The meaneast plant cannot be raised without seed, by any formative power residing in the soil. Bentley.

fôr'mäl'ter (fôr'mäl'ter), n. Anat. A reticulated formation of arrangement of white and gray nerve tissue, as in the anterior lateral part of the medulla.

fôr'mäl-tive (fôr'mäl'tiv), n. [F. formative. Ref. Sp. One who formalizes; a formalist.

fôr'mäl-ness, n. See -NESS.

fôr'mäl-ness (fôr'mäl-ness), n. See -NESS.

fôr'mäl-ness (fôr'mäl-ness), n. See -NESS.

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fôr'mäl-ness (fôr'mäl-ness), n. See -NESS.

fôr'mäl-ness (fôr'mäl-ness), n. See -NESS.

2. Gram. Pertaining to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely formative.

3. Biol. Capable of growth and development; as, living or formative matter.

formative stimulus, Plant Physiol., an external stimulus, such as the puncture of a gall insect, which exercises a modifying or formative influence on plant tissues, causing malformation or other unusual growths.

fôr'mä'tive (fôr'mä'tiv), n. Gram. a That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical, as the prefix or the termination of a word. b A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as on a root.

fôr'mä'zyl (fôr'mä'zül), n. [form- + azo- + -yl.] Org. Chem. The univalent radical (C(N:NC₆H₅)N-NHC₆H₅), related to formamide.

fôr'med (fôr'med), pret. & p. p. of FORM. Specif.: p. a. a Decided; settled. b Matured. c Her. Pattee. d Astron. Arranged, as stars in a constellation; as, formed stars. Rare. e Biol. Of the nature of an organism; organized; as, formed, or organized ferments. See FERMENT, n. 1.

fôr'med coil, Elec., a coil wound by a machine upon a form and transferred afterwards to an armature, as distinguished from a coil wound directly on the armature.

fôr'mē-don (fôr'mē-dōn), n. [AF., fr. Latin. So called because the plaintiff claimed "by the form of the gift," L. per formam doni.] Law. A former writ of right for recovering per formam doni entailed property. It was called formodon in the descender when brought by the tenant in tail, formodon in the reverter when brought by a reversioner, and formodon in the remainder when brought by a remainderman. It was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27.

fôr'mēr (fôr'mēr), n. 1. One who forms; a maker; a creator. 2. That which forms; as: a A shape around or by which an article is to be shaped, molded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. b A templet, pattern, gauge, guide, or block by which an article is shaped or bent. c A cutting die. d Rope Making. A machine for twisting yarn into strands.

fôr'mēr (fôr'mēr), a. compar. [A compar. due to ME. formest. See FOREMOST.] 1. Preceding in order of time; antecedent; previous; prior; earlier; hence, ancient. For inquire, I pray thee, of the former age. Job viii. 8.

2. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the former part of a discourse or argument.

3. First mentioned or in order, of two things mentioned or understood; as, of these two evils the former is the less.

4. Anterior in place or situation; forward; front; foremost. Obs. "Our former ensign." Shak.

Syn. — Prior, previous, anterior, preceding, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

fôr'mēr ad-judication. Law. See RES ADJUDICATA. — F. Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.

fôr'mēr-ēt (fôr'mēr-ēt), n. [F.] Arch. A wall rib in a roof vaulted with ribs. See ARCHITECTURE, Illust.

fôr'mēr-ly (fôr'mēr-ly), adv. 1. Beforehand; first. Obs. 2. In time past; in time at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; once. 3. In time immediately preceding; just before. Obs.

fôr'mül (fôr'mül), a. 1. Creative; imaginative; as, a formful mind. Rare. 2. Comely; shapely. Rare.

fôr'müs (fôr'müs), n. Biol. A genus made up of species whose complete development or life history is unknown; — applied esp. to bacteria and various Fungi imperfecti.

fôr'mic (fôr'mik), a. [L. formica an ant: cf. F. formique.] 1. Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, H.CO₂H, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor; — so named because found in ants. It occurs naturally in various insects and plants, and is produced artificially in many ways, as by the oxidation of methyl alcohol, by the reduction of carbonic acid, or the destructive distillation of oxalic acid. It is the first member of the fatty acids in the paraffin series, and is homologous with acetic acid.

2. Of or pertaining to ants.

fôr'mic-ary (fôr'mik-är-y), n.; pl. -RIES (-riz). [LL. formicarius, fr. L. formica ant.] An ants' nest; the dwelling of a colony of ants; an ant hill.

fôr'mic-ate (-mik-ät), v. i.; -CAT'ED (-kät'ed); -CAT'ING (-kät-ing). [See FORMICATION.] To creep or crawl like ants; to swarm with or as if with ants.

An open space which formicated with peasantry. Lowell.

fôr'mic-ation (fôr'mik-ä'shün), n. [L. formicatio, fr. formicare to creep like an ant, to feel as if ants were crawling on one's self, fr. formica ant: cf. F. formication.] Med. A form of paræsthesia marked by an irritating sensation resembling that of the creeping of ants on the skin.

fôr'mic-ative (-kä'tiv), a. Of the nature of formication.

fôr'mic'id-äus (fôr'mik'id-äus), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. formica an ant.] Zool. A family including all the ants, or restricted to the more typical forms (as the genera Formica and Camponotus) having but one segment to the abdominal pedicel, and no sting. — fôr'mic'id (fôr'mik'id), a. & n.

fôr'mic-ine (fôr'mik'in; -sin), a. [L. formicinus.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an ant.

fôr'miciv'ô-ra (-siv'ô-rä), n. [NL.; L. formica ant + vorare to devour.] Zool. A genus consisting of the typical ant wrens.

fôr'mi-dä-ble (fôr'mi-dä-bl), a. [L. formidabilis, fr. formidare to fear, dread: cf. F. formidabile.] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to ex-

der of like height and diameter. 2. Elec. Ratio of the effective to the average value of an alternating current, or vice versa.

fôr'mi-dä-ble, n. Chem. A formate.

fôr'mi-ca (fôr'mik-ä), n. [L., an ant.] Zool. A Linnaean genus formerly including all the ants. As now restricted it contains the common European mound-building wood ant (F. rufa) and allied American forms, as F. ersectoides.

fôr'mi-can (fôr'mik-än; fôr'mik-ä), a. [L. formica ant.] Formicine. Rare.

fôr'mi-cant (fôr'mik-än't), a. [L. formicinus, -antis, p. pr.] Crawling like an ant; — said of the pulse when unequal, very small, and scarcely perceptible.

fôr'mi-cä-rä-ä (-kä'r-ä-ä), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = FORMICOIDEA.

fôr'mi-cä-rä-ä (-kä'r-ä-ä), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = FORMICOIDEA.

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fôr'mi-cä-rä-ä (-kä'r-ä-ä), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = FORMICOIDEA.

cite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming; as, a formidable foe.

They seemed to fear the formidable sight. Dryden.

Syn. — Dreadful, fearful, terrible, terrific, tremendous, menacing, threatening, redoubtable. — FORMIDABLE, FEARFUL. That is FEARFUL as here compared; See FEARFUL, AFRAID which inspires fear; that is FORMIDABLE which is redoubtable, menacing, or calculated to deter from action; as, "This is a fearful spectacle to see so many maniacs dancing in their chains" (Covey); "The first attack was dangerous, but a second must be more formidable still" (id.); "A quietude which he had the power of making more formidable than any violence" (Hawthorne).

fôr'mi-dä-ble-ness, n. — fôr'mi-dä-bl, adv.

fôr'min (fôr'min), n. [form- + -in.] Chem. Either of two liquid compounds, glyceryl esters of formic acid, distinguished as monoformin, C₃H₇(OH)₂(HCO₂) and diformin, C₃H₇(OH)(HCO₂)₂. They are formed when glycerin is heated with oxalic acid.

fôr'mless, a. Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — fôr'mless-ly, adv. — fôr'mless-ness, n.

fôr'mô'sa mar-ble (fôr'mô'sä), n. [Prob. fr. L. formosus beautiful.] A dark gray and white mottled marble, often blotched with red, from Nassau, Germany.

fôr'mô'san (-sä'n), a. [From the island, so named fr. Pg. formosa beautiful, fem. of formoso, L. formosus.] Of or pert. to the island of Formosa or its inhabitants, or designating or belonging to their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — n. A native of Formosa; esp., a member of one of the Malayian savage or semisavage tribes of the interior.

fôr'm-ox'im (fôr'm-ök'sim; -sem), n. [form- + oxime.] Org. Chem. The oxime of formaldehyde, a colorless liquid (CH₂:NOH) which readily becomes solid by polymerization.

fôr'm-species. Biol. One of the species of a form genus.

fôr'mu-la (fôr'mü-lä), n.; pl. E. -LAS (-læz), L. -LÆ (-læ). [L., dim. of forma form, model. See FORM, n.] 1. A prescribed or set form; an established rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; a set form of words for use in any ceremony; a form; — often somewhat derogatory. 2. Eccl. A written confession of faith; a formal statement of doctrines. 3. A recipe; esp., a prescription or recipe for the preparation of a medicinal compound. 4. Math. Any general fact, rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; as, the binomial formula. 5. Chem. A symbolic expression of the composition or constitution of a substance; as, the formula for water is H₂O. The present system of symbols was introduced by Berzelius, and consists of abbreviations of the names of the elements (see ELEMENT), with small figures at the lower right hand to denote the number of atoms of each element present. A chemical formula may express merely the results of a quantitative analysis, as in the empirical, or composition, formula CH for acetylene, from which, knowing the atomic weight of carbon to be 12 and that of hydrogen to be 1, we know that, by weight, acetylene is $\frac{1}{2}$ carbon and $\frac{1}{2}$ hydrogen. The molecular formula C₂H₂ for acetylene expresses also that the molecular weight is 26 and that the molecule contains 2 atoms of carbon and 2 of hydrogen. A constitutional, graphical, rational, or structural formula adds to the foregoing information more or less about the internal structure of the molecule, or the relations of the atoms to one another. Thus the formula HCCH states the belief that the two carbon atoms of acetylene are each united to the other and also to an atom of hydrogen; the formula HC:CH or, otherwise written, H-C≡C-H, introduces further the conception that the two carbon atoms are in a peculiar kind of union (see TRIPLE BOND). This last formula, representing each separate atom and the mode of union, is sometimes called a valence formula, as distinguished from a linkage formula, as HCCH, which shows the order in which the atoms are linked, but is noncommittal as to valence. It is sometimes necessary to represent the configuration of the molecule, that is, the disposition of the atoms in three-dimensional space; this is done with the ordinary formulas by special convention (see ALLOISOMERISM), by formulas drawn in perspective, or by the use of models. A general formula is one applicable to a series of compounds, as MnO_x, where M is any univalent metal; R₂OH, where R is any of various hydrocarbon radicals; or C_nH_{2n+2}, where n may be 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

6. Roman Law. Any of the various written forms by which the pretors referred causes to judges or arbitrators for hearing and adjudication upon a summons (in jus vocatio) of the defendant into court by the plaintiff. There were two chief classes of formula: one (called a formula in jus concepta) expressly stating the duty of the defendant; the other (called a formula in factum concepta) merely stating facts that justified an award, and specifying the amount of the award. The chief parts of a formula were: the nomination (L. nominatio), naming the judge or recuperator; the demonstration (L. demonstratio), reciting the facts on which the action was based; the intention (L. intentio), stating the question in issue; the adjudication (L. adjudicatio), directing the judge to apportion shares in property; and the condemnation (L. condemnatio), directing the judge to condemn or absolve the defendant according as he found for or against the plaintiff on the facts alleged. Besides these, a formula might contain a prescription (L. prescriptio), a preliminary clause limiting the scope of the inquiry on behalf of the plaintiff; or an exception (L. exceptio), containing a statement that judgment is to be rendered for the plaintiff only on condition that the judge finds against facts set up by the defendant by way of equitable defense (cf. PRÆTORIAN LAW). Further similar limiting conditions arising out of the plaintiff's reply to

älé, senâte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfd; äve, ävent, änd, recänt, makër; äce, äll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ärn, äp, circüs, menü; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

forth/go'ing (fôrth/gô'ing; fôrth/gô'ing), n. A going forth, or that which goes forth; an utterance.

forth'go'ing (fôrth/gô'ing), a. Going forth; enthusiastic; gracious.

forth'right' (fôr-thrî't), v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p. fôr-thrî't ('-thôv); p. pr. & vb. n. thrî't'ing. [AS. fôrþ + rîc, to seem (used impersonally); cf. fôrþencan to despise. See FOR; THINX.] Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. 1. To have a change of mind with respect to; specif.: a To repent; to regret; to be sorry for. b To reconsider.

2. To cause regret or displeasure to.

forth/right' (fôrth/rî't; fôrth/rî't; 201), forth/rights' (-rîts'; -rîts'), adv. 1. Directly forth or ahead; unwaveringly forwards.

2. Immediately; straightway or straightforward.

forth/right' (fôrth/rî't; fôrth/rî't; 87), a. Proceeding straight on; direct; straightforward; unwavering; outspoken; unhesitating; as, a forthright man. Archaic.

Syn. - FORTHRIGHT, DOWNRIGHT. FORTHRIGHT connotes directness (as of a thrust); DOWNRIGHT, bluntness (as of a blow); as, He gets inside our guard with the homethrust of a forthright word (Lowell); "It has a surly honesty, prefers the downright to the gracious" (W.).

forth'rî'ly, n. A straight path. Archaic.

forth'w.' (fôrth/wî't; -wî't; 201, 277), adv. Immediately; without delay; directly; hence, within a reasonable time under the circumstances of the case; promptly and with reasonable dispatch - the meaning of the term in a particular case is relative to the circumstances.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight forthwith. Acts ix. 18

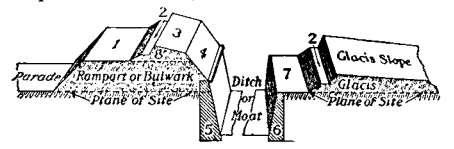
fôr'ti-eth' (fôr'tî-êth; -êth; 151), a. [AS. fôwertigôsa. See FORTY.] Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine units, things, or parts; also, constituting one of forty equal parts into which (a whole) thing may be divided.

fôr'ti-eth', n. One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by forty; the one next in order after the thirty-ninth.

fôr'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fî-kâ'shzhn), n. [L. fortificatio; cf. F. fortification.] 1. Act of fortifying; specif.: a Strengthening; corroboration. Obs. b Strengthening of liquors with alcohol. c Mil. Act of furnishing with defensive works; the art or science of fortifying places in order to defend them against an enemy.

Fortification is the art of increasing, by engineering devices, the fighting power of troops who occupy a position. G. J. Fieberger.

2. That which fortifies, defends, or strengthens; esp., a work or works erected to defend a place or position against attack. Fortifications are permanent, as the defense of a city, harbor, or coast, or temporary, as defenses thrown up in the field. A parapet and a ditch, or its equivalent, are practically universal features of fortifications, which otherwise vary from the most elaborate system of works to the simplest trenchment of earth.



Section of Fortification 1 Terreplein (connected with the Parade by the Interior Slope); 2 Banquette (connected with the Banquette Slope); 3 Superior Slope; 4 Exterior Slope (between 3 and 4 is the Exterior Crest); 5 Scarp Wall surmounted by the Berm; 6 Counterscarp Wall; 7 Covered Way; 8 Parapet

fortification agate. Agate having angular markings resembling the plan of a fortification.

fôr'ti-ty' (-tî), v. t.; FOR-TI-FIED' (-fid); FOR-TI-FY'ING (-fî-ing). [F. fortifier, L. fortificare; fortis strong + ficare (in comp.) to make. See FORT; -FY.] To make strong; to strengthen; specif.: a To strengthen the construction of, or to strengthen by additional construction, as a ship by additional timbers or a barrel with iron hoops. b To give physical strength to; to invigorate; as, he fortified himself with a glass of wine. c To strengthen with alcohol, as wines. d To add mental or moral strength to; to strengthen; confirm; corroborate; to furnish with resistant power.

Timidity was fortified by pride. Gibbon

e To strengthen and secure by forts or batteries, or by surrounding with fortifications; to render defensible against an attack by hostile forces.

fôr'ti-ty', v. i. 1. To become or grow strong. Obs.

2. To erect fortifications; to prepare military defenses.

fôr'tis-'li-mô (-fôr-tîs-'lî-mô), a. & adv. [It. superl. of forte, adv. See FORTZ, a.] Music & Speaking. Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness. Abbr. ff.

fôr'ti-tùd' (fôr'tî-tùd), n. [L. fortitudo, fr. fortis strong; cf. F. fortitude. See FORT.] 1. Strength; vigor; solidity; firmness; impregnability. Obs.

The fortitude of the place is best known to you. Shak.

2. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. Locke.

3. Astral. Whatever enhances planet's influence; a dignity; — opposed to debility.

Syn. - Resolution, resoluteness, bravery. See COURAGE.

fôr'ti-tu-di-nôus (-tû'dî-nôus), a. Having, or marked by, fortitude; courageous. Gibbon.

vance; also, to come forth; proceed. Obs.

fôrth'ly, + FORTHY. [DEAL. forthingdole. + FARTHING. forth'ly, a. Healthy; vital. Obs.]

fôrth'most, a. & adv. Foremost. [Obs.]

fôrth'on, adv. & fôrth, adv. & on, adv.] Forward; onward; forth; forthwith. Obs.

fôr-thon', conj. [AS. for ðon, for ðam, for that, where ðon, ðam, are oblique cases of the demonstrative pronoun. See THE.] For the reason that; because; also, therefore. Obs.]

fôrth-pass', v. i. To pass forth; to proceed. Obs.

fôrth'put'ing (fôrth'pôt'ing; fôrth'pôt'-), a. Bold; forward; aggressive; presumptuous.

fôrth'put'ing, n. 1. Act of putting forth.

fort'night (fôrtnî't; -nî't; 277), n. [Contr. fr. fourteen nights, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so, also, seven nights, sennight, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fort'night-ly (-nî't-lî), a. Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; as, a fortnightly meeting of a club; a fortnightly magazine or other publication. — adv. Once in a fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight.

fôr'tress' (fôr'trê's), n. [F. fortresse, OF. fortrece, fortrecce; cf. OF. fortlesce, fortiece; all fr. L. fortis strong. See FORT; cf. FORTALICE.] A fortified place; esp., a large and permanent fortification, sometimes including a town; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defense or security.

fôr'tress', v. t.; -TRÉSSED' (-trêst); -TRÉS-ING. To furnish with a fortress or fortresses; to strengthen defensively.

fôr-tu-'tism (fôr-tû'tî-z'm), n. The doctrine or belief that evolutionary adaptations and progress are the chance results of the operations of natural law rather than the outcome of teleology. — fôr-tu-'tist' (-tîst), n.

fôr-tu-'tous (-tûs), a. [L. fortunatus, fr. forte, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of fors, fortis, chance. See FORTUNE.] Happening by chance or accident; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; chance; accidental; casual; as, the fortuitous concourse of atoms. See CHANCE, ACCIDENT.

It was from causes seemingly fortuitous... that all the mighty effects of the Reformation flowed. Robertson.

fôr-tu-'tous-ly, adv. — fôr-tu-'tous-ness', n. Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.

fôr-tu-'ty' (-tî), n.; pl. -TIES (-tîz). [OF. F. fortunée.] Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.

Fôr-tu-na' (fôr-tû'nâ), n. [L. 1. Rom. Relig. Goddess of fortune, the traditional founder of whose cult was Serv. Tullius. She was worshipped under innumerable forms, the oldest, in Rome, being apparently Fôr-tu-nâ (fôr-t), goddess of chance, and Fôr-tu-na Vir-gô (vîr-gô), a goddess of womanhood or of chastity. Fôr-tu-na Prî-mî-ge-nî-a (prî-mî-jên-i-â), so called as being the firstborn daughter of Jupiter, was originally a Prænestian goddess, having a famous oracle conducted by sortilege. Her cult was brought to Rome during the struggle with Hannibal. The Fortuna of Antium (Horac. Ode XXX) also possessed a famous oracle. Only in poetry under Greek influence did the Romans conceive Fortuna as a generalized goddess of chance similar to the Greek Tyche. The actual Fortunae of Rome were mostly concrete, altars being raised to such as Good Fortune, Bad Fortune, Public Fortune, Private Fortune, etc. The most noteworthy was Fôr-tu-na Re-dux (the Fortune that leads back), to whom an altar was dedicated on the return of Augustus from the Orient, 19 B. C., and whose festival, Augustalia, on Oct. 12, was successively lengthened until under Claudius it lasted from Oct. 3 to 12.

2. Astral. See ASTEROID, Table.

fôr-tu-nate' (fôr'tû-nâ't), a. [L. fortunatus, p. p. of fortunare to make fortunate or prosperous, fr. fortuna. See FORTUNE, n.] 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a fortunate event; a fortunate concurrence of circumstances; a fortunate investment.

2. Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; favored with good fortune; lucky.

Syn. - Prosperous, successful, favored, happy. See LUCKY. Fortune Islands, Class. Myth. the Islands of the Blessed. When the Canary and Madeira Islands were discovered the name was applied to them. - f. signs, Astral., the alternate signs, Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius.

fôr-tu-nate', n. One that is fortunate; specif., Astral., an auspicious sign or planet.

fôr-tu-na'tus (fôr'tû-nâ'tûs), n. The hero of a popular European tale, a man who receives from Fortune an inexhaustible purse, and from the Sultan a wishing cap which will transport him to any place where he wishes to be. These gifts prove the ruin of himself and his sons. The story appeared in German and French in the 16th century, and was dramatized by Hans Sachs in German and by Thomas Dekker in English.

fôr'tun' (fôr'tûn), n. [F. fortune, L. fortuna; akin to fors, fortis, chance, ferre to bear, bring. See BEAR to support; cf. FORTUITOUS, n.] 1. The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; chance; accident; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining human success, apportioning happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life. Fortune has for an emblem a wheel, symbolizing vicissitude. Cf. FORTUNA.

"T is more by fortune, lady, than by merit. Shak.

O Fortune, Fortune, all men call thee fickle. Shak.

Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel, and lower the proud. Tennyson.

2. An event that befalls one; an accident; a chance; an adventure; a mishap. Obs. Shak.

3. That which falls to one; that which comes as the result of an undertaking or of a course of action; good or ill success or luck; lot or condition in life; estate; esp., favorable issue; happy event; good condition in life; success; prosperity as reached partly by chance and partly by effort.

Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell! He was driven to London to seek his fortune. Swift.

4. That which is to befall one; fate; destiny; as, to tell one's fortune.

You, who men's fortunes in their faces read. Cowley.

5. Condition in life as indicated or determined by wealth; wealth; large possessions; riches; as, a man of fortune.

6. A woman of fortune or wealth. Obs.

7. Astral. Either of the two benevolent planets, Jupiter

and Venus; also, the sun, the moon, or Mercury, if well aspected.

Syn. - Chance, accident, luck, fate.

fôr'tun' (fôr'tûn), n. [F. fortune, L. fortunare. See FORTUNE, n.] 1. To give or ascribe either good or bad fortune to; to ordain; to make fortunate. Obs. Chaucer.

2. To provide with a fortune or dower. Richardson.

fôr'tune', v. i. To all out; to happen; chance.

It fortune'd the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. Knolles.

fôr'tune hunter', n. One who seeks to acquire wealth, esp. by marriage. — fôr'tune-hunt'ing', p. a.

fôr'tune teller', n. One who professes to tell future events in the life of another.

2. The dandelion. Dial. Eng.

fôr'tune tell'ing', n. The practice or art of professing to reveal future events in the life of another. — fôr'tune-tel'ing', p. a. — fôr'tune-tell', v. t. Nonce Word. Shak.

fôr-tu-'ni-o' (fôr-tûn-i-ô), n. The heroine of a popular fairy tale. Disguised as a cavalier, she takes her father's place in the king's service, and with help of a fairy horse, Comrade, and six wonderful servants, Fine-ear, Tippler, Strongback, Lightfoot, Boisterer, and Gormand, slays a dragon and performs other marvelous deeds.

fôr'ty' (fôr'tî), a. [ME. forti, fourti, fourti, AS. fôwertig; fôwer four + suff. -tig ten; akin to OS. fôwertig, fôrtig, D. veertig, G. vierzig, Icel. fjórtíu, Sw. fyrtio, Dan. fyrrtyve, Goth. fôwôrt tigjus. See FOUR, TEN; cf. FOURTEEN.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more; — a cardinal number used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun, as "Forty were sick."

Forty Days' Court, O. Eng. Law, the ancient forest court of attachments, which the Charter of the Forest (1217) provided should be held every forty days. — f. hour, devotion. R. C. Ch., a special service lasting forty hours, during which the Host is exposed in a monstrance placed on a throne above the altar, and prayers are said before it continuously; — called also the forty hours. — f.-legged table (-lêg'êd; -lêg'd), a gate-legged table. — f. legs, a myriapod. — F. Thieves, the characters of a tale in the "Arabian Nights." See ALI BABA. — f. wink, a short nap. Collog.

fôr'ty', n.; pl. -TIES (-tîz). 1. The sum of four tens; forty units or objects, as years, points in a game, persons, etc.

2. A symbol expressing forty units, as 40, or xli.

3. pl. A size of yarn of which forty thicknesses will just fill a half-inch tube.

the Forty, any of various public bodies composed of forty persons, as any of several courts of justice in the Venetian republic, the French Academy, etc.

fôr'ty-five' (fôr'tî-'fîv'; 84), a. Consisting of the sum of forty and five.

fôr'ty-five', n. 1. The sum of forty and five.

2. Card Playing. A variety of spoilive in which forty-five points are game.

the Forty-five, the year 1745, which was the year of a Jacobite rebellion in Scotland.

fôr'ty-nin'er' (-nîn'er), n. One who went to California in the rush for gold in 1849; an "Argonaut." Collog., U. S.

fôr'ty-one' (fôr'tî-'wîn'; 84), a. Consisting of the sum of forty and one. — n. Forty-one objects. — the Forty-one, Venetian Hist., the council which elected the doge.

fôr'ty-two' (-tû'; 84), a. Consisting of the sum of forty and two. — Forty-two Articles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

fôr'm' (fôr'm), n.; pl. E. FORMS (-rânz), L. FORA (-râ). [L.] 1. Rom. Antiq. The market place or public place of a city, consisting of an open place or square, surrounded by shops, or, in later times, by public buildings, colonnades, etc. It was the center of judicial and other public business, and formed a natural place of popular assembly.

2. Tribunal; court; a judicial body or assembly.

He [Lord Camden] was... more eminent in the senate than in the forum. Brougham

fôr'ward' (fôr'wêrd), adv. [SEE FORWARD, a.] Toward what is before or in front; in a forward direction; toward the future; to the front or into prominence; on or onward; in advance; at a point or place in front or farther on; progressively; — opposed to backward.

Syn. — See FORWARD.

fôr'ward', a. [AS. forweard, forward, a. & adv.; for, fore + -ward. See FORT; -WARD, -WARDS.] 1. Near, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance of something else; as, the forward gun in a ship, or ship in a fleet.

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âle, senâte, câre, ãm, âccount, ãrm, âsk, sofâ; éve, évent, ênd, recônt, makêr; ice, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüis, menü; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

2. Moving, tending, or leading toward a position in front; onward; as, a *forward* movement.

3. *Com.* Of, pertaining to, or for, the future; relating to, or for, future delivery; as, *forward* buying; *forward* produce; a *forward* price or contract.

4. Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season or for one's years; precocious; as, the grass is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring; a *forward* child.

5. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined; also, overready. Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. Gal. ii. 10.

6. Ardent; eager; earnest; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; confident; pert; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years. Men disagreeably *forward* from their shyness. T. Arnold. Extreme; ultra; radical; supporting an advanced policy or energetic action in the direction of what is regarded as progress; as, *forward* statesmen; *forward* measures. *forward* delivery. Finance, future delivery. — f. quotation, *Finance*, a quotation for a future delivery.

forward (*fôr'wôrd*), *n.* **1.** A wrestling trick by which an antagonist was thrown forward. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* The fore part of a vessel. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

3. In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., one of the players stationed at, or relatively near, the front of his side or team, and whose chief duty is to carry on the offensive play. Cf. 2d BACK, 6d.

forward, *v. l.*; **FORWARD-ED**; **FORWARD-ING**. **1.** To help onward; to advance; promote; accelerate; quicken; hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.

2. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, I sent the box this morning and shall *forward* the bill of lading this afternoon; I have written the letter but not *forwarded* it.

3. Specific, to send or ship onward from an intermediate port or station in transit, as from one carrier to another, or of a letter, from the post office of address to another.

4. *Bookbinding.* To put (a book) into its cover and otherwise prepare for the finisher by trimming, lining, etc.

forward-or (*-ôr*), *n.* One that forwards (in any sense); esp., one who sends forward anything; *Com.*, one who receives goods for transportation and delivers them to the carrier by whom they are to be transported, but does not assume, and is not paid for, the transportation; a forwarding merchant or agent. The same person may act as carrier as to one part of the route and *forwarder* as to another.

forward-ing, *n.* Act of one that forwards; esp., the act of receiving goods for transportation and delivering them to the carrier. See FORWARDER.

forward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward; specific: a Readiness; promptness; eagerness; ardor; zeal; as, the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel. **B** An advanced stage of progress or of preparation; advancement, esp. beyond the usual degree; earliness; precocity; as, his measures were in *forwardness*; the *forwardness* of spring or of corn; the *forwardness* of a pupil. **C** Boldness; confidence; assurance; esp., overboldness; pertness; presumption.

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. Addison.

Syn.—Promptness, promptitude, eagerness, ardor, zeal, assurance; confidence, boldness, impudence, presumption.

forwards (*fôr'wôrdz*), *adv.* [See FORWARD, a. The s is properly a genitive ending.] Forward.

for-ward' (*fôr-hwî'*), *adv.* & *conj.* [AS. *for hwî'*; *for for + hwî*, *hwî*, instrumental case neut. of *hwa* who.] *Archaic*, *Colloq.* or *Dial.* **A** An adverb: Why; wherefore. **B** As a conjunction: Because; for; since.

for-worn' (*fôr-wôrn'*), **for-worn'** (*fôr-*; 201), *a.* Worn out; wasted; used up; hackneyed. *Archaic.*

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworn*. Spenser. Old *forworn* stories almost forgotten. Brydges.

fos'sa (*fôs'sâ*), *n.*; *pl.* -sæ (-sê). [L., a ditch. See FOSSE.] *Anat.* A pit, cavity, or depression; as, the temporal *fossa* of the skull; the zygomatic *fossa*; the nasal *fossa*, etc. *Fossæ* of the skull or cranium. See CRANIAL FOSSE. — *fos'sa-na-vi-cu-la-ria* (*fôs-sâ-nâ-vî-kû-lâr-î-â*) [NL. *navicularis*, fr. L. *navicula*, a little ship, because the fossa is boat-shaped], *Anat.*, a dilatation of the spongy portion of the urethra near its end. — *f.* of the antihelix, *Anat.*, the depression between the two branches of the upper end of the antihelix of the external ear. — *f.* of the helix, *Anat.*, the groove between the helix

and antihelix of the ear. — *fos'sa o-va-lis* (*fôs-vâ-lîs*) [NL., oval depression], *Anat.*, a depression on the interauricular septum, the remains of the foramen ovale of the fetus.

fosse (*fôs*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fovere*, fossom, to dig.] **1.** A canal; a ditch; a trench; specific, *Fort.* & *Archæol.*, a ditch or moat.

2. A pit; a grave. *Obs.*

3. *Anat.* A fossa. *Obs.* or *L.*

fos-sette' (*fôs-sêt'*), *n.* [F., dim. of *fossa* a fosse.] **1.** A little hollow; hence, a dimple. **B** Specific, *Zool.*, in bivalve shells, a depression for the resilium.

2. *Med.* A small, deep-centered ulcer of the transparent cornea.

fos/sick (*fôs/sîk*), *v. i.*; **fos/SICKED** (-îkt); **fos/SICK-ING**. [Dial. E. *fossick*, *fossuck*, a troublesome person, *fussick* to potter over one's work, *fussock* to bustle about; of uncertain origin. Cf. FUSS.] **1.** *Mining.* To search for gold by picking at stone or earth or among roots in isolated spots, picking over abandoned workings, etc.; hence, to steal gold or auriferous matter from another's claim. *Australia.*

2. To search about; to rummage.

A man who has *fossicked* in nature's byways. D. Macdonald.

fos/sick, *v. t.* To hunt; to dig. *Australia.*

fos/sil (*fôs/sîl*), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fovere* to dig; cf. F. *fossile*. See FOSSE.] **1.** Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. *Obsol.*

2. Of the nature of a fossil; contained in rocks, whether petrified or not; as, *fossil* plants; *fossil* shells.

3. Antiquated; dead to change or progress.

fossil copal. — **COPALITE**. — *f. cork, fax, paper, or wood*, varieties of amiantus. — *f. farina* or *meal*, rock meal. — *f. ivory*, ivory from the tusks of the mammoth, which are preserved in the ice or frozen soil of northern Siberia in considerable numbers, and form an article of commerce. — *f. ore*, *Mining*, fossiliferous hematite. — *f. wax*. — **CERESITE**.

fos/sil, *n.* **1.** Originally, any rock, mineral, or other object dug out of the earth.

2. Now, any remains, impression, or trace, of an animal or plant of past geological ages, which has been preserved in a stratified deposit or in a cave. The term is frequently further restricted to remains of a stony nature, as those which have undergone ore or lessification. The term is applied to footprints or other tracks of animals which have been preserved on the surfaces of the strata.

3. A person whose views and opinions are extremely antiquated; one whose interests are in the past rather than the present; also, a thing that has become fossilized, or dead or fixed. *Chiefly Colloq.*

fos/sil-i-fer-ous (*-î-fer-ûs*), *a.* Containing fossils.

fos/sil-i-z-ation (*-î-zâ-shûn*; -î-zâ'shûn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fossilisation*.] The process of converting, or of being converted, into a fossil. Cf. PETRIFICATION.

fos/sil-ize (*fôs-sîl-î-zî*), *v. t.*; **fos/SIL-IZED** (-îzd); **fos/SIL-IZ-ING** (-îz'ing). [Cf. F. *fossiliser*.] **1.** To convert into a fossil; to petrify; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.

2. To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization; to mummify; to deaden.

Ten) vers of birthdays on a woman's head
Are apt to *fossilize* her girlish mirth. Mrs. Browning.

fos/sil-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become fossil.

2. To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress.

3. To seek fossils for purposes of study; to collect fossils.

fos/sor (*fôs/sôr*), *n.*; *pl.* L. *fossores* (*fôs-sôr-rês*), *E.* *fossores* (-ôr-z). [L., fr. *fovere*, fossom, to dig.] **1.** A gravedigger, esp., in the early church, one who had charge of burials.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* (Fossores). *Zool.* See DIGGER WASP.

fos-so'ti-al (*fôs-sô'tî-âl*), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing or digging; as, a *fossorial* foot; as, a *fossorial* animal.

fos'ter (*fôs-têr*), *n.* [AS. *fôster*, *fôstôr*, nourishment, fr. *fôda* food. See FOOD.] **1.** Food; nourishment. *Obs.*

2. Fosterage; nursing. *Obs.*

3. Offspring; a foster child; a nursing. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.*

fos'ter, *n.* [AS. *fôstre*. See 1st FOSTER, n.] A foster parent; a fosterer. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

fos'ter, *a.* [See 1st FOSTER, n.] Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood. Hence: foster mother or father, a woman or man who has performed the duties of a parent to the child of another by rearing the child as an own child; also, a child's wet nurse or her husband; foster child, daughter, or son, one who has received the care of a foster parent; foster brothers or sisters, those reared as children in the

same family, or nursed at the same breast, but not of the same parentage; foster parent, a foster father or mother. *Foster* is sometimes applied figuratively, as in *foster* earth, earth by which a plant is nourished though not its native earth; foster nurse, a wet nurse or a nurse who brings up as her own the child of another. *Shak.* — **FOSTER-NURSING.**

fos'ter (*fôs'têr*), *v. t.*; **FOSTERED** (-têrd); **FOSTER-ING**. [ME. *fosteren*, fr. AS. *fôster*, *fôstôr*, food, nourishment. See FOSTER, n.] **1.** To feed; nourish; support; rear.

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children. *Shak.*

2. To cherish; to nurse; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* genius.

Syn.—Indulge, encourage, gratify, nourish, nurse.—**FOSTER, CHERISH, HARBOR** are here compared in their significations. **FOSTER** commonly implies the promotion of growth; **CHERISH**, fondness or indulgence; **HARBOR**, entertainment or lodging (esp. with reference to evil thoughts or designs); as, "Courage, . . . like genial heat, fosters all other virtues and gifts" (*Carlyle*); "Everything that, from more than three months back, had fostered in the princess a like conviction" (*H. James*); "She rose . . . nourishing, cherishing next her soft heart, voicelessly fluttering, hopes that she would have died sooner than have acknowledged" (*Stevenson*); "She cherished no petty resentment" (*J. R. Green*); "Nothing is more astonishing to me than that people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of harboring such weak superstition, and that so much bravery, so much folly can inhabit the same breasts" (*Pope*). See GRATIFY, NURSE.

fos'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To be nourished or trained up. *Obs.*

fos'ter-age (*-âj*), *n.* **1.** Care of a foster child; also, state of being a foster child.

2. Custom of intrusting a child to foster parents.

3. Act of encouraging or promoting development.

fos'ter-er (*-êr*), *n.* **1.** One that fosters.

2. A foster brother. *Ireland.*

fos'ter-land' (-lând'), *n.*, or in sense 2 usually, **fooster land** [AS. *fôsterland*], *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* Land allotted for the maintenance of monks.

2. One adopted country.

fos'ter-ling, *n.* [AS. *fôsterling*.] A foster child.

fos'tress (*fôs'três*), *n.* [For *fostress*.] A woman who fosters; a nurse.

foth'er (*fôth'êr*), *v. t.*; **FOTH'ERED** (-êrd); **FOTH'ER-ING**. [Cf. G. *fûthern*, *fûllern*, to cover within or without, to line, D. *voeren*, *voederen*. Cf. FOR.] *Naut.* To cover (a sail or piece of canvas) with rope yarn, oakum, etc., to make a collision mat or to prepare it for hauling under a ship to stop a leak by being forced against the slip by the pressure of the water; also, to stop (a leak) thus. *Rare.*

Foth'er-gill'a (*fôth'êr-gîl'â*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John Fothergill, English physician.] *Bot.* A genus of hamamelidaceous shrubs containing two species, natives of the southern United States. The leaves resemble those of the related witch-hazel, but the small white apetalous flowers are in dense spikes. They are sometimes cultivated.

Foucault's current (*fôkô'ôlt'*). [After J. B. L. Foucault (1.7-56), French physicist.] *Elec.* An eddy current.

Foucault's prism. A variety of Nicol prism in which the two sections of spar are separated by air instead of cement.

Foucault's experiment (*fôkô'ôlt'*). The pendulum experiment first tried in 1851 in the Pantheon, Paris, by J. B. L. Foucault, demonstrating the axial rotation of the earth by the apparent clockwise motion of the pendulum's plane of oscillation.

foul (*foul*), *a.*; **FOUL-ER** (*-êr*); **FOUL'EST**. [ME. *foul*, *fûl*, AS. *fûl*; akin to D. *ruil*, G. *faul* rotten, OHG. *fûl*, Icel. *fûll*, Dan. *faul*, Sw. *futh*, Goth. *fûls*, Lith. *pûli* to be putrid, L. *putre* to stink, be putrid, pus, Gr. *πύον* pus, *πύον* to cause to rot, Skr. *pyû* to stink. Cf. DEFILE to foul, file to foul, FILTH, pus, PUTRID.] **1.** Exceedingly offensive to the senses; very ill-smelling and ill-looking, as from rottenness; loathsome; disgusting; as, a foul disease; foul doors; hence, charged or clogged with filth or noxious matter; as, a *foul* sewer; *foul* air; *foul* water.

2. Covered with, containing, or clogged by dirt or foreign matter; not clean; soiled; muddy; discolored; smeared; impure; as, a *foul* chimney; a ship *foul* with barnacles; a gun *foul* from firing; wheels *foul* with mire.

3. Hence: a Disfigured. *Obs.* "My face is *foul* with weeping." *Job* xvi. 16. **b** Defaced, as by changes or markings; as, a *foul* manuscript; covered with corrections or errors; as, a *foul* proof. *Obs.* or *Can.* **c** Ceremonially unclean. *Obs.*

4. Hateful; detestable; shameful; odious; wretched. "The *foul* witch Syracus." Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

5. Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; as, *foul words*; *foul language*.
 6. Rough; harsh; not soft or fair. *Rare*.
 Fair payment for *foul* words is more than due. *Shak.*
 7. Not favorable; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous; as, a *foul wind*; a *foul road*; cloudy or rainy; stormy; not fair; — said of the weather, sky, etc.
 So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*
 8. Not attractive; ugly; homely; poor. *Rare* or *Dial.*
 Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares. *Shak.*
 9. Of food, coarse; gross; rank; also, eating coarse food; as, a "foul feeder" (this phrase is now commonly used, in sense first of *foul*, to denote a carrion or filth-eating creature). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
 10. Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement; entangled; — opposed to *clear*; as, a rope or cable may get *foul* while being paid out.
 11. Not conforming to the established rules and customs of a game, conflict, test, etc.; also, unfair; dishonest; dishonorable; as, a *foul blow* or stroke; *foul riding*.
 12. *Baseball*. That is not fair (see *FAIR BALL*); as, a *foul ball*; a *foul tip*; pertaining to, or having to do with, fouls; as, the *foul lines*; the *foul flags*.
 13. Of animals: a Torpid or sluggish, as from lack of exercise. *Obs.* b Of a dog, having the hair rough and irregular and inclined to stand out from the body.
Syn. — See *DIRTY*.
foul anchor. a The anchor when it hooks, or is entangled with, another anchor, or with a cable or wreck, or when the slack cable is entangled. b As a badge or symbol on a flag or pennant, a representation of an anchor with a section of cable loosely wound about its shank or depending from its ring. See illustrations of United States yacht ensign: Flag of the Secretary of the Navy; Flag of the British Admiralty. — *f. berth, Naut.*, a berth in which a ship is in danger of fouling another vessel when swinging at anchor. — *f. bill of health, or f. bill*. See *BILL OF HEALTH*. — *f. brood*, a very contagious and destructive disease of the larvae of the honeybee, due to a bacillus (*Bacillus alvei*). — *f. hand, Card Playing*, a hand containing less or more than the proper number of cards. — *f. haws*, a hawse in which the cables cross each other, or are twisted together. — *f. line, Baseball*, either of two straight lines extending from the rear corner of the home plate through the outer corner of first and third base respectively and prolonged to the boundary of the field. — *f. play, unfair play*; fig., unfair, perfidious, or dishonest conduct or dealing; specific implying murder, as in "to meet with foul play." — *f. strike, Baseball*, a ball batted by the batsman having either or both of his feet upon the ground outside the lines of his position. b A foul counted as a strike. See *STRIKE*.
foul (foul), adv. In a foul manner; foully. *Now Rare.*
foul, n. 1. That which is foul; also, a foul condition. 2. An entanglement; a collision, as between boats. 3. *pl. Vener.* Hoof rot. 4. In various games or sports, an act committed contrary to the rules; a foul stroke, hit, play, or the like. 5. *Baseball*. A foul ball.
foul (foul), v. t., & v. i. **FOULED** (foul't); **FOULING**. 1. To make foul or filthy; to defile; dirty; soil; pollute; as, to *foul* the face or hands with mire. 2. To disgrace; dishonor; discredit. He has long been *fouling* with his slanders the names of those whom he should reverence. 3. To incrust (the bore of a gun) with the residue from burnt powder in the process of firing. 4. To render foul, or ugly; to disgrace, as the countenance. *Rare*. 5. To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes its sailing; as, a bottom *fouled* with barnacles. 6. To entangle, so as to impede motion; as, to *foul* a rope or cable in paying it out; to come into collision with; as, one boat *fouled* another. 7. *Sporting*. To make a foul against; to treat (an antagonist) in a foul, or unfair, manner, as, in sparring, to strike (him) a foul blow.
foul, v. i. 1. To become foul; as, a gun *fouls*, or becomes clogged with the residue from burnt powder. 2. To become entangled, as ropes; to come into collision; as, the two boats *fouled*. 3. *Sporting*. To make a foul play or stroke; in *Baseball*, to hit a foul ball. 4. *Baseball*. To be put out on a foul ball.
foul-lard (fou'l-lard'; *F. fou-lard'*), *n.* [F.] 1. A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish, orig. imported from India, but now also made elsewhere. 2. A handkerchief or neckerchief of foulard.
fouling (fou'ling'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *FOUL*.
fouling point, Railroads, in a siding, that point where the rails begin to approach the main track.
foull'y (foul'i'), *adv.* [AS. *fullice*]. In a foul manner: a Loathsomely; fetidly; filthy. b Offensively to the eyes; so as to show foulness. c Shamefully; unfairly; dishonorably. d Obscenely; lewdly. e Grievously. *Obs.*
foul-mouthed (-mouth'd'; -mouth'it'), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive. So *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared. *Addison*.
foulness, *n.* [AS. *fulnes*]. Quality or state of being foul; also, that which is foul or which defiles.
found (found), *n.* A slim, three-square, single-cut file for comb makers.
found, pret. & p. p. of *FIND*. **Specif. : p. a.** Usually with qualifying adverb: Supplied, equipped, provided, or supported, esp. with food and lodging or necessary stores; as, the ship was well *found*; his pay was ten dollars a week and *found*.
found, v. t. ; FOUND'ED ; FOUND'ING. [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom. See *BOTTOM* the lowest part;

cf. FOUNDER, v. t., FUND.] 1. To lay the basis of; to set, or place, as on something solid, for support; to ground; to establish upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix firmly. A man that all his time Hath *founded* his good fortunes upon your love. *Shak.* It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. *Matt. vii. 25.*
 2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise; to originate; as, to *found* a college; to *found* a family.
 3. To endow. *Obs.*
 4. To serve as a base or basis of or for.
 5. To attach. *Obs.*
Syn. — Base, ground, institute, establish, fix.
found (found), v. i. To be founded or based; to depend.
found, v. t. [F. *fondre*, L. *fundere* to found, pour; akin to Gr. *χεειν* to pour, Skr. *lu*, Goth. *giutan*, OHG. *giotan*, G. *giessen*, AS. *gétan*. Cf. ALCHEMY, CHEMISTRY, FUSE, *v.*] 1. To melt and pour into a mold; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; to cast. "Whereof to *found* their engines." *Milton*. 2. *Glass Manuf.* To melt or fuse (material); to make (glass) by so doing.
found, n. a Act or process of founding; casting; melting. b Founded (cast) metal. *Obs. Scot.*
found-a'tion (foun-dā'shūn'), *n.* [L. *fundatio*; cf. F. *foundation*. See *FOUND* to establish.] 1. Act of founding, fixing, or beginning to erect; state of being founded. 2. That upon which anything is founded; that on which anything stands, and by which it is supported; the lowest and supporting layer of a structure; groundwork; basis. Behold, I lay in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation*. *Is. xxviii. 16.* The *foundation* of a free commonwealth. *Motley*. 3. *Arch.* The supporting part or member of a wall or structure, including the base course and footing courses; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry. 4. A donation or legacy appropriated to support a charitable institution, and constituting a permanent fund; a gift to a general public use; endowment. 5. That which is founded, or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity; — used with *on*, formerly of, when said of the members; as, he was *on* the *foundation* at Eton. Against the canon laws of our *foundation*. *Milton*. 6. A body, stock, or ground material, upon which anything is built up by the modification of which anything is formed, as a fabric used to stiffen a dress or the like, or a sheet of pressed wax for a honeycomb.
Syn. — See *BASE*.
found-a'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or school. *Eng.*
foundation ring, Locomotive Boilers. A ring (approximately rectangular) serving as a distance piece to connect the internal and external fire-box shells at the bottom.
foundation school. In England, an endowed school.
foundation stone. A stone in the foundations of a building; specif., such a stone laid with public ceremony in celebration of the beginning of erection. Cf. *CORNERSTONE*.
foundation stop, Music. Any of the (8-ft.) stops of an organ, the pipes of which are in unison with the pianoforte strings struck by the corresponding keys.
found'er (foun'dēr'), *n.* [CF. OF. *fondeur*, L. *fundator*.] 1. One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author; one from whom anything originates; one who endows. 2. A supporter, or maintainer. *Obs.*
found'er, n. [From *FOUND* to cast; cf. F. *fondeur*.] 1. One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster; as, a *founder* of bells, hardware, glass, or types. 2. **Specif. : Metal**. The foreman who immediately directs the operation of an iron blast furnace.
foun'der (foun'dēr'), *v. t. ; FOUN'DERED (-dērd'); **FOUN'DER-ING**. [OF. *fonder* to fall in, cf. F. *s'effondrer*, fr. *fond* bottom, L. *fundus*. See *FOUND* to establish.] 1. To fall in or down; to slip or slide down, as earth. 2. To fall violently or helplessly; to stumble; esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse. For which his horse for fear gan to turn, And leap aside, and *founded* as he leep. *Chaucer*. 3. *Naut.* To become filled with water and sink, as a ship. 4. To fail; miscar. "All his tricks *founded*." *Shak.*
foun'der, v. t. 1. To undermine. *Obs.* 2. To cause to become disabled or lame; esp., to cause (a horse) to become affected with founder. 3. To strike with fear or wonder; to dismay; to foundeer. I doubt *we founded* the child. *Scott*.
foun'der, v. i. 1. To cause (a ship) to founder; to sink. 2. *Golf*. To drive (a ball) into the ground.
foun'der, n. Act of foundering, or sliding away.
foun'der, n. Veter. a = LAMINITIS. b See CHEST FOUNDER.
foun'der-ous (-ūs), *a.* Causing foundering; likely to founder an animal, as because of mud, holes, or the like; as, a *founderous* road.
founder's shares (foun'dēr's). *Law*. Shares issued to the organizers and promoters of a public company or corporation, in consideration of some special right or property. Such shares usually share in profits only after a certain percentage has been paid upon the common stock.
found'ing, n. The art of smelting and casting metals.
found'ing (foun'ding'), *n.* [ME. *founding*, *fundling*; *finden* to find + *-ing*; cf. G. *findling*, *findling*. See *FIND, v. t.*; 1st *LING*.] An infant found after its unknown parents have deserted or exposed it; a child found and unclaimed by any parent or guardian.
found'ry (foun'drī'), *n.*; **FOUNDRIES** (-dri'z). [F. *fonderie*. See *FOUND* to cast.] 1. Act, process, or art of casting metals; also, work produced by foundries; castings.
found, v. t. To try; practice. *Obs.*
found, v. t. [AS. *fundian*.] To set out or about; to proceed; to betake one's self; to depart. *Obs.*
found, v. t. [OF. *enfundere*. *Oxf. E. D.*] To be encumbered with cold. *Obs.*
foun-da'tion-al (foun-dā'shūn-əl'), *a.* Fundamental. — *foun-da'tion-al-ly, adv.*
foun-da'tion-ary (-ā-rī'), *a.* Pert. to a *foundation*. [COARSE.]
founda'tion-course. See *BASE*.
foun-da'tion-less, a. See *LESS*. — *foun-da'tion-less-ness, n.*
founda'tion mullin or net. An open gummed fabric used for stiffening dresses, etc.
founda'tion plate. = *BOTTOM**

2. A building, establishment, or works where metal or glass founding is carried on.
foundry iron or pig, Iron Manuf. A dark grade of pig iron, rich in carbon, used for making castings. See *IRON*.
foundry proof, Print. A proof for a final reading before making plates.
found (found), n. *Print.* A font; — usual British spelling.
font, n. [OF. *font, font*, fr. L. *fontis*, *fontis*, a fountain; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to *fundere* to pour, E. *found* to cast. Cf. *FONT* a fountain.] 1. A fountain; a source. 2. = *FONT*, 4.
font'ain (foun'tin'), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, L. *fontana*, fr. *fontanus* of a spring, fr. L. *fontis*, *fontis*. See 2d *FOUND*.] 1. A spring of water issuing from the earth; the source or head, as of a river. 2. An artificially produced jet or stream of water; also, the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows; a basin built and constantly supplied with pure water for drinking and other useful purposes, or for ornament. 3. A reservoir or chamber to contain a liquid or other substance which can be conducted or drawn off as needed for use; as, the ink *fontain* in a printing press, etc. 4. The source from which anything proceeds, or from which anything is supplied continuously; spring; source. Judea, the *fontain* of the gospel. Fuller. *Fontain* of light, itself invisible. Milton.
Her. A roundel, barry wavy (usually of six), argent and azure.
Fountain of Lions, See COURT OF LIONS. — **F. of Youth**, a mythical fountain whose waters were fabled to have the property of renewing youth. Such a fountain was sought by Ponce de Leon and other explorers of America. See *BIMINI*.
foun'tain-head (-hēd'), *n.* 1. A fountain or spring which is the head or source of a stream. 2. Primary or principal source; the special place or location from which anything issues or proceeds.
fountain pen. A pen with a reservoir in the holder which furnishes a supply of ink.
fountain pump. 1. A structure for a fountain, having the form of a pump. 2. A portable garden pump which throws a jet.
fountain runner, Founding. A running gate supplied from a source below where the metal enters the mold.
fountain shell. The large West Indian conch shell (*Strombus gigas*), largely used for a garden ornament.
fountain tree, a = WATER VINE. b The deodar. **c** A Brazilian caesalpinaceous tree (*Caesalpinia pulchra*).
Fou'qui-er'i-a (fou'ki-ēr'i-ā'), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Pierre Eloi Fouquier (1776-1850), French physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or trees, natives of Mexico and the southwestern United States, constituting the family Fouquieriaceae (order Hypericales). They have brittle wood and more or less spiny stems. The flowers are borne on naked branches. *F. splendens*, the ocotillo, or candlewood, is the best-known species. See *CANDLEWOOD*.
four (fōr; 201), *a.* [ME. *four*, *vier*, *foever*, AS. *feower*; akin to OS. *fiuar*, D. & G. *fier*, OHG. *fiur*, Icel. *fiörir*, Sw. *fyra*, Dan. *fire*, Goth. *fidvēr*, Russ. *chetyre*, W. *pedwar*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. *tétraptes*, *tétraptes*, *niaptes*, Skr. *catur*. Cf. *FARTHING*, *FIRKIN*, *FORTY*, *CATER FOUR*, *QUATER COUSIN*, *QUATROUR*, *QUIRE* of paper, *TETRARCH*.] One more than three; twice two; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; as, the *four* corners; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, a coach and *four* (horses).
Four Books, the group of canonical Chinese classics ranked second to the Confucian "Five Classics." It comprises: (1) The *Analects* (Chin. *Lun' yü*), a brief record of the teachings of Confucius on various subjects, largely in his own words, with personal details of his every-day life. (2) The *Book of Mencius* (Chin. *Mêng' tzu*), recording the sayings of Mencius (b. 372 B. C.), the greatest champion of Confucianism. (3) The *Great Learning* (Chin. *Tai Hsüeh*), once a chapter in the Book of Rites, is a treatise on the right ordering of the individual, the family, and the state. (4) The *Doctrine of the Mean* (Chin. *Chung Yung*), originally also a chapter of the Book of Rites, is a philosophy of conduct based on uprightness, accord with the universe, and the golden mean. It is attributed to K'ung Chi, grandson of Confucius. — **f. corners.** a A kind of skittle game with four pins. b The intersection of two roads or meeting place of four roads; a crossroad; — sometimes, in U. S., used to form part of the name of a village situated at such a place — *f. crossway* or *crossways*, *four corners*; crossroad (in sense 2). — *f. genll* of *Amenti*. See *AMENTI*. — *f. hundred*, the exclusive social set of any place; — a phrase which owes its origin to Ward McAllister, a New York society leader, who gave it as his opinion, about 1899, that only this number of people were actually "in society" in that city. — *Colleg. or Alumni, U. S.* — *f. orders*, the heavenly orders. — *f. four orders* of mendicant friars. See *FRIAR*. *Chaucer*. — *f. paws*. = *DOUBLE COUPLERS*. — *f. ports, Com.*, the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. *U. S.* — *f. senses* (of Scripture), four kinds or varieties of interpretation put upon Scripture, viz., the historical or literal, the allegorical, the moral, and the analogical. "Jerusalem is *literally* a city of Palestine, *allegorically* the Church, *morally* the believing soul, *anagogically* the heavenly Jerusalem." *Schaff Herzog*. — *f. species, Math.*, the four elementary operations in arithmetic: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. — *f. Truths*. See *BUDDHISM*. — *f. way, or ways*, a four crossway; crossroad.
four, n. 1. The sum of four units; four units or objects; — a cardinal numeral used substantively. 2. A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. 3. Something having as an essential feature four units or members; as: a A card, domino, etc., with four spots or pips. b Usually in *pl.* A set of four cards of the same denomination, as in poker. c A boat rowed by four oars, or a crew of four oarsmen; *pl.*, races for four-oared boats. d In various sports, a side or team of four. 4. Short for *four o'clock*, etc.
pl. -FRIES (-friz) = *FOUNDRY*.
fouring hospital. An institution for foundlings.
found'ness, n., fem. of *FOUNDER*.
foundry ladle. A ladle for carrying molten metal to the molds.
foundry-man, n., pl. -men. A man who works in a foundry.
foundry rattle. A machine for disintegrating and shaking out the cores of castings.
foundry + PAVN.
foun'tained (foun'ty'nd'), *a.* Having a fountain or fountains.
foun'tain-er', n. [F. *fontainer*, *fontenier*.] A person who has the care of a fountain. *Obs.* *Fontenier* — *fou'qui-er'i-a* (fou'ki-ēr'i-ā'), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* See *FOU'QUIER*.
fountain inkstand or *inkwell*. An inkstand with a continual supply of ink from a reservoir.

four-ball, *a.* *Golf.* Using four balls; — said of a game played by four players, two on each side, each player playing his own ball, the best ball on each side counting at each hole; — called also in the United States **Scotch foursome** and **best-ball foursome**.

four-centered, or **four-centered**, *a.* Having four centers; — said of an arch the intrados curve of which is described by four centers. See ARCH, *Illustr.* (10).

four-cher, **four-cher** (*fōr'chēr*), *n.* [*F.* See *FORX.*] *Her.* Forked, or divided at or near the end or ends into two parts, as a tail; — said esp. of a cross with two square ends at the extremity of each arm. See CROSS, *Illustr.*

four-chette (*fōr'chet*), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *fourche*, *fr.* *L.* *furca*. See *FORX.*] 1. A fork; — a sense not naturalized. 2. Hence: *a.* *Anat.* (1) A small fold of membrane, connecting the labia in the posterior part of the vulva. (2) The wishbone, or furculum, of birds. (3) The frog of a hoof. *b.* *Surg.* An instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the cutting of the frænum. *c.* *Glove Making.* The biarticulated piece between two adjacent fingers, forming the distance piece between the front and the back. *d.* *Card Playing.* The combination of the card immediately above and the one immediately below a given card.

fourchite (*fōrshīt*), *n.* [*From Fourche Mts., Arkansas.*] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock composed essentially of augite in a ground mass of glass, analcite, or other minerals, and occurring chiefly in dikes.

four-col/or, **four-col/or**, *a.* *Printing.* Designating or pertaining to a photomechanical process in which printings in four different colors, red, yellow, green, and blue, are used. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

four-cornered (*fōrkōrnēr*; 87, 201), *a.* Having four corners or angles; quadrangular.

four-cycle, *n.* *Thermodyn.* A four-stroke cycle, as the Otto cycle, for an internal-combustion engine. Cf. TWOCYCLE. — **four-cycle**, *a.*

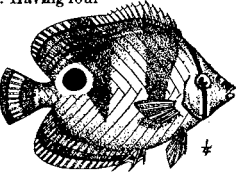
four-dimen'sion-al, *a.* *Math.* Having, or relating to, four dimensions; — said of an extent or space or assembly each of whose elements requires four coordinates or determinations to distinguish it completely from all others.

Four-drin'er (*fōr-drīn'ēr*), *a.* *Paper Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of machine for making paper in an endless web, developed in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, assisted by Bryan Donkin, the engineer, at the beginning of the 19th century. See PAPER, *n.*, 1. — *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

Fourdriner cloth, *a.* A woven fabric of fine brass wire used in the Fourdrinier machine, for draining the paper pulp. — *F. loom*, *a.* loom for weaving this cloth.

four-eyed (*fōr'id*; 201), *a.* Having four eyes; *Slang*, spectacled.

four-eyed fish, *a.* = **FOUR-EYES**. *b.* A chætodont fish (*Chætodon capistratus* or allied species) having a pair of eyeslike spots on the posterior part of the body or dorsal fin.



Four-eyed Fish (*Chætodon capistratus*)

four-eyes (*-iz*), *n.* 1. Any fish of the genus *Anableps* (which see). 2. A person who wears spectacles. *Slang*.

fourfold (*fōr'fōld*), *a.* [*AS.* *fourfeald*.] Consisting of four things or parts; four times as much or as many; quadruple; as, a *fourfold* division. — *adv.* In quadruple degree; four times.

fourfold, *n.* An amount four times as many or as much. — **four-footed** (*-fōt'ēd*; -īd; 87, 151), *a.* 1. Having four feet; quadruped; as, *four-footed* beasts. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, quadrupeds. 3. *Four-footed butterflies*. See NYMPHALIDÆ.

four-hand/ed (*fōr'hān'dēd*; -dīd; 87, 151), *a.* 1. Having four hands; quadrumanous. 2. Requiring, or participated in by, four hands; specifi: *a.* *Sports.* Adapted for, or played by, four "hands," or players. *b.* *Music.* Composed or arranged for four hands, that is, two players.

four-horned (*-hōrn'd*), *a.* Having four horns. 3. *four horned antelope*, an Indian antelope (*Tetracus quadricornis*) the male of which has two pairs of horns, the additional pair being smaller than, and in front of, the others.

Four-ri'an (*fōr'rī'ān*), *n.* Of or pert. to J. B. J. Fourier (1768-1830), a French mathematician and physicist. *Fourierian integral*, *Math.*, a double integral whose first integral becomes Dirichlet's integral.

Four-ri-ism (*fōr'rī'iz'm*), *n.* The cooperative socialistic system of François Marie Charles Fourier (1772-1837), a Frenchman, who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities, living in common; phalansterianism. Fourier's system is based on the passions or desires of man, which he held would, if given free play, by passion attraction cause the spontaneous formation of groups in society. The unit of social organization, to allow this free play, should consist of about 2,000 persons. Each group or phalanx should occupy a single building and provide itself with all the commodities and amusements desired. Each individual is to be allowed to take up that occupation for which he or she has natural aptitude and to change as often as desired. There are no sala-

fourage. + **FORAGE**.
four ale. Also sold at fourpence a quart. *Collon, Eng.*
fourb, **fourbe** (*fōrb*), *n.* & *v.* [*F.* *fourbe*.] Cheats; trick; tricky fellow. *Obs.*
four-be-ri (*fōr'bērī*), *n.* [*F.*] Trickery; deception; a trick; a cheat.
four-ber-y. + **FOURBERRE**.
four-cant, *a.* *Naut.* Having four strands, as a rope. — *n.* A four-stranded rope.
fourch, *fourche*, *v.* [*F.* *fourche*.] To fork. *Obs.*
fourche. + **FOUCH**.
fourche, *n.* & *v.* *Forx.* *Obs.*
four-cher (*fōr'chēr*), *n.* [*OF.* *fourchier*, *F.* *fourchier*, lit., a forking.] *Q. Eng. Low.* A delay by two defendants, who, not being compelled to answer unless they appeared jointly, appeared separately and on alternating days.
four-cl-man'sioned. *a.* *Four-fush*. In poker, a hotball flush; hence, a bluff. — **four-flush**, *v.* 1. — **four-flush**, *er*, *n.*

ries, but each is to receive an ample minimum and a share of the surplus. Numerous attempts to form communities on Fourier's system have been made in France and the United States, but with little success. See **BROOK FARM**.
Fou-ri-er-ist (*fōr'rī'ēr-ist*), *n.* One who adopts the views
Fou-ri-er-ite (*fōr'rī'ēr-it*) } or system of F. M. C. Four-
rier; a believer, advocate, or practitioner of Fourierism.
Fourrier' or form-la (*fōr'rīyāz*). [*After Baron J. B. J.*
Fourrier, French savant.] *Math.*

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} F(x) \frac{\sin nx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} F(0)$
for *n* increasing without limit. It is of fundamental importance in Fourier's series.
Fourrier's series. *Math.* A series proceeding by sines or cosines of multiples of a variable, the multiples varying as the natural numbers; as $C_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + C_2 \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} + \dots$. When the series is uniformly convergent for *x* in the interval 0 to *a*, the *C*'s may be expressed as definite integrals.

Fourrier's theorem. *Math.* The theorem that if a periodic interval can be divided into a finite number of partial intervals within each of which the function is ordinary, a Fourier's series represents the function within each of those partial intervals; mechanically, this means that any rectilinear periodic motion may be resolved into a set of simple harmonic motions whose periods are aliquot parts of the original period (Fourier's law).
four-in-hand, *a.* 1. Consisting of four horses controlled by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* team; drawn by four horses driven by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* coach. 2. Designating a kind of necktie, consisting of a long band to be tied with a kind of slip knot presenting a broad portion in front and leaving the ends hanging vertically.

four-in-hand, *n.* 1. A team of four horses driven by one person; also, a vehicle drawn by such a team. 2. A four-in-hand tie.

four-leg-ged (*fōr'lēg'ēd*; -īd; -lēgd'; 151, 201), *a.* Having four legs. — **four-legged escapement**. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

fourling (*-līng*), *n.* 1. One of four children Four-born at one birth. *Rare*. 2. *Cryst.* A twin crystal consisting of four individuals.

four-mast/ed, *a.* *Naut.* Having four masts. — **four-masted bark** or *barque*, a ship having four masts, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzen; — so called in Great Britain; in America sometimes called *shipentine*.
four-o'clock, *n.* 1. Any nyctagineous plant of the genus *Mirabilis*, esp. the common garden species *M. jalapa*. Its fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers open late in the afternoon. Called also *marvel-of-Pérou*. 2. The friar bird; — so called from its cry, which is fancied to resemble these words. 3. A light meal or refreshment taken by laborers about 4 P. M. *Dial. Eng.* Cf. **FOUR-HOURS**.

fourpence (*fōr'pēns*; 201), *n.* 1. The sum of four pence, or about eight cents; also, a British silver coin of this value, now used only as maundy money or for colonial circulation. 2. See FIFTEENY BIT.

four-pen-ny (*-pēn-y*), *n.* A fourpence.
four-post/er, *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts at the corners to support curtains.

The King's four-poster, with its feather beds resting upon a stowage frame supported by four cords. See *John Bull*.
four-score (*fōr'skōr*; 201), *a.* [*four* + *score*, *n.*] Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four-some (*-sūm*), *a.* [*four* + *1st-some*.] Consisting of four; requiring four participants. *Scot.* or *Golf*. — *To witness with absorbing attention the "four-some" reel dancing, or the Highland "fing."* *Encyc. of Sport.*

four-some, *n.* *Golf.* A game between four players, with two on each side and each side playing but one ball, the partners striking alternately. It is called a *mixed foursome* when each side consists of a man and a woman. See **FOUR-BALL**.

four/square (*-skwâr*), *a.* & *adv.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; square; in a square form or position. Also fig. "The city lieth *four-square*." *Rev.* xxi. 16.

four/square (*fōr'skwâr*; 201), *n.* A foursquare figure; square. — **four-strand/ed**, *a.* Having four strands; specifi:, of a rope, having four strands laid up right-handed with a heart in the center.

four-teen (*fōr'tēn*; *fōr'tēn*; 84; 201), *a.* [*ME.* *fourteen*, *foortene*, *AS.* *fouertēnne*, *fouertēnne*. See **FOUR**, **TEN**; cf. **FORTY**.] 1. Four and ten more; twice seven. 2. Fourteenth. *Obs.*

four/teen, *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than thirteen; also, fourteen units or objects. 2. A symbol for fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

four'teenth (*fōr'tēnth*; *fōr'tēnth*; 84), *a.* [*Cf.* *ME.* *fourtende*, *fourtete*, *AS.* *fouertēnth*.] 1. Next in order after the thirteenth; as, the *fourteenth* day of the month. 2. Making or constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

four'tenth, *n.* 1. One of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen. 2. *Music.* The octave of the seventh.

four-tent, *n.* [*AS.* *fouertēn*.] See **FOUR**, **TEN**; cf. **FORTY**.] 1. Four and ten more; twice seven. 2. Fourteenth. *Obs.*

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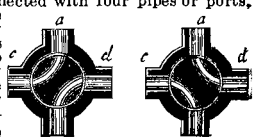
fourth (*fōrth*; 201), *a.* [*ME.* *fourthe*, *fr.* *four*; cf. *ME.* *ferthe*, *fourthe*, *AS.* *fōrða*, *fr.* *fōuher*.] Next in order after the third; the ordinal of four; also, forming one of four equal parts into which any unit may be divided.

fourth-class mail. See MAIL, postal system, etc. — **Fourth day**, Wednesday; — so called by Friends. — *f. estate*, the public press; the newspapers; — formerly applied variously, as to the mob. — *f. Gospel*, the Gospel according to St. John. — *f. nerve*, *Anat.*, specifi:, one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; the trochlear nerve, supplying the superior oblique muscle of the eye. — *f. state of matter*. See STATES OF MATTER, *n.* — *f. wheel*, *Mech.*, a wheel, *Horol.*, the wheel in a watch train that drives the pinion of the escapement wheel.

fourth, *n.* 1. One of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; quotient of a unit divided by four; a fourth part. 2. *Music*. a. The interval embracing four diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. b. The tone at this interval. c. The harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart. d. The fourth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the subdominant. 3. The fourth day of the month, esp., *Com.*, in *fourth of the month*, on which bills dated the first of the month become due owing to the three days of grace; also, specifi:, [*cap.*] in the United States, the fourth day of July, which is the anniversary of the declaration, in 1776, of American independence.

four-way, *a.* Allowing passage in either of four directions; as, a *four-way* cock, or valve.

four-way cock, a cock connected with four pipes or ports, and having two or more passages in the plug, by which the adjacent pipes or ports may be made to communicate; formerly used as a valve in the steam engine, and now for various other purposes. In the illustration, a leads to the upper end of a steam-engine cylinder and b to the lower end; c is the steam pipe, and d the exhaust pipe.



Four-way Cock.

four-wheel/ed (*fōr'hvēld*; 87), *a.* Having four wheels. — **fove-a** (*fōv'e-ā*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -æ (-ē). [*L.*, a small pit.] A small depression or pit; a fossa; specifi:, *Bot.*, the hollowed leaf base in the quillwort (*Isoetes*), containing a sporangium. || *fōv'e-a* car-di-a-ca (*kār-dī'ā-kā*) [*L. pl.* of the heart], *Embryol.*, in certain embryos, as those of birds, a differentiated area in which the heart develops. — [*f.* center's (sēn-trā's) [*L.*, central pit.] *Anat.* See RETINA.

fove-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fovea (esp. the fovea centralis) in the fovea. — **fove-ate** (-āt), *a.* [*L.* *fovea* a pit.] Pitted; having foveae. — **fove-ate form** (*-vāt'fōrm*), *a.* [*fovea* + *form*.] *Zool.* Like a fovea.

fove-o-la (-ō-lā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -læ (-lē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. fovea*.] A very small depression or pit; a small fovea; specifi:, *Bot.*, in *Isoetes*, a small depression just above the fovea, from which the ligule arises.

fove-o-late (*fōv'e-ō-lāt*) *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having small **fove-o-late** (-ō-lāt) pits or depressions.

fowl (*foul*), *n.* Instead of the *pl. FOWLS* (usual in sense 3) the singular is often used collectively. [*ME.* *foual*, *fovel*, *foghel*, *fuhel*, *fugel*, *AS.* *fugol*; akin to *OS.* *fugol*, *D.* & *G.* *voegel*, *OHG.* *fugal*, *Icel.* & *Dan.* *fugl*, *Sw.* *fogel*, *fågel*, *Goth.* *fugls*; of unknown origin, possibly by loss of *l*, from the root of *E. fly*.] 1. Origin, a bird of any kind; later, a large or edible bird; — now usually replaced by the word *bird* in these senses, though persisting in combination, as in wild *fowl*, *waterfowl*, *sea fowl*, etc.

Behold the *fowls* of the air; for they sow not. *Matt.* vi. 26. Like a *flight* of *fowl*. *Shak.*

2. Any winged or flying animal, as a beetle or a bat. *Obs.*

3. When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen (*Gallus domesticus*), esp. when considered as an article of food. In combination, any of certain other gallinaceous birds, esp. the wild species of the genus *Gallus* and those of *Numida*. Cf. **JUNGLE FOWL**, **GUINEA FOWL**.

4. The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl.

fowl, *v. t.*; **fowled** (*fōuld*); **fowling**. [*AS.* *fovgelian*.] To catch or kill wild fowl, for game or food, as by shooting, or by decoys, nets, etc.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or fowl. *Blackstone*, *fowl*, v. 1. To go fowling over or through. *Obs.*

fowler (*fōul'ēr*), *n.* [*AS.* *fugelere*.] 1. A person who pursues, esp. as an employment, wild fowl, or takes or kills them for sport or food; a bird catcher. 2. A form of light cannon, esp. for ships; a veuglaire. *Obs.*

fowler's so-lu-tion (*fōul'ēr*). *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of arsenic of potassium, of such strength that one hundred parts represent one part of arsenious oxide, or white arsenic. It is a convenient form for the administration of arsenic. It is named from Fowler, an English physician who first brought it into use.

fowl grass, or **fowl meadow grass**. A slender pasture grass (*Poa flava*) of Europe and America (called also *false redtop*); also, *P. trivialis*. *b.* An American grass of wet places (*Panicularia nervata*) sometimes cut for hay.

fove-a (*fōv'e-ā*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -æ (-ē). [*L.*, a small pit.] A small depression or pit; a fossa; specifi:, *Bot.*, the hollowed leaf base in the quillwort (*Isoetes*), containing a sporangium. || *fōv'e-a* car-di-a-ca (*kār-dī'ā-kā*) [*L. pl.* of the heart], *Embryol.*, in certain embryos, as those of birds, a differentiated area in which the heart develops. — [*f.* center's (sēn-trā's) [*L.*, central pit.] *Anat.* See RETINA.

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entire; in a compound fracture an open wound is produced through which the bone often protrudes. A fracture is committed when the bone is shattered in several places; complicated when important adjacent structures are injured; impacted when one part is driven into the other. See POTT'S FRACTURE, also under DEPRESSED, GREEN-STICK, EPIPHYSEAL, etc.

3. That which is produced by breaking; crack; cleft. 4. Min. The texture, etc., of a freshly broken surface; surface of fracture; as, a compact or conchoidal fracture. 5. Phon. — BREAKING.

Syn. — FRACTURE, RUPTURE. FRACTURE commonly applies to hard, RUPTURE to soft, objects; as, a fracture of the skull; the rupture of a blood vessel. Rupture alone is used fig.; as, "To be an enemy, and once to have been a friend, does it not embitter the rupture?" (South). See CUT, v. l., TEAR.

fracture (frák'tŭr), v. l.; FRACTURED (-ktŭrd); FRACTURING (-ktŭr-ing). [Cf. F. fractureur.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate the continuous parts of; as, to fracture a bone.

fracture, v. i. To undergo fracture; to break. Fra Diavolo (frá de-áv-o-ló). [It., Brother Devil.] A sobriquet of Michele Pezza, a famous Italian bandit and political insurgent, hanged at Naples in 1806. He is said to have been a monk in early life under the name of Fra Angelo. Auber made him the subject of an opera.

frænu-lum (fré-nŭ-lŭm; fræn'ŭ-), fræn-u-lum (fræn'ŭ-), n.; L. pl. -IA (-lâ). [NL., dim. of L. fraenum, frenum, bridle.] Anat. & Zool. a. A frenum. b. A bristle or group of bristles on the front edge of the posterior wings of many Lepidoptera, which interlocks with a process on the front wings, thus uniting the wings. c. A process of each side of the ligula of the cerebellum.



fræn-um, or fræn-um (fræ-nŭm), n.; pl. f. Frænulum of E. NUMS (-nŭm), L. -NA (-nâ). [L., a bridle.] Anat. & Zool. a. A connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain any part, as that which binds down the under side of the tongue, or those connecting the lips and the gums at the median line. b. A fold or ridge extending from the scutellum of certain insects to the base of each anterior wing. c. A cheek stripe of color.

Fragaria (frá-gĕr'ī-â), n. [NL., fr. L. fragum strawberry.] Bot. A genus of rosaceous herbs, the strawberries, of the north temperate zone and the American Cordillera. The species are closely related. See STRAWBERRY.

fragile (frá'jĭl; 182), a. [L. fragilis, fr. frangere to break; cf. F. fragile. See BREAK, v. l.; cf. FRAIL, a.] 1. Easily broken; brittle; frail; delicate; easily destroyed. The stalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile. Bacon. 2. Morally weak; frail.

Syn. — FRail, infirm, weak, fragile, slight. See BRITTLE. — frag'ile-ly, adv. frag'ile-ness, n. frag'ility (frá-jĭl'ĭ-tē), n. [L. fragilitas; cf. F. fragilité. Cf. FRILL'Y.] 1. Quality or state of being fragile; brittleness; tenderness; fragility. An appearance, delicacy, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it [beauty]. Burke. 2. Liability to error and sin; frailty. Obs. frag'ment (frág'mēt), n. [L. fragmentum, fr. frangere to break; cf. F. fragment. See BREAK, v. l.] A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect or incomplete part; as, a fragment of an ancient writing. Gather up the fragments that remain. John vi. 12. Syn. — See PART.

frag-men'tal (frág-mĕn'tál; frág'mĕn-tál; 277), a. 1. Fragmentary. 2. Geol. Consisting of, or characterized by, pulverized or fragmentary material, as conglomerate, sandstone, shale, etc. Fragmental rocks constitute by far the largest part of the sedimentary rocks. See CLASTIC, 2. frag-men'tal, n. Geol. A fragmental rock.

frag-men'ta-ry (frág'mĕn-tá-rĭ), a. 1. Composed of fragments; disconnected; not complete or entire. 2. Geol. Fragmental. frag'ment-ed (-tĕd), a. Broken into fragments. frag'ment-ist, n. A writer of fragments; the author of a fragment; as, the fragmentist of Wolfenbüttel. frag'rance (frá-gráns), n. [L. fragrantia; cf. OF. fragrance.] Quality or state of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; a sweet smell; a pleasing odor; perfume. Veiled in a cloud of fragrance. Milton. Syn. — See SMELL.

frag'rant (frá-gránt), a. [L. fragrans, -antis, p. pr. of fragrare to emit a smell of fragrance; cf. OF. fragrant.] Affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; sweet of smell; odorous; having or emitting an agreeable perfume. Fragrant the fertile earth After soft showers. Milton. Syn. — Sweet-smelling; odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, ambrosial, balmy, spicy, aromatic. See RESOLENT.

frag'rantly, adv. — frag'rant-ness, n. frail (fráil), n. [ME. fraiel, fraile, OF. fraiel, frael.] 1. A basket of rushes, as for figs or raisins. 2. The quantity of raisins (about thirty-two, fifty-six, or seventy-five pounds) contained in a frail. 3. A rush for weaving baskets. Johnson. frail, a.; FRAILER (-ĕr); FRAIL/EST. [ME. frele, fraile, OF. fraile, frele, F. frêle, fr. L. fragilis. See FRAIOLE.] 1. Easily broken; fragile; not firm or durable; liable to fail and perish; easily destroyed; not tenacious of life; weak. An old bent man, worn and frail. Lowell. 2. Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin; not strong

against temptation; weak in resolution; also, unchaste; — often applied to fallen women. Man is frail, and prone to evil. Jer. Taylor. 3. Tender. Obs. "Compassion frail." Spenser. Syn. — See BRITTLE.

frail'ly, adv. — frail'ness, n. frail'ty (fráil'tē), n.; -TIES (-tēz). [ME. frelete, freille, OF. frailete, fr. L. fragilitas. See FRAIL, a.; cf. FRAGILITY.] 1. Quality or state of being frail, physically, mentally, or morally; fragility; frailness; infirmity; weakness of resolution; liability to be deceived or seduced. Frailty, thy name is woman. God knows our frailty, [and] pities our weakness. Locke. 2. A fault or sin proceeding from weakness; foible. Syn. — Frailness, fragility, imperfection, failing.

fraise (fráiz), n. [F. fraise, orig., a ruff.] 1. A ruff for the neck. 2. Fort. A defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position. 3. [F., fr. fraiser to widen a hole, fr. fraise a ruff.] Mech. A fluted reamer for enlarging holes in stone; a small milling cutter; Horol., a tool for cutting teeth of wheels. fraiser, v. l.; FRAISED (fráizd); FRAISING (fráiz-ing). [Cf. F. fraiser. See FRAISE, n.] 1. Mil. To defend with a fraise or in similar manner. 2. Mech. To ream out and enlarge, as a hole in stone; also, to shape or dress with a fluted cutter.

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frame (frám), v. t.; FRAMED (frámd); FRAM'ING (frám'ing). [ME. framen, framien, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), AS. framan to profit, fr. fram, from, forth, from; akin to fremman, fremian, to profit, further, perform, Icel. fremja, frama, to further, framr forward, G. fromn worthy, excellent, pious, and E. fore. See FROM; cf. FURNISH.] 1. To profit; serve; — with dative. Obs. 2. Obs. or Dial. A. To make progress; hence, to prosper. b. To get ready; to prepare. c. To resort; proceed; go. The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither frame. Shak. d. To show promise; to be capable or likely. e. To contrive; manage; succeed. He could not frame to pronounce it right. Judges xii. 6.

frame, v. i. 1. To prepare; to furnish, as with ornaments. Obs. 2. To shape or fashion; to give shape or form to; as, to frame a system of philosophy; — often with of or out of; as, man was framed of clay. Also, to fit or adjust, esp. to something else, or for some specific end; to regulate; conform; dispose. And frame my face to all occasions. Shak. The human mind is framed to be influenced. I. Taylor. 3. To determine or regulate the course of; to direct. Obs. That on a staff his feeble steps did frame. Spenser. 4. To plan, arrange, contrive, attempt, manage, etc. Now Chiefly Dial.

5. To construct or make; specif., Arch. & Engin., to construct by fitting and uniting the several parts of the skeleton of any structure; in woodwork, to put together by joining parts to fit one another. See DOVETAILED, HALVE, v. l., MITER, MORTISE, TENON, TOOTH, TUSK, SCARF, SPLICE. 6. To plan, devise, contrive, or compose; to invent or fabricate; to express or utter; to conceive or imagine. How many excellent reasonings are framed in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! I. Watts. 7. To cause; to bring about; to produce. Obs. Fear frames disorder, and disorder wounds. Shak. 8. To provide with a frame, as a picture; to inclose in or as in a frame; to be a frame to.

Syn. — See FASHION. To frame up, to arrange surreptitiously, esp. the result of a contest; to "fake." Slang. frame, n. [See FRAME, v. l.] 1. Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure; esp., the constructional system, whether of timber or metal, that gives to a building, vessel, etc., its model and strength; the skeleton of a structure. Almighty I thine this universal frame. Milton. 2. The bodily structure; physical constitution; make or build of a person. Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. Shak. 3. A skeleton. Dial. Eng. 4. A kind of open case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which incloses or contains a window, door, picture, etc.; that on which anything is held or stretched; as: a The skeleton structure which supports the boiler and machinery of a locomotive upon its wheels, or either of the two girderlike constructions containing the axle boxes, for supporting the upper part of an electric car. b Founding, A molding box or flask, which being filled with sand serves as a mold for castings. c The ribs and stretchers of an umbrella or other structure with a fabric covering. d A structure of four bars, adjustable in size, on which cloth, etc., is stretched

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against temptation; weak in resolution; also, unchaste; — often applied to fallen women. Man is frail, and prone to evil. Jer. Taylor. 3. Tender. Obs. "Compassion frail." Spenser. Syn. — See BRITTLE.

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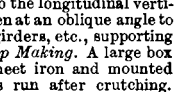
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for quilting, embroidery, etc. e Hort. A glazed portable structure for protecting seeds and young plants from frost. f Print. A stand to support the type cases for use by the compositor. g Shipbuilding. Any of the skeleton structures forming the ribs or framework of a vessel; — called square frames when at right angles to the longitudinal vertical middle plane, or cant frames when at an oblique angle to it. h Arch. The arrangement of girders, etc., supporting a floor; also, a roof truss. i Soap Making. A large box with removable sides, usually of sheet iron and mounted on wheels, into which the soap is run after crutching. j Mining. A budle; a plane table. 5. Mach. Formerly, a loom; now, esp. in England, any of certain machines built upon or within framework; as, a stocking frame; lace frame; spinning frame, etc. 6. An inclosing border; esp., an ornamental one surrounding a decorative object, as a border painted or inlaid about a fresco or other picture on a wall; in Philately, the ornamental border surrounding the central design of a stamp. 7. In games: a In pool, the triangular form used in setting up the balls; also, the balls as set up, or the round of playing required to pocket them all; as, to play six frames in a game of 50 points. b In bowling, as in tenpins, one of the several innings forming a game. 8. Regulated or correct form or order; proper shape; regularity, as in, to, or out of, frame; specif., a logical or correct arrangement of words or reasonings. Obs. or R. Put your discourse into some frame. Shak. Whose spirits toil in frame of villainies. Shak. 10. The form in which anything is framed or fashioned; shape; construction; proportion; structure; constitution; nature; scheme; system; as, a frame of government. She that hath a heart that fits fine frame To pay this debt of love but to a brother. Shak. 11. Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; temper; mood; as, a happy frame of mind. frame house. A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in with brick or plaster (see HALF-TIMBERED) or sheathed with clapboards or shingles, as commonly in the United States. fram'er (frám'ĕr), n. One who frames; as, the framers of a building; the framers of the Constitution. frame saw. A slender saw stretched in a frame. frame space. Shipbuilding. The distance between the molding planes of the frames in metal ships. fram'work' (f r á m ' w ě r ' k ' , n. 1. The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame or constructional part of anything; frames collectively; as, a ship's framework; the framework of society. 2. Work done in, or by means of, a frame or loom. fram'ing' (frám'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of FRAME. Specif.: vb. n. a Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything, or of operating upon anything with a frame; a frame; that which frames. b Arch. & Engin. A framework, or a system of frames. fram'ing-chisel, n. A heavy mortising chisel with a socket shank. — f. hammer. Carp. A short heavy hammer with a handle about 8 in. long, used in putting together heavy framing.—f. number. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS.—f. square, the large carpenter's square.—f. table, Mining, a kind of budle consisting of an inclined plane with which the ore is washed. fram'pold' (frám'pöld), a. [Of uncertain origin; perh. akin to E. frump; cf. Scot. frample to put in disorder.] Obs. 1. Peevish; cross; vexatious; quarrelsome. Shak. 2. Fiery; spirited; — said of a horse. franc (fränk), n. [F., fr. franc a Frank. See FRANK, a.] An old French gold coin, first struck in 1360. b An old French silver coin, current from 1575 to 1641; also, a corresponding money of account. c Since 1795, a silver coin and monetary unit of France, which has been adopted by Belgium, Switzerland, and Monaco, and also (under a different name) by Italy (lira), Greece (drachma), Servia (dinar), Spain (peseta), Roumania (ley), and Bulgaria (lev). It is worth 19.3 centimes, or 9.4 pence. It equals 100 centimes. Fran-ces-ca da Ri-mi-ni' (frán-chĕs'kâ dá rê-mĕ-nĕ). A daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna in the latter part of the 13th century. She was married to Giovanni (son of Malatesta da Rimini), a brave but deformed and hateful man, who has discovered a criminal intimacy between her and his brother, Paolo, in revenge put them both to death. The story of Francesca forms one of the most admired episodes in Dante's "Inferno;" it is also the subject of a poem by Leigh Hunt, of dramas by Fellico, Stephen Phillips, and D'Annunzio, of operas by Götz and Ambrose Thomas, and of numerous pictures. fran-chise' (frán'chiz; -chĕz; 277), n. [F., fr. franc, French, free. See FRANK, a.] 1. Freedom from servitude or restraint; fig., moral freedom. Obs. 2. Freedom or immunity from some burden, exaction, restriction, superior jurisdiction, or the like, vested either in a natural or an artificial person, or a particular class or order of persons; an exemption; hence, a particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in an individual or individuals; a right or privilege conferred by a superior jurisdiction or government and not belonging of common right to the members of the public. In early English history franchise is used chiefly of immunities or exemptions from various burdens or charges of a feudal or jurisdictional nature, and certain privileges respecting those things. Historically the senses



Frame Saw.

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free (frē), v. A person well born or well bred. Obs. free-board (frē'bɔrd'; 201), n. Naut. A vessel's side, or the distance, between waterline and gunwale; — also used adverbially; as, a low-freeboard vessel.

free/boot' (-bōōt'), v. i.; FREE/BOOT'ER; FREE/BOOT'ING. To act as a freebooter; to plunder. free/boot'er (-bōōt'ēr), n. [D. vrijbuter, fr. vrijbuiten to plunder; vrij free + but booty, akin to E. booty. See FREE, BOOTY; cf. FILIBUSTER.] One who goes about plundering without the authority of national warfare; a member of a predatory band; a pillager; a buccaneer; a pirate.

free/boot'er-y (-y), n. Act or practice of a freebooter. free-born, a. Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free. freed/man (frēd'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A man who has been a slave and has been set free. Roman freedmen were: (1) those who were perfectly manumitted and became Roman citizens; (2) Latini Juniani, or Latins, who were imperfectly manumitted (see LATIN, n.); (3) the dedititii, or dediticii, those guilty of grave misconduct while slaves. See DEDITICIAN.

Free-men's Bureau (frēd'mēnz), U. S. Hist. A bureau (called in full Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands) established by the War Department in March, 1865, for the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and of all matters relating to refugees and freedmen. Its existence was prolonged by successive acts until 1872.

free/dom (frēd'ōm), n. [AS. frēđōm. See FREE; -DOM.] 1. Quality or state of being free; specif.: a Exemption or liberation from slavery, imprisonment, or restraint, or from the power and control of another; liberty; independence. Made captive, yet deserving freedom more. Milton. b Generosity; liberality. Obs. Chauver. c Exemption from necessity, in choice and action; as, the freedom of the will. d Readiness; willingness. Obs. e Frankness; openness; unreservedness; outspokenness. f Improper familiarity; a violation of the rules of decorum; undue liberty. g Ease; facility; as, he speaks or acts with freedom. h Boldness or vigor of conception or performance. i Physics, etc. Capability of moving or of varying. j Exemption; immunity; as, freedom from care or error. k An exemption; a privilege; a franchise; an immunity.

Your charter and your city's freedom. Shak. 1 Possession of the rights or privileges of a member, as of a company, or of a citizen, as of a city or town, formerly often, and now occasionally, conferred on one not a member or resident as a mark of honorary distinction for public services; also, the document conferring it. m Trade to follow a trade; also, the fine paid for it. n Unrestricted use; as, the freedom of my house is his. 2. A city or corporation having some privilege or immunity; also, the district over which a privilege or immunity extends; the liberty. Obs. 3. A share of common land allotted to a freeman. Scot. Syn. — FREEDOM, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, LICENSE. Freedom and liberty are often interchanged. But FREEDOM more frequently implies absence of restraint or repression; LIBERTY commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the freedom of the press, to set a slave at liberty; "Me this unchartered freedom tings" (Wardsworth); "Graver hours, that bring constraint to sweeten liberty;" (T. Gray); cf. "My lines and life are free; free as the road, loose as the wind, as large as store" (Herbert). Both freedom and liberty are used of overfamiliarity; as, to take undue liberties, to allow one's self too great freedom, with one's superiors or elders. INDEPENDENCE is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of Independence; entire independence of all authority, prescription, and motives (M. Arnold); cf. "He cumbereth himself never about consequences, about interests; he gives an independent, genuine verdict" (Emerson). LICENSE is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, "This unemphatic landscape, which suggests but never defines, in which so much license is left to conjecture and divination" (Lowell); sometimes, with truly medieval license, singing to the sacred music that comes from the street" (W. Pater); cf. "Close [translation], but not so close as to be servile! Free, but not so free as to be licentious!" (Cowper). See EXEMPTION, RELEASE, PERMISSION.

freedom fine, a sum paid on admission to the freedom of a guild, city, or corporation. Eng.

free-for-all, n. A race or competition open to all. Cant. free-hand, a. Done by the hand, without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like; — said of a style of drawing or of a drawing thus executed. free-hand'ed (-händ'ēd; 87, 151), a. Open-handed; liberal. free-heart'ed, a. Having a free heart; frank; unreserved; liberal; generous; spontaneous; as, free-hearted mirth. — free-heart'ed-ly, adv. — free-heart'ed-ness, n.

freehold (frē'hōld'), n. Law. A tenure of real property by which an estate in inheritance (in fee simple or fee tail) or for life is held, or the estate itself; also, a similar tenure of an office or dignity. See FEE. freehold'er (-hōld'ēr), n. Law. The owner of a freehold. free'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of FREE.

freeing port, Naut., an opening in a bulwark through which masses of water can drain quickly off the deck, fitted with a hinged flap to prevent water entering. free liver, One who gratifies his appetites without stint; one given to indulgence in eating and drinking. free-living, a. Given to free gratification of the appetites. free'ly (frē'lē), adv. [AS. frēlécce.] 1. In a free manner; without restraint, compulsion, constraint, reserve, reluctance, restriction, or stint. Of every tree of the garden thou mayst freely eat. Gen. ii. 16. 2. Without, or not in, bondage; with the privileges of a free-born person; in full possession. Obs. 3. Nobly; excellently; beautifully. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 4. Gratis; free; also, without punishment. Obs. Syn. — Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, unconditionally, unobstructedly, willingly, readily; liberally, generously, munificently, bounteously, bountifully, abundantly, largely, copiously, plentifully, plentifulness.

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free/man (frē'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). [AS. frēoman; frēo free + mann man.] 1. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal; also, one enjoying civil or political liberty. 2. A member of a corporation, company, or city, possessing certain privileges; a citizen of a borough, town, or state; one having the freedom of a company or municipality. Cf. LIBERTYMAN. 3. A free laborer; a nonunionist. Australia.

free/mar'tin (-mārt'īn), n. A sexually imperfect female calf, twinned with a male.

free/mas'son (-mā'sōn), n. [Perh. orig. so called as being free from the class of itinerant skilled masons, or builders in stone, which existed in medieval and early modern times. These masons formed associations, and had secret signs, etc., as means of recognition. Obs.] 1. One belonging to a certain class of widespread and celebrated secret society (called more fully Free and Accepted Masons), consisting of persons who are united for fraternal purposes. The society is supposed to have developed out of the associations described in def. 1. — free/mas'son'ic (-mā'sōn'ik), a. — free/mas'son-ism (-mā'sōn'iz-əm), n. [Both cap. for sense 2. above.] free/mas'son-ry (-sōn'ri), n. 1. The craft or labor of a freemason (sense 1). Obs. 2. [cap.] The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons. 3. Fig.: Natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.

free-mill'ing, a. Yielding free gold or silver; — said of ores which can be reduced by crushing and amalgamation, without roasting or other chemical treatment.

free-quar'ter, n. The obligation to provide, or the right to receive, free board and lodging; — used of troops. — free-quar'ter, v. i. — free-quar'ter'er, n.

free-ri' (-frē'ri), n. One who frees, or sets free.

free-soil-a (-frē'shōl-'ā; -sōl-'ā), n. [NL., after Elias Magnus Fries, Swedish botanist.] 1. Bot. Syn. of NYMANINA. 2. [l. c.] Hort. A plant or bulb of the genus Nymanina.

free-soil' (-frē'sōl'), a. U. S. Hist. Pertaining to or advocating the nonextension of slavery; — esp. [cap.] applied to a party which was active in opposing the extension of slavery to the Territories during the period 1846-56; also, of or pertaining to this party or its principles. free-soil'er, n. U. S. Hist. A person advocating the nonextension of slavery; [cap.] a member of the Free-soil party. b One living in free territory. — free-soil'ism (-sōl'iz-əm), n. free-spo'ken, a. Accustomed to speak without reserve; outspoken. — free-spo'ken-ness, n. free'stone' (frē'stōn'), n. [Cf. F. pierre franche a building stone that is neither too soft nor too hard.] 1. Any stone, but esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely in any direction, without a tendency to split. 2. A slab or piece of such stone. Obs. 3. A peach of the freestone type.

free'stone, a. Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain kinds of peaches.

free-swim'ming, a. Zool. Able to swim about; — opposed to attached. — free-swim'mer, n.

free-think'er (frē'thīnk'ēr), n. One who forms opinions independently, esp. of the authority of revelation or the church. See FREE THOUGHT. Atheist in an old-fashioned word: 'I'm a freethinker. Addison. Syn. — SKEPTIC, UNBELIEVER. See INFIDEL.

free-think'ing, n. Independent thinking, esp. when carried into skepticism. — free-think'ing, a. free thought. Thought which is free of, or refuses to recognize, traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect to religion; specif., 18th-century deism. See DEISM.

free-trade, a Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind, as by duties or tariff regulations. b Specif.: Trade which is free from any restrictions, burdens, or differences in treatment intended to change its natural course, as by restrictions on imports or by bounties on home production; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade, or the principles on which it is advocated. Opposed to protection. Cf. TARIFF FOR REVENUE; FAIR TRADE.

The term free-trade, or freedom of trade, at first used somewhat vaguely to denote absence of restraint in general, has now acquired a definite specialized sense. To Misselden, 1692, it meant "the free export of bullion;" to the opponents of the Merchant Adventurers, "the abolition of the monopoly held by that body;" in the time of Sir Walter Scott "free traders" meant smugglers (see "Guy Mannering"); at the opening of the 18th century, and in 1782 in Ireland, "the right to export freely." Adam Smith's authority, and the direction given by him to economic thought, have caused its limitation to that system of commercial policy which draws no distinction between domestic and foreign commodities, and, therefore, neither imposes additional burdens on the latter nor grants any special favors to the former.

free trader, or free trad'er (frē'trad'ēr), n. One who practices, supports, or advocates free trade. free-trade'ing (-trād'ing), a. Practicing free trade. free-wheel' (frē'hwēl'), n. Mach. A clutch fitted in the rear hub of a cycle, which engages the rear sprocket when the rear wheel when the pedals are rotated forwards and permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped or rotated backwards. Free-wheel cycles are usually fitted with hub brakes or rim brakes, operated by back pedaling. Cf. COASTER BRAKE. free-wheel', v. i. 1. A of a freewheel cycle, to run on while the pedals are held still. b Of a person, to ride a cycle in this manner. c To ride a freewheel cycle. 2. Mach. To operate like a freewheel, so that one part moves freely over another which normally moves with it; — said of a clutch.

free-wheel'er (frē'hwēl'ēr), n. One who freewheels; also, a freewheel cycle. free-will' (frē'wīl'), n. 1. A will free from improper coercion or restraint; unrestricted; unhampered choice. To come thus was I not constrained, but did On my free will. Shak. 2. The power asserted of moral beings of willing or choosing within certain limitations or with respect to certain matters, where the restraints of physical or divinely imposed necessity. free-will' (-wīl'), a. Of or pertaining to free will; voluntary; spontaneous; as, a free-will offering. Free-will Baptists. See BAPTIST, n. — f. offering. Jew. Antiq. See OFFERING. free-wom'an (-wōōm'ān), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wīm'ēn; -īn). A woman who is not a slave; also, a woman who has the freedom of a city. freeze (frēz), v. i.; pret. FROZE (frōz); p. p. FROZEN (frōz'n); p. pr. & vb. n. FREEZING. [ME. fressen, fressen, AS. frēosan; akin to D. vriesen, OHG. frisan, G. frieren, Ice. frjósa, Sw. frýsa, Dan. fryse, Goth. frisus cold, frost, and prob. to L. frigus to itch, E. prurient, cf. L. pruna a burning cold, pruna hoarfrost, Skr. plush to burn. Cf. FROST.] 1. To become congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; as, water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit, mercury at 40° Fahrenheit below zero. 2. To become chilled with cold, or as with cold; to be very cold; to suffer loss of animation or life by or as by lack of heat; as, the blood freezes in the veins. 3. To be or remain in contact, or to adhere, by or as if by freezing; as, his clothes froze to his body. 4. Billiards, Pool, etc. Of a ball, to come to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion. To freeze over, to become covered with a layer of ice. — to f. to or on to, to hold on tightly to or become attached to; to cling or adhere closely to. Colloq. U. S. & Australia. — to f. up, to become thoroughly frozen; fig., to become formal and cold in demeanor. Colloq. freeze, v. t. 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to convert from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat. 2. To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to give the sensation of cold to; to chill; hence, fig., to make (one's blood) run cold; to terrify greatly. A faint, cold fear runs through my veins, That almost freezes up the heat of life. Shak. 3. To produce an effect upon by the action of frost, as to harden, damage, kill, or the like; also, to suffer to freeze; as, the cold froze the orange trees; the boy froze his ears. 4. Billiards, Pool, etc. To cause (a ball) to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion. To freeze in, to keep fixed in ice. — to f. out, to drive out or exclude by cold or by cold treatment; to force to withdraw; as, he was frozen out of one's room. Colloq. A railroad which had a London connection must not be allowed to freeze out one that had no such connection. A. T. Hadley. — to f. over, to cause to be covered with a layer of ice. — to f. up, to hold fixed in ice, or to freeze tight. freeze, n. Act of freezing, or state of being frozen. freeze out. A variety of the game of poker in which the players start with equal capital. As fast as players lose all their capital they are compelled to drop out of the game, all of the stakes thus going to the last player left.

freez'er (frēz'ēr), n. 1. One that cools or freezes, as a refrigerator, or the tub, can, and dasher for freezing ice cream. 2. A sheep bred and raised for the purpose of freezing its meat for export; also, one who raises or exports such sheep. Cant, Australia.

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from its freestone quarries; — a nickname. [FRET, art.] free't (frē't). Dial. Eng. var. of free't. Var. of FREIT. Scot. & Dial. Eng. free'tailed' (-tāld'), a. Zool. Designating any hat of the family Emballonuridae. free-tongu'ed (-tīng'ēd), a. Sneaking without reserve. free-trad'ing (-trād'ing), a. Advocating free trade. free-trad'ist (-trād'ist), n. An advocate of free trade. free-will' (-wīld'), a. Endowed with free will.

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frequent (frĕ'kwĕnt), a. [L. *frequens, -entis*, crowded, frequent, akin to *farcire* to stuff: cf. *F. frequent*. Cf. *FARCE*, n.] 1. Of a place, filled; thronged; of an attendance, assembly, etc., full; numerous. *Obs.*
 2. Often to be met with; happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; as, *frequent* visits. "*Frequent* feudal towers." *Byron*.
 3. Hence, common; familiar; current; usual. *Obs.* or *R.*
 4. Addicted to any course of conduct; inclined to indulge in any practice; habitual; persistent.
 He has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift*.

frequent (frĕ'kwĕnt'), v. t.; **FRE-QUENT'**; **PRE-QUENT'**. [L. *frequentare*: cf. *F. frequenter*. See **FREQUENT**, a.] 1. To visit often; to associate with, to be in, or to resort to, often or habitually; as, to *frequent* a person or his company; to *frequent* lecture halls.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden*.
 2. To use, practice, or celebrate frequently; as, to *frequent* a phrase; to *frequent* a sacrament. *Obs.*
 3. To crowd or fill. *Obs.*

4. To familiarize (with); furnish (with) abundantly. *Obs.*
SYN.—**FREQUENT**, **HAUNT**. To **FREQUENT** is to resort to frequently or habitually; to **HAUNT** (often of ghosts or apparitions), to frequent continually or (esp.) pertinaciously; as, "Myself when young did eagerly *frequent* Doctor and Saint" (*E. Fitzgerald*); "What do you mean by this *haunting* of me?" (*Shak.*); "A spirit *haunts* the year's last hours" (*Tennyson*). In present usage *frequent* is commonly restricted to places.

frequent, v. i. To go (to) or be (with) often. *Obs.*
frequent-a-ble (frĕ'kwĕnt-ä'b'l), a. [Cf. *F. fréquentable*.] Capable of being frequented; accessible.

frequentation (frĕ'kwĕnt-ä'shĕn), n. [L. *frequentatio* a crowding together, frequency: cf. *F. frequentation*.] 1. Act or habit of frequenting, or visiting often; resort.
 2. Frequent use, practice, or celebration. *Obs.*

frequentative (frĕ'kwĕnt-ä'tiv), a. [L. *frequentativus*: cf. *F. frequentativus*.] Gram. Serving to express frequent repetition of an action.—n. A frequentative verb.
frequently, adv. At frequent or short intervals.
SYN.—See **FREQUENT**.

fresco (frĕ'skō), n.; pl. -cos or -cos (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh; of G. origin. See **FRESH**, a.] 1. A cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness; coolness; shade. *Obs.*
 2. *Fine Arts*. a The art or method of painting on freshly spread plaster before it dries;—called specif. **true fresco** or **buono fresco**. The pigments are applied with water as a vehicle, and the lime of the ground, which penetrates the painting, is converted by exposure into carbonate, which acts as a binding material. Fresco paintings are not durable unless the air is pure and dry. b A similar but inferior method in which the plaster is first allowed to harden and partially dry;—called specif. **fresco secco**. Lime water or baryta water is used to mix the pigments and to moisten the ground before beginning work. c In modern parlance, less correctly, painting on plaster in any manner. d A fresco painting.

fresco (frĕ'skō), v. t.; **FRES-COED** (-kōd); **FRES-CO-ING**. To paint in fresco, as walls.—**fres-co-er** (-kō-ĕr), n.

fresh (frĕsh), a.; **FRESH-ER** (-ĕr); **FRESH-EST**. [ME. *fresch*, *fersch*; the latter fr. AS. *fersc*, akin to *D. versch*, G. *frisch*, OHG. *frisc*, Icel. *ferskr*; the former fr. OF. *frès*, *fres*, fem. *fresche*, F. *fraîs*, fem. *fraîche*, fr. the G. word akin to AS. *fersc*. Cf. **FRESCO**, a.] 1. Newly produced, gathered, or made; hence, not subjected to long storage or not kept by some method of preservation, as by pickling in salt or vinegar, refrigeration, drying, sweetening, etc.; as, *fresh* vegetables, flowers, eggs, meat, fruit, etc.; *fresh* tea, raisins, etc.; *fresh* (as distinct from *stale*) water.
 2. Not salt; as, *fresh* water, in distinction from sea water.
 3. Having or conveying no taint; pure; refreshing; cool; invigorating; brisk; as, *fresh* air; *fresh* odors.
 4. Having its original qualities unimpaired; specif.: a Not stale, sour, decayed, or the like; as, meat is kept *fresh* by refrigeration. b Not faded, tarnished, worn, obliterated, or the like; specif., of a bright blooming color or appearance; youthful; blooming. c Not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active; as, one is *fresh* in the morning.
 5. Full of, or renewed in, vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action; refreshed; freshened; as, *fresh* for a combat. In dairy farming said specif. of a cow that has recently calved, as having a fresh supply of milk.
 6. Newly felt, met with, or received; coming or experienced newly or anew, as a first or an additional instance; novel; recent; hence, additional; further; another; as, *fresh* news; a *fresh* wound; *fresh* marks; a *fresh* start. A *fresh* pleasure in every *fresh* posture of the limbs. *Landor*.
 7. Having little or no experience; inexperienced, as a college freshman is; unpracticed; raw; green; as, to be *fresh* in society; a *fresh* hand on a ship.
 8. Dressed gayly; showy. *Obs.*
 9. Not under the influence of drink; sober. *Scot.*
 10. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang*. *C. Bronñe*.
 11. Free from frost; also, rainy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 12. Presumptuous, obtrusive, or meddlesome from a lack of experience or knowledge, or from a lack of sense of propriety; conceitedly intrusive; officious; forward. *Slang, U. S.*
SYN.—Sound, unimpaired, unfaded, ruddy, florid; sweet, good; inexperienced, unpracticed, unused; lively, vigorous, strong; recent. See **NEW**.

fresh breeze, *Naut.*, a breeze between a stiff breeze and a moderate gale; one blowing about twenty miles an hour. A

very fresh breeze is recognized, in some classifications, as a one blowing twenty-four miles an hour.—*fresh gale*, *Naut.*, a gale blowing about thirty miles an hour.—*f. way*, *Naut.*, increased speed; as, the ship gathers *fresh way*.

fresh (frĕsh), n. [From **FRESH**, a.] 1. An increased flow or rush of water; a freshet; a flush.
 2. A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water.
 He shall think himself but urine; for 'till not show him Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*

3. A stream of fresh water running into salt water; the mingling or mingling place of fresh and salt waters, as at the mouths of rivers or bays emptying into the sea.
 4. The part of a river, or its shores, above the flow of tidal sea water. *U. S.*
 5. The fresh part, as of a day, a year, a lifetime.
 Nipped with the *fresh* of thy wrath's winter. *R. Barnfield*.

6. Open weather after frost; a thaw. *Scot.*
 7. A freshman. *College Slang*.

fresh, v. t. & i. [Cf. OF. *freshir*.] To refresh; recruit; increase; freshen. *Archaic*.

freshen (frĕsh'n), v. t.; **FRESH-ENED** (-nd); **FRESH-EN-ING**. 1. To make fresh; specif.: a To separate, as water, from saline ingredients; to make less salt; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh. b To refresh; to revive. *Spenser*.
 2. *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place or position where friction wears it; to shift or replace, as ballast, to *freshen* the way, to increase the speed of a vessel.

freshen, v. i. To grow or become fresh; specif.: a To grow more brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. b To become fresh in appearance; to brighten. c To lose saltiness.

freshet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), n. [*fresh*, u. + -ĕt. See **FRESH**, a.] 1. A stream of fresh water. *Obs.* or *Poetic*. *Milton*.
 2. A stream or current of fresh water that flows into the sea.
 3. A great rise, or a flood or overflowing, of a stream, caused by heavy rains or melted snow; a sudden inundation.

Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
 When the *freshet* is at highest. *Longfellow*.

freshman (frĕsh'mn), n., pl. -MEN (-mĕn). A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge; esp., a student during his first year, as in a college or university.
 Tush, these are *freshmen's* suppositions. *Marlowe*.
 He drank his glass and cracked his joke,
 As *freshmen* wouldered as he spoke. *Goldsmith*.

fresh-water, a. 1. Of pertaining to, or living in, water not salt; as, *fresh-water* geological deposits; a *fresh-water* fish; *fresh-water* mussels.
 2. Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman; as, a *fresh-water* sailor.

3. Untrained; raw. *Obs.* "*Fresh-water soldiers*." *Knolles*.

fresh-water clam, a *fresh-water* mussel. *U. S.*—*f. cod* or *cus*, the burbot (*Lota maculosa*).—*f. college*, a comparatively small college;—so called because the first large American colleges were located on the seaboard. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*—*f. grass*, or *f. eelgrass*, tape grass.—*f. herring*, any of certain fishes (locally or popularly so called) likened to the herring in size or appearance or food qualities, as the Australian grayling, the Columbia chub, the polliwag and other whitefishes, etc.—*f. marsh hen*, the Virginia rail.—*f. mussel*. See **MUSSEL**.—*f. oyster*, any mollusk of the family *Etheridea*. See **ETHERIA**.—*f. polyp*, a hydra.—*f. tailor*, the gizzard shad.

freshnel lamp (frĕsh'nĕl), **Fresnel lantern**. [After A. J. Fresnel, the inventor, a French physicist.] A lantern having a lamp surrounded by a hollow cylindrical Fresnel lens.

Fresnel lens. A form of echelon lens designed specially for use in lighthouses. By its use the light from an oil lamp is sent out in a parallel beam which can be seen at a distance of forty miles. See **ECHELON LENS**.

Fresnel's rhomb (frĕsh'nĕlz), **Optics**. A rhombohedron of glass so cut that a ray of plane polarized light entering one of its faces at right angles undergoes, within the rhomb, two reflections and emerges at the opposite face as a circularly polarized ray.

fret (frĕt), v. t.; **FRET-TED**; **FRET-TING**. [ME. *fretten* to eat, consume, AS. *fretan*, for *fordan*; for + *etan* to eat; akin to *D. vreten*, OHG. *fretzan*, G. *fressen*, Goth. *frā-itan*. See **FOR**; **EAT**, v. t.] 1. To eat; devour; consume. *Obs.*
 The sow *fretted* the child right in the cradle. *Chaucer*.

2. To eat away; to gnaw; to wear away by friction; to rub; chafe; gall; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal; a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.
 3. Hence, fig., to wear away; to diminish; consume.
 His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*

4. To make by wearing away a substance; to *fret*; gnaw; as, to *fret* a passage.
 5. To roughen, agitate, or disturb; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.
 6. To tease; irritate; vex.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. *Ps. xxxvii. 1.*
SYN.—See **HARASS**.

to *fret* the gizzard, to vex one's self; to worry. *Colloq.*
fret, v. i. 1. To be worn away; to chafe; fray; as, a wristband *frets* on the edges.
 2. To eat in; to make way by corrosion; hence, to rankle; as, rancor *frets* in the malignant breast.
 Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman*.

3. To be agitated, as a stream of water; to be in commotion; as, a brook *frets* over a rock.
 4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.
 He *frets*, he fumes, he staves, he stamps the ground. *Dryden*.
 The man who *frets* at worldly strife
 Grows shallow, sour, and thin. *J. R. Drake*.

5. To ferment, as liquor; to work. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
fret, n. 1. Act or state of erosion; a wasting away as if from being gnawed or eaten.

fret, n. [F. *frette* a fretful, furling. *Rare*. Cf. *frēta* of LG. origin and akin to *E. fetter*.] An iron band round a hub. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

fret, v. t. [OF. *fretter*, F. *fretter*.] To listen as with a ring. *Obs.*

fret, n. [Cf. *fret*, a strain.] A fret, or strain. *Obs.*

fret, v. t. [Cf. **FRET** to adorn.] To supply; furnish. *Obs.*

fret, n. **Ceramics**. = **FRIT**, 2 a.

frette, v. t.; **FRIT**; **FRIT-TING**. To ornament with fretwork. *Obs.*

fretted, a. [See **FRET** to devour; cf. *will*, n.] Voracious. *Obs.*

fretful, a. **See** **FRESH**, v. t. [Cf. OF. *fretum*, *fretum*, a fine paid as penalty or settlement for an offense, and AS. *frēp* peace, G. *friede*.] Arrangement; understanding; agreement. *Obs.*

fretful, a. [F. *fretful*, *fretful*.] [F.] Her.

fretful, a. [F. *fretful*, *fretful*.] [F.] Her.

fretful, a. [F. *fretful*, *fretful*.] [F.] Her.

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fretful, a. [F. *fretful*, *fretful*.] [F.] Her.

2. A worn or eroded spot, as in the insulation of an electric wire, or a place worn by waters.

3. a An ulcer; a spot of decay. *Obs.* b Spasmodic bowel pain; colic. *Now Dial. C. Med.* Herpes; tetter.

4. Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; disturbance of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*. "*Furious fret*." *Pope*.

5. A flurry; a squall. *Obs.*

6. Fermentation; effervescence, as of liquor.

fret (frĕt), n. [F. *frette* a satire, OF. *frette*, also meaning interlaced work, prob. the same word as *F. frette* a ferrule, or strengthening band, crossing spiral bands being used for strengthening. Cf. **FRET** to adorn.] 1. Ornamental network, esp. the headdress or net, made of gold or silver wire, in which ladies in the Middle Ages confined their hair.
 2. [Perh. a different word.] *Music*. A ridge of wire, or other material, which is fixed across the finger board of a guitar or a similar instrument, and against which the finger presses the strings in stopping.
 3. *Her. Orig.*, an intersection of two bendlets; afterward, two narrow bands in saltire interlaced with a masle.
 4. Ornamental work in relief, as carving or embossing. See **FRETWORK**.
 5. An ornament consisting of small straight lines or bars, intersecting one another in right or oblique angles, often of solid fillets or slats intersecting each other.
 His lady's cabinet is adorned on the *fret*,
 ceiling, and chimney piece with . . . carving. *Evelyn*.

fret, v. t. [ME. *fretten* to adorn, prob. fr. OF. *fretter*, p. p. *fretĕ*, adorned with interlaced work, F. *frette*, prob. fr. *frette*, OF. *frette*, interlaced work. Cf. **FRET** a network.] 1. To adorn with lines or figures that interlace; to embroider with gold or silver; hence, to variegate; diversify.
 Whose skirt with gold was *fretted* all about. *Spenser*.

2. *Arch.* To enrich with embossed or carved patterns.
 3. To furnish with frets, as a stringed instrument.

fretful (frĕt'fŭl), a. [See **FRET** to devour.] 1. Gnawing; corrosive; corroded. *Obs.*
 2. Disposed to fret or such as to cause fretting; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper; a *fretful* occupation.
 3. Showing agitation; troubled, as water.
 4. Coming brokenly, or in gusts, as wind.
SYN.—Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, waspish, capitious, petulant, spleeny, passionate, angry. See **PEEVISH**.
 —**fretful-ly**, adv.—**fretful-ness**, n.

fret saw. A saw for cutting frets, scrolls, etc.—**fret-sawing**, n.

fretted (frĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), p. a. [From **FRET** to devour.] 1. Rubbed or worn away; chafed.
 2. Agitated; vexed; worried.
 3. Agitated so as to form waves or ruffles, as water.

fretted, p. a. [See **FRET** to adorn.] 1. Ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets; variegated; made rough on the surface.
 2. *Her.* Interlaced one with another;—said of charges and ordinaries.

fretty (frĕt'ti), a. Inclined to fret; as a fretful. b Festering; inflamed; as a sore. *Colloq.*

fretty, a. [See **FRET** ornamentation.] 1. *Her.* a Beaving a device consisting of narrow bands, usually eight in number, interlacing saltierwise. b = **FRETTED**.
 2. Marked as by fretwork. "*Wings fretty with fire*." *Maurice Heuellet*.

fretwork (frĕt'wŭrk'), n. [See **FRET** ornamentation.] Work adorned with frets; ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate and minute in its parts; hence, any minute play of light and shade, or the like.
 On the turf in the *fretwork* of shade and sunshine. *Macaulay*.

Frey (frā), **Freyr** (frā'r), n. *Teut. Myth.* A Vanir deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. Phallic emblems were sacred to him; his union with the giantess Gerth is doubtless a mythical account of the spring awakening of vegetation. The chief seat of his worship was in Sweden, especially at Upsala. He resides in Alfheim, and at Ragnarok is to be slain by Surt. See **YANIR**.

Frey'a (frā'yā), **Frey'ia** (frā'yā), n. [Icel. *Freyja*.] *Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead (cf. *Frigg*, with whom she is much confused). She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. Her famous possession is the jewel, or necklace, *Brisingamen*, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdal defended. See **YANIR**; cf. **GEFJON**.

Freyja is a goddess invented by the scalds, a female deity corresponding to the male *Freyr*. . . She did not remain a mere poetic abstraction, but was zealously worshipped by the side of, or in the place of, *Frigg*. *Vos (Chantepie de la Saussaye)*.

frey'a-lite (frā'yā-lit; frī'y-), n. [*Freyja* + *lite*.] *Min. A.*

fretful, a. [The old p. p. of *fret* to rub.] Rubbed; marked; as, neck *fretful*. *Obs.*

fretful, a. One that frets.

fretful, p. p. & v. b. n. of **FRET**.—**fretful-ly**, adv.

fretful, p. a. n. pl. -TA (-tā). [L.] A strain; arm of the sea.

fretful, a. **See** **FRESH**, v. t.

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fretful, a. **See** **FRESH**, v. t.

fretful

rare radioactive silicate of thorium, the cerium metals, and other elements, found in Norway.

fria-ble (fri'á-b'l), a. [L. *frīābilis*, fr. *frīare* to rub or crumble into small pieces: cf. F. *frīable*.] Easily crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder; as, friable sandstone. "Soft and friable texture." *Paley*. — **fria-ble-ty** (-bi'l'i-ti), **fria-ble-ness**, n.

fri-ar (fri'er), n. [ME. *frere*, OF. *frère*, F. *frère*, brother, friar, fr. L. *frater* brother. See **BROTHER**.] 1. R. C. Ch. A brother or member of any religious order, but esp. of one of the four mendicant orders, viz.: a Franciscans, or Minors, or Gray Friars, b Augustinians, c Dominicans, or Black Friars, d Carmelites, or White Friars. See FRANCISCAN, n.; AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS; DOMINICAN, n.; CARMELITE, n. 2. *Print*. A white or pale patch on a printed page. 3. Any of numerous small fishes of the family Atherinidae. Syn. — See MONK.

Friar Bacon. The English philosopher Roger Bacon (1214?–94). Popular legend made him a great necromancer and related that he constructed a head of brass, which, if he should hear it speak, would enable him to surround England with a wall of brass. His servant Miles, set to watch the head while his master slept, heard it say "Time is," "Time was," "Time is past," but failed to wake Bacon, and at the third utterance the head fell down and broke in pieces.

friar bird. An Australian honey eater (*Philemon corniculatus*), having the head destitute of feathers; — called also *condong*, *poor soldier*, *four-o'clock*, etc., on account of its peculiar notes. The name is extended to related species.

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel," Jean des Entoumeures, a valiant, genial friar of loose life and free speech. See **THELÈME**, **ABBEY** or **FRUAR**.

Friar Rush. A personage celebrated in ancient popular legend, in which he is represented as a devil disguised as a friar. As the emissary of Satan he worked much mischief among men, esp. in corrupting monks and friars.

friar's balsam (fri'erz), *Pharm.* A stimulating application for wounds and ulcers, being an alcoholic solution of benzoin, storax, balsam of Tolu, and aloes; technically called *compound tincture of benzoin*.

friar's-cowl (fri'erz-koul'), n. a An araceous plant of southern Europe (*Arisarum vulgare*) with a spathe or involucral leaf resembling a cowl. b The cuckoo-pint.

friar skate. A European skate (*Raja alba* or allied species).

friar's lantern. *Ignis fatuus*, or will-o'-the-wisp. *Milton*.

Friar Tuck (tük). A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor. He is introduced in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

fri-a-ry (fri'er-i), a. [From **FRUAR**, n.] Like a friar; pertaining to friars or to a convent.

fri-a-ry, n.; pl. **FRIARIES** (-iz). [Cf. OF. *frerie*, *frairie*, fr. *frère*. See **FRUAR**.] 1. A monastery; a convent or brotherhood of friars.

2. The institution or practices of friars. *Obs.*

frīb (frīb), n. *Woolen Manuf.* One of the short or small loose locks, or second cuts, of a fleece of wool.

frīb-ble (frīb'bl), a. [Cf. F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

frīb-ble, n. A frivolous person or thing; also, frivolity.

frīb-ble, v. i.; **FRIBBLED** (-ld); **FRIBBLING** (-līng). 1. To act in a trifling or foolish manner; to act frivolously. The fools that are frizzling round about you. *Thackeray*. 2. To totter; stagger; falter. *Obs.*

frīb-ble, v. t. 1. To utter falteringly. *Obs.* 2. To trifling or fool (away).

frīb-bling (frīb'blīng), p. a. Frivolous; trifling; captious.

friob-an-deau' (fri'k'ān-dō'), **friob-an-dō'**, n. [F. *fricandéau*.] A ragout or fricassee of veal; a fancy dish of veal or of boned turkey, served as an entrée.

friob-asee' (fri'k'ā-sē'), n. [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee.] A dish made of fowls, veal, or other meat of small animals cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy.

friob-asee', v. t.; **FRICASSÉED** (-sēd'); **FRICASSÉING**. To cook as a fricassee.

frioc-a-tion (fri'k'ā-shūn), n. [L. *fricatio*, fr. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] 1. Friction; specif., rubbing of the body with the hands.

2. A fricative sound. One may bring these organs [the tongue and the palate] so near together that a frication, a consonantal rustling, begins to appear. *W. D. Whitney*.

frioc-a-tive (fri'k'ā-tiv), a. [L. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] 1. *Phon.* Characterized by distinct frictional rustling of the breath (voiced or voiceless) as it is emitted with the oral passage greatly narrowed, but not completely closed, as by the close approach of the tongue to the palate or to the back of the teeth; — said of certain consonants, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 53.

2. Played by rubbing, as with the finger; as, *fricative* musical instruments.

frioc-a-tive, n. A fricative consonant.

frioc-ion (fri'k'ā-shūn), n. [L. *fricatio*, fr. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub; cf. F. *friction*. Cf. **FRAY** to rub; cf. **DENTIFRICE**.] 1. Act of rubbing one body against another; attrition; in hygiene, act of rubbing the body with the hand, with flannel, or with a brush, etc., to stimulate the skin.

2. *Mech.* a A resistance to motion, or to a tendency to motion, between two surfaces in contact; — called also **external friction**. b An analogous resistance between the particles of a substance — in a fluid, opposing flow; in a

solid, opposing distortion; — called also **internal friction**. True solid friction is the resistance to sliding bodies, or to those which tend to slide, and is therefore called **sliding friction**. Rolling friction is the resistance to rolling motion, and is really a form of internal friction due to the distortion of the rolling body or of the surface on which it rolls. When the bodies in contact are at rest, only so much friction is called into play as is necessary to prevent motion. As the conditions are altered so that the tendency to motion increases, the friction also increases up to the point where motion ensues, when it remains unaltered (or true solid friction). The friction occurring just on the point of motion is called **limiting friction**. Friction between lubricated surfaces is properly a case of fluid friction so long as the surfaces are kept apart by the lubricant. Friction can occur between a fluid and a solid, but when the fluid sticks to the solid, as a liquid that can wet it, friction only takes place between successive layers of the fluid and is practically fluid friction. Energy expended in overcoming friction is usually converted into heat. See also **ANGLE OF FRICTION**, **COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION**, etc.

3. A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work; a disagreement tending to prevent or retard progress.

4. *Mach.* Short term for *friction* wheel, clutch, gear, etc.

friction of a rubber belt, *Mech.*, the tenacity with which the different plies are held together by the India-rubber mixture. See **RUBBER BELT**.

fric-tion-al (fri'k'shūn-əl), a. Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; as, **frictional** electricity. — **fric-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

frictional gearing. — **FRICTION GEARING**. — *f* machine, *Elec.*, a machine in which electricity is produced by friction. It usually consists of a glass disk made to revolve between leather cushions or rubbers, with apparatus for collecting the electricity. See **ELECTRICAL MACHINE**, *Illustr.* — *f* resistance. *Naut.* See **RESISTANCE**.

friction axis. *Mech.* The direction line of the resultant force acting on a link having friction at its joints. The friction axis is never coincident with the geometrical axis of the link.

friction ball. *Mach.* A ball for reducing friction, as in a ball bearing. Cf. **FRICTION ROLLER**.

friction band. *Mach.* The band of a friction brake.

friction block. *Mech.* Any block which is pressed against the moving part to be slowed or stopped, in a brake operating by friction.

friction brake. a A brake operating by friction. b *Mech.* Any kind of absorption dynamometer which absorbs power by friction. The Prony brake is a common form.

friction circle. *Mech.* A circle, used in geometrical constructions for solving problems concerning the equilibrium of pin joints with friction, whose radius is $r \sin \phi$, where r = radius of pin joint, ϕ = angle of friction.

friction clutch or coupling. *Mech.* Any clutch or coupling, operating by friction, for engaging or disengaging revolving parts or for use as a safety appliance for permanently coupled shafts or parts, permitting slip when the transmitted power becomes excessive or is suddenly increased or diminished.

friction composition. Any composition which readily ignites by friction, as the various kinds used for matches. See **FRICATIVE**.

friction drop hammer. A drop hammer in which the hammer is raised for striking by the friction of revolving rollers which nip the hammer rod. See **DROP HAMMER**, *Illustr.*

friction hemstitch. *Med.* A *friction* produced by the rubbing together of two roughened surfaces by pleuritic adhesions in pleurisy.

friction gearing. Gearing for transmitting motion by surface friction in a set of teeth.

friction glazing. *Paper Manuf.* A method of glazing paper by passing the paper between two rolls, one of which revolves much faster than the other.

fric-tion-ize (fri'k'shūn-īz), v. t. -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz-īng). To act upon by friction, or rubbing.

friction match. A match that is ignited by friction.

friction meter. An instrument for measuring friction, as in testing lubricants.

friction primer (prim'er), or, in English usage, **friction tube**. A device used for igniting the charge in a cannon. The primer consists of a tube containing rifle powder and a friction composition to be ignited by the friction of a serrated wire.

friction roller. *Mach.* A roller or wheel for lessening friction by converting sliding friction into rolling friction as a roller in a roller bearing or any of a set of antifriction wheels.

friction slip. *Mach.* A slipping friction clutch or coupling.

friction sound. *Med.* An auscultatory sound caused by the rubbing together of two inflamed serous surfaces, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.

fric-tion-tight, a. Tight enough to operate by friction.

frib-ber, n. One that fribbles.

frib-ber-y, n. Trifling; frivolity.

frib-blis, a. See **ISH**.

frib-ber, n. Small, short; — said of locks of wool.

frib-ber, -burgh, -bourg, -burg, etc. Corruptions of FRIEBORGH.

frib-ber, n. One that fribbles.

frib-ber, n. One that fribbles.

frib-ber, n. One that fribbles.

frib-ber, n. One that fribbles.

friction wheel. a A wheel operating by friction, as in a friction gear. b Any of a set of antifriction wheels.

Fri'day (fri'dā), n. [AS. *frīdæg*, fr. *Frīg*, name of a goddess + *dæg* day; cf. Icel. *Frīgg* name of a goddess, the wife of Odin or Wodan, OHG. *Frīa*, D. *vrīdjag* Friday, G. *freitag*, OHG. *frītagel*, Icel. *frīdagdag*. AS. *Frīg* is from the root of E. *frīend*, free, orig. meaning beloved, or loving; cf. Skr. *prīyā* wife. See **FREE**; **DAY**.] 1. The sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday. It is the Mohammedan sabbath. In the Roman Catholic Church and the churches of the Anglican Communion every Friday, unless it is Christmas, is a day of fasting or abstinence. Friday was long known as hangman's day, because it was the customary day for hangings. 2. See **CRTSOB**, **ROBINSOON**.

Frie-dal' - **Crafts' re-ac-tion** (frē'dēl'krāfts'). [After Ch. *Friedel* (1832-99), French chemist, and James M. *Crafts* (b. 1839), American chemist.] *Org. Chem.* An important synthetic reaction in which anhydrous aluminum chloride acts as a catalytic agent, as in the production of ethyl benzene (C₆H₅C₂H₅) from benzene (C₆H₆) and ethyl bromide (C₂H₅Br), or of acetophenone (CH₃CO.C₆H₅) from benzene.

friend (frēnd), n. [ME. *frēnd*, *frēond*, AS. *frēond*, prop. p. pr. of *frēon*, *frēogan*, to love; akin to D. *vrēnd* friend, OS. *frēund* friend, *frīohan* to love, OHG. *frīund* friend, G. *fründ*, Icel. *frændi* kinsman, Sw. *frände*, Goth. *frīonds* friend, *frījon* to love. See **FRE**; cf. **FIEND**.] 1. One who entertains for another such sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection that he seeks his society and welfare; a well-wisher; an intimate associate; sometimes, an attendant.

A friend that sticketh closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

2. One not inimical or hostile; one not a foe or enemy; also, one of the same nation, party, kin, etc., whose friendly feelings may be assumed. The word is sometimes used as a term of friendly address.

Friend, how comest thou in hither? *Matt.* xxii. 12.

3. One who looks propitiously on a cause, an institution, a project, or the like; a favorer; a promoter; as, a friend to commerce, to poetry, to an institution.

4. A kinsman; a relative; — now only pl.

5. A paragon of either sex. *Obs.*

6. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect characterized by disuse of outward rites and an ordained ministry, by simplicity of dress and speech, and esp. by opposition to war, and a desire to live at peace with all men. They are popularly called *Quakers*. The Friends in America are divided into four bodies: (1) Orthodox Friends, by far the most numerous branch; (2) Hicksite Friends (separated from (1) in 1827-28); — so called, although they object to the name, from Elias Hicks (1748-1830), who so stated the doctrines of the deity, incarnation, etc., of Christ that he was charged with being more or less in sympathy with Unitarianism; (3) Wilburite Friends, a very conservative branch, opposed to evangelistic and missionary work; — so called from their principal leader, John Wilbur (1774-1856) of New England; (4) Primitive Friends, who are in faith and practice the same as the Wilburite Friends.

Syn. — See **COMPANION**.

a friend at court or in court, one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence. — Friends of God, *Ecol. Hist.*, a secret union of clerical and lay mystics in Germany and Switzerland, during the 14th and 15th centuries. The name alludes to *John xv.* 14, 15. — Friends of Light, *Ecol.*, the Free Congregations. — To be friends with, to have friendly relations with. He's — a friend with Cassar. *Shak.* — to make friends with, to become reconciled to or on friendly terms with. "Having now made friends with the Athenians." *Jovett (Thucyd.)*.

friend, v. t.; **FRRIENDED**; **FRRIENDING**. 1. To make friends of; to join as friends.

2. To act as the friend of; befriending. *Now Rare.*

friend-less, a. [AS. *frēondless*.] Destitute of friends. See **LESS**. — **friend-lessness**, n.

frīend-ly (frēnd'li), *adv.* [AS. *frēondlice*.] Amicably; like friends. "Friendly met." *Beau. & Fl.*

frīend-ly, a. [AS. *frēondlic*.] 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; favorable.

2. Appropriate to or implying friendship; befitting, or characteristic of, friends; amicable.

In friendly relations with his moderate opponents. *Macaulay*.

3. Not hostile or antagonistic; amicable; as, a friendly power or state.

4. Played for mere sport; not for stakes or prizes or in serious or formal competition; as, a friendly game.

5. Promoting the good of any person; favorable; propitious; serviceable; as, a friendly breeze or gale.

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Friends, or Quakers.

Syn. — Kind, conciliatory, propitious. See **AMICABLE**.

frīend-ly-ly (-li-ly), *adv.* *Rare.* — **frīend-ly-ness**, n.

frīend-ly-ness, n.; pl. **FRİEND-Lİ-NESS** (-lī-z). A friendly person; — usually applied to natives friendly to settlers or invaders.

frīend-ship, n. [AS. *frēondscipe*. See **FRIEND**; **SHIP**.] 1. State of being friends; friendly relation, or attachment, to a person, or between persons; affection arising from mutual esteem and good will; friendliness; amity.

There can be no friendship without confidence. *Rambler*.

2. Kindly aid; help; assistance. *Obs.*

3. Aptness to unite; conformity; affinity; harmony. *Obs.*

Fries-ic (frē'ik), a. Of or pertaining to Friesland, or belonging to or designating the language of the Frisians.

Fries-ic, n. The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue. The modern dialects of Friesland are spoken chiefly in Friesland, and on some of the islands near the coast of Germany and Denmark. See **INDO-EUROPEAN**.

frie-d', *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

frie-d', v. i. To fidget; chafe.

frie-d', n. [*I*] *ARLENGEN*.

frie-d', n. [*I*] *ARLENGEN*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ānd, recōnt, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, crēws, menū; | Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ Combined with. = equals.

frizee (frēz), n. [F. frise, prob. fr. friser to friz, curl. Cf. FRIEZE, v., FRIZ.] 1. A kind of coarse woollen cloth or stuff, with a shaggy or tufted (frized) nap on one side, now mostly of Irish make. "Robes of frizee." Goldsmth. 2. Down, or a tuft of down, on plants. Obs. 3. Leather. A bruise or abrasion in the grain of a hide.

frizee, v. t.; **FRIEZE** (frēz); **FRIEZING** (frēz'ing). [F. friser to friz, curl, of uncertain origin; cf. It. *frigiare* to trim, decorate. Cf. 3d FRIEZE, FRIZ, FRIZZLE.] To make a nap on (cloth); to friz.

frizee (frēz), n. [F. frise; cf. It. *fregio* frizee, decoration, trimming, L. *Phrygius* Phrygian, Gr. *Φρυγίος*, Φρύγες a Phrygian.] Arch. a That part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice (but cf. PULVINATION). It is a flat member or face, either uniform or broken by triglyphs, and often enriched with sculpture. See ORDER, *Illustr.* b Any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building, or by extension, in furniture, etc.

frizee panel. A Arch. A metope. b Carp. A single panel at the top, or one of the uppermost pair of panels in a door, wainscot, or the like, having three or more rails.

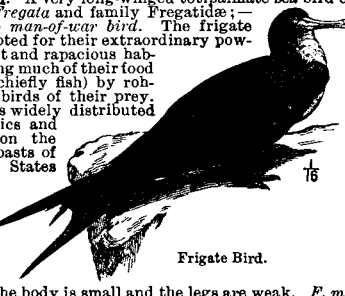
frizee rail. Carp. The rail below a frizee panel.

frizing machine. A machine for making edge moldings on woodwork.

frig'ate (frig'at), n. [F. frigate, fr. It. *fregata*, of uncertain origin.] Orig., a light vessel propelled by sails and by oars. The name was transferred in Europe to larger vessels, and by 1750 it had been appropriated for a class of ship-rigged war vessels intermediate between corvettes and ships of the line. Frigates from about 1750 to 1850, had a full battery on the gun deck and, often, a light battery on the spar deck. A double-banked frigate, or double-banker, carried guns on two decks and had a flush upper deck. They carried sometimes as many as fifty guns, and were analogous to the modern cruiser. The later steam frigates were of largely increased size and power, and formed the main part of the navies of the world till about 1870, when the introduction of ironclads superseded them.



Sailing Frigate (1800-40).



Frigate Bird.

frigate-bull, n. *Naut.* Built with a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, like some old frigates.

frigate mackerel. An oceanic scombroid fish (*Azuris hazzard*) found in all warm seas. It is of little food value.

frigg (frīg), n. [Icel. *Frigg*. See FRIMAX.] Norse **Frigg** (frīg'gā) *Myth.* The wife of Odin and goddess of the sky, the constellation Orion being called her distaff. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion not only in heaven, but also in the dank nether world, abode of the dead. Friday is named for her. She was much confused with *Freyja*, by whom she was practically superseded in late Icelandic paganism.

fright (frit), n. [ME. *frigt*, *fryght*, AS. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*; akin to OS. *forhta*, OHG. *forhta*, *forhta*, G. *furcht*, Dan. *frygt*, Sw. *fruktan*, Goth. *faurhtei* fear, *fairhts* timid; perh. akin to L. *querquiritus* shivering, Gr. *καρκίπειν* to quake.] 1. Terror excited by sudden danger; sudden and violent fear, usually of short duration; a sudden alarm. 2. A thing that frightens; hence, anything strange, ugly, or shocking.

Syn.—Alarm, terror, consternation. See FEAR.

fright, v. t.; **FRIGHTEN**; **FRIGHTENING**. [ME. *fryhten* to fear, frighten, AS. *fyrhtan* to frighten; akin to AS. *forhtian* to fear, OS. *forhtian*, OHG. *furchten*, *forhtan*, G. *furchten*, Sw. *frukta*, Dan. *frygte*, Goth. *faurhtjan*. See FRIGHT, n.; cf. FRIGHTEN.] To alarm suddenly; to shock by causing sudden fear; to terrify; scare.

Syn.—Affright, dismay, daunt, intimidate, scare, alarm. **frighten** (frit'n), v. t.; **FRIGHTENED** (-'nd); **FRIGHTENING**. [See FRIGHT, v. t.] To disturb with fear; to throw into a state of alarm or fright; to affright; to terrify.

Syn.—FRIGHTEN, SCARE, INTIMIDATE, COW. TO FRIGHTEN (See AFFRIGHT) is to alarm suddenly; SCARE (in modern usage)

is more colloq., less dignified, than *fryhten*, or else felt to be archaic; to INTIMIDATE (cf. *coercion*, under FORCE) is esp. to awe or deter by a display of force; caw heightens the implication of disheartenment or broken spirit; as, "Then sleep was undisturbed by fear, unscared by drunkard howlings; and the chilling tale of midnight murder was a wonder told to fryhten babes." (*Cowper*); "Was he scared, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy" (*J. C. Harris*); "A musket was, therefore, fired over them, but . . . they seemed rather to be provoked than intimidated" (*Cook*); "The last of that woman . . . had cowed that helpless, gentle, noble spirit" (*Thackeray*). See FEAR.

fright'ened (frit'nd), pret. & p. p. of FRIGHTEN. — Hence: p. a. Affected with fright. — See AFFRIGHT.

fright'ful (frit'fūl), a. 1. Full of fright; frightened. Obs. 2. Full of that which causes fright; exciting alarm; impressing terror; shocking; as, a *frightful* chasm, or tempest; a *frightful* appearance.

Syn.—Terrible, dreadful, alarming, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible, shocking. See FEARFUL.

fright'fully, adv. — **fright'fulness**, n.

frigid (frī'gid), a. [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold, akin to *frigus* cold, and prob. to Gr. *ψυχός* cold.] 1. Very cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, a *frigid* climate. 2. Lacking sexual vigor; impotent. Obs.

3. Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; forbidding in manner; dull and unanimated; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* constitution, a *frigid* style; a *frigid* look or manner; *frigid* obedience or service.

frigid zone, that circular region of the earth's surface which lies between either polar circle and pole. The diameter of each frigid zone is 46° 56'. See ARCTIC.

frig'id-a-r'i-um (frī'ī-dē-r'ī-ūm), n.; -RIA (-ā). [L., neut. of *frigidarius* cooling.] The cooling room of the Roman thermæ, furnished with a cold bath.

frig'id'i-ty (frī'ī-d'ī-tē), n. [L. *frigiditas*: cf. F. *frigidité*.] 1. Condition or quality of being frigid; coldness. Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air. Sir T. Browne. 2. Lack of bodily heat and vigor. 3. Sexual impotence. Obs. 4. Want of ardor, animation, vivacity, etc.; coldness of affection or of manner; dullness; stiffness and formality; as, *frigidité* of a reception, of a bow, etc.

frig'o-ri-ty (frīg'ō-r'ī-tē), a. [L. *frigoris*; *frigus*, *frig-o-ri-ty* (-i-kā) *frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make; cf. F. *frigoris*.] Causing cold; cooling; chilling.

frig'o-tens'ion (frīg'ō-tēn'shūn), n. *Mech.* The process of raising the tensional elastic limit of a material, as bell wire, by overstraining, so as to impart greater stiffness and uniformity of stretch.

frī'ol, frī'ole (frē'hōl; frē'hō'v), n.; pl. **FRIOLES** (frē-hō'v-lās). Also **frē'ol**. [Sp. *fríjol*, *fréjol*.] a In Mexico, the southwestern United States, and the West Indies, any cultivated bean of the genus *Phaseolus*, esp. the black seed of a variety of *P. vulgaris*. b The beanlike seed of any of several related plants, as the cowpea. Frijoles are an important article of diet among Spanish-American peoples, being used as an ingredient in many dishes.

frī'o-lī-ūm (frē'hō-lē'ūm; 183, 195), n. [Amer. Sp., dim. of *fríjol*. See FRIJOL.] A fabaceous tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*) of the West Indies, Central America, and northern South America. b = CORAL BEAN a. o In the West Indies, any of several herbaceous plants of the same family, as *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, *Dolichos minimus*, etc.

frill (frīl), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *vrille* ginlet, tendril of a vine, L. *viticula* little vine, tendril, dim. of *vitis* vine.] 1. A border or edging secured at one edge only, usually fluted or crimped like a very narrow flounce. 2. A showy or nonutilitarian accomplishment, mannerism, or the like; useless adornment; as, *frills* of style. 3. Zool. Something likened to a bordering frill; esp., a fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers about the neck or on some other part of an animal, as on the chest of a collie. Cf. FRILLED LIZARD. 4. *Photog.* A wrinkling of the edge of the gelatin film, as of a plate.

frill, v. t.; **FRILLED** (frīld); **FRILLING**. [See FRILL a ruffle.] 1. To provide or decorate with a frill or frills; to turn back in crimped plaits; as, to *frill* a cap. 2. To curl or crimp like a frill. Obs. 3. *Photog.* To wrinkle at the edge, as the gelatin film.

frill, v. i. *Photog.* To wrinkle; — said of a gelatin film.

frill'back' (-bāk'), n. One of a breed of domestic pigeons having the tips of the contour feathers turned forward.

frilled (frīld), p. a. Furnished with a frill or frills.

frilled lizard, a large Australian agamid lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingii*), about three feet long, having an erectile frill each side of the neck. — f. a sk, a snake of the genus (*Chlamydoselachus* (which see).

frill'er-y (frīl'ēr-y), n. Frills; frilling.

frilling, n. Material in strips with a gathered edge for frills.

frill'y (frīl'y), a. Having, or resembling, a frill.

fringe (frīnj), n. [OF. *frange*, *fringe*, F. *frange*, fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, thread, fringe, cf. *fibra* fiber, E. fiber, *fimbriate*.] 1. An ornamental border or material for borders consisting



Frilled Lizard. (1/3)

frigt, v. t. To frighten or frighten. Obs. [Fr. *frigo*, to frighten.]

frigid-i-ous (frī'ī-d'ī-ūsh), a. [Fr. *frigo*, to frighten.]

frigid-ness, n. See NESS.

frig'ifac'tion + **FRIGIFACTION**. Frigoriferous (frī'jēr'ēr-ōsh), a. Frigoriferous. Frigoriferous.

frig'id-ly (-lē), adv. Chilly. Obs. Frigoriferous (frīg'ēr'ēr-ōsh), a. [L. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold.] Physics. A hypothetical imponderable to which, by some early writers, the effects of cold were ascribed. R. Frigoriferous. Frigoriferous.

frig'id-ly, adv. Chilly. Obs. Frigoriferous (frīg'ēr'ēr-ōsh), a. [L. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold + *meter*.] A cryometer. Frigoriferous (frīg'ēr'ēr-ōsh), a. [L. *frigus* cold + E. therapy.] Med. Treatment of disease by application of cold.

frigt, v. t. To frighten or frighten. Obs. [Fr. *frigo*, to frighten.]

sometimes of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or platted together, and sometimes of loose threads of wool, silk, or linen, or strips of leather, or the like, attached to a band of the same material. For Biblical use, see also ZIZZIT. 2. Something resembling a fringe; a border; edging; margin; confine; as, the outer *fringe* of a crowd; a *fringe* of houses; an appendage; accompaniment; by-play; as, a *fringe* of humor enlivens serious discourse. The confines of grace and the *fringes* of repentance. Jer. Taylor. 3. Optics. One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference of light; a diffraction band. 4. Bot. A fimbriate border; specif., the peristome of a moss. 5. A fringelike growth, as of hair or bristles.

fringe (frīnj), v. l.; **FRINGED** (frīnjd); **FRINGING** (frīnj'ing). [Cf. OF. *frangier*, F. *franger*. See FRINGE, n.] To furnish or adorn with or as with a fringe; as, to *fringe* a rug or a garment; also, to serve as a fringe for; as, grass fringed the banks of the stream.

fringed (frīnj), p. a. Furnished with a fringe.

fringed bog bean, the floating heart. — f. **gentian**. A handsome blue-flowered gentian (*Gentiana crinita*) of the eastern United States, so called on account of the fimbriate margin of the corolla lobes. b A similar species (*G. deltona*) of the western United States. — f. **milkwort**, the flowering wintergreen. — f. **orchid**, any of several American orchids of the genus *Blephariglossa*, syn. *Isotriaena*, distinguished by the fringed or lacinate lip of the perianth. — f. **polygala**, the flowering wintergreen. — f. **water lily**, the water lily.



Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana crinita*).

fringe flower. A See SCHIZANTHUS. b The fringe tree or its flower.

fringe moss. A moss with fringelike leaves, as *Funaria hygrometrica*.

fringe'pod' (-pōd'), n. Any Californian brassicaceous plant of the genus *Thys-siocarpus*, esp. *T. laciniatus*. See LACEPOD.

fringe tree. A small oleaceous tree (*Chionanthus vir-ginica*), of the southern United States, having clusters of white flowers with long slender petals. It is often cultivated.

fring'ill'a (frīnj'il-lā), n. [L., a chaffinch.] Zool. A genus of birds, typical of the finch family. It formerly included all the sparrows and finches, but is now restricted to the chaffinch, brambling, and allied species.



Fringillid.

fring'il-lid-dæ (-ī-dē), n. Fringe Tree: Leaves and Flowers. pl. [NL. See FRINGILLIA.] Zool. The family of birds including the finches, sparrows, etc., and usually the buntings.

fring'il-lid-form (-fōrm), a. [Fringilla + -form.] Zool. A Finchlike. b Of or pertaining to the Fringilliformes.

fring'il-lin-e (frīnj'il-līn; -līn; 183), a. Zool. Of or pertaining to the family Fringillidae; finchlike.

fring'ing (frīnj'ing), a. Adorned with fringes; like fringe.

frip'per (frīp'pēr), n. [F. *fripier*, fr. *friper* to rumple, fumble, waste, OF. *frepier*, fr. *frepie* old garment, rag.] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes. Obs.

frip'per-y (frīp'pēr-y), n.; pl. **-PERIES** (-yē). [F. *fripierie*, fr. *friper*. See FRIPPER.] 1. Cast-off clothes. Obs. B. Jonson. 2. Hence: Secondhand finery; cheap and tawdry ornament; affected elegance or ostentation.

Syn.—Fond of gauze and French frippery. Goldsmth. The gauzy frippery of a French translation. Scott. 3. A place where old clothes are sold. Obs. Shak. 4. The trade or traffic in old clothes. Obs. 5. A stand or horse for dresses. Obs. Ox. E. D.

frip'per-y, a. Trifling; contemptible.

friz-zette, **friz-zette'** (frī-zēt'v), n. [F. *frisette* curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women.

fris'ian (frīz'ian; 277), a. Of or pertaining to Friesland, the Frisians, or Frisic.

fris'ian, n. A One of an ancient Teutonic tribe (the Frisii) of northern Holland and adjacent islands; also, a native or inhabitant of the modern Friesland. b = FRESIC.

frisk (frīsk), a.; **FRISKER** (frīsk'ēr); **FRISK'EST**. [OF. *frisque*; of uncertain origin; prob. not akin to E. *fresh*.] Lively; brisk; frolicsome; frisky.

The retired actor, however, had *frisker* notions. C. Reade. **frisk**, n. 1. A caracole; a caper. Obs. 2. A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety; a gambol.

frisk, v. t.; **FRISKED** (frīskt); **FRISKING**. To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic; to move briskly and sportively or playfully.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summit danced. Addison. **frisk**, v. i. 1. To move in a frisking manner; — usually with about, out, away, etc.; as, a dog *frisks* his tail. 2. To rob; steal. *Thieves' Cant*.

fris'ket (frīsk'ēt; -kēt; 151), n. [F. *frisquette*.] *Print.* Orig., a light frame to hold the sheet of paper to the tympan in printing on a band press; now, also, a sheet stretched in a frame with parts cut out to lay over an inked form, so that only certain parts shall be printed, as in color work.

frisk'less, a. See LESS.

frisk'let, n. See LET.

frisk'gent (frīsk'jēnt), a. A word of uncertain meaning used by Emerson in "A shower of mists tears . . . lit by fringing air." It may signify "bordering" (with derivation from *fringe*), or, as interpreted by the Oxford English Dictionary, it may mean "exercising friction" (formed to correspond to *friction* on the supposed analogy of *friction*, *frangit*).

frin'gill-i-ous (frīnj'il-ē'shūsh), a. Zool. Fringilline.

frin'gill-i-form (frīnj'il'fōrm), n. pl. [NL. Cf. FRINGILLIFORMES.] CONNOTRES.

frin'gill-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-a-oid. Fringilline.

frin'gill-i-fer (frīnj'il'fēr), n. [NL. Cf. FRINGILLIFERUS.] CONNOTRES.

frin'gill-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-i-fer (frīnj'il'fēr), n. [NL. Cf. FRINGILLIFERUS.] CONNOTRES.

frin'gill-i-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-i-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-i-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-i-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-i-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

frin'gill-i-oid (frīnj'il'ōid), a. Fringillid.

friskful (fr'isk'fŭl), *a.* Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

frisk'y (fr'isk'ki), *a.*; **FRISK'Y-ER** (-kŷ-ēr); **FRISK'Y-EST.** Inclined to frisk; frolicsome; gay.

frisk (fr'isk), *v.* [*F. friske, fr. frisk*]. To play; to frolic; to be brisk; to be lively; to be frolicsome. [*See FRISK'Y.*] 1. *Frisking.* The material of which glass is made, after having been calcined or partly fused in a furnace, but before vitrification. 2. *Ceramics.* *a* A semifused composition containing usually silica, borax, lime, etc., used as a basis for glazes. *b* The composition from which artificial soft porcelain is made.

frisk, *v. t. & i.*; **FRISK'TED**; **FRISK'ING.** [*Fr. frisker*]. To prepare by heat (materials for glass); to fuse partially.

frisk brick. A lump of calcined glass materials, brought to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace, preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting pot.

frisk fly. [Of uncertain origin.] A small dipterous fly of the genus *Oscinella*, esp. *O. frit*, injurious to grain in Europe.

frith (fr'ith), *n.* [*ME. frith, Icel. fjörðr*; akin to Sw. *fjård*, Dan. *fjord*, E. *fjord*]. See **FORB**, *n.*; cf. **FIRTH**, **FJORD**, **PORT** a harbor.] *Geog.* A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *Frith* of Forth.

frith, *n.* [*AS. frith* a wood; but prob. confused with *AS. frith*, *frith*, *peacemaking*]. 1. Wooded country or woodland; — perhaps orig. designating a particular kind of woodland. *Obs. or Rare & Poetic.*

2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. a* A tract of land grown with brushwood or copsewood or few trees; a coppice; also, a clearing in a wood or between woods; unused pasture land. *b* Brushwood, copsewood, or underwood, esp. such as is suitable for wattling or interweaving, as for a hedge. *c* A hedge, esp. a wattled hedge or fence or a gap in a hedge mended with wattled brushwood. *d* A wattle or hurdle.

Frit' (*fr'it*), *n.* [*NL. fr. L. fritillus* dicebox; cf. *F. fritillaire*]. So named from the checkered markings of the petals. 1. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They have nodding flowers, with the corolla often curiously mottled or checkered. Many species occur on the Pacific coast of the United States. The most commonly cultivated are *F. melanagris*, the guinea-hen flower, and *F. imperialis*, the crown imperial, both European. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

2. *Zool.* A genus of appendicularians.

frit' (*fr'it*), *n.*; **pl. -RIES** (-ri:z). 1. A plant of the genus *Fritillaria*.

2. *Zool.* Any of numerous butterflies of *Argynnis* and allied genera; — so called from their spotted coloration.

frit'ter (fr'it'tēr), *n.* [*ME. fritour, friture*, pancake, *F. friture* frying, a thing fried, from *frire* to fry]. See **FRY**, *v. t.*

1. A small quantity of batter, fried in boiling lard or in a frying pan. Fritters are often named from the substance enclosed in the batter; as, apple fritters, clam fritters.

2. *pl.* Fens; refuse parts of whale blubber.

frit'ter, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. for earlier *filter*, still in dial. use, or cf. *OF. fritaire* a breaking, thing broken (cf. **FRAC'TURE**)]. A fragment; a shred; a small piece; a trifle; also, minute division.

And cut whole giants into fritters. *Hudibras.*

frit'ter (fr'it'tēr), *v. t.*; **FRIT'TERED** (-ērd); **FRIT'TER-ING.** [*See FRIT'TER* a fragment.]. To cut or break into small pieces or fragments; hence, to disperse; scatter; waste.

Break all their nerves, and fritter all their sense. *Pope.*

frit'ter away, to diminish; to reduce or waste piecemeal; as, *to fritter away time, strength, credit*, etc.

Fri-ul'an (fr'ee-ŭl'ān), *n.* A native of Friuli, a district at the head of the Adriatic, now partly Austrian and partly Italian territory, formerly successively under Roman, Lombard, Carolingian, Venetian, and Germanic domination. The inhabitants speak a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect.

frit'vol (fr'it'vŭl), *v. i.*; **FRIT'VOLED** (-l'ed) or **FRIT'VOLLED**; **FRIT'VOLING** or **FRIT'VOL-ING.** To act frivolously; to trifle. *Keating.* — **FRIT'VOL-ER** (-ēr), **FRIT'VOL-ER**, *n.* *All Colloq.*

frit'vol'ty (fr'it'vŭl'ti), *n.*; **pl. -TIES** (-ti:z). [*CF. F. frivolité*. See **FRIVOLOUS**]. 1. Condition or quality of being frivolous; fact or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity.

2. An act or thing that is frivolous.

Syn. — See **LIGHTNESS**.

frit'vol-ize (fr'it'vŭl-iz), *v. t.*; **FRIT'VOL-IZED** (-izd); **FRIT'VOL-IZING** (-iz'ing). To make frivolous; as, *to fritvolize one's life*.

frit'vol-ous (fr'it'vŭl-ŭs), *a.* [*L. frivolus*; cf. *F. frivolé*]. 1. Of little weight or importance; not worth notice; slight; as, a *frivolous* argument.

(*a*) Faustus I leave these frivolous demands. *Marlowe.*

2. Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity; silly; interested especially in trifling matters.

His personal tastes were low and frivolous. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Trifling, trivial, slight, petty, worthless.

— **frit'vol-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **frit'vol-ous-ness**, *n.*

friz, **frizz** (fr'iz), *v. t.*; **FRIZZED** (fr'izd); **FRIZ'ING**; **FRIZ'ING**. [*CF. F. friser* to curl, crisp, frizzle, to raise the nap (on certain stuffs). Cf. **FRIZZ** kind of cloth, **FRIZZ**, *v. t.*] To curl or form into small curls, as hair, with a crimping pin; to crisp. With her hair frizzed short up to her ears. *Penny.*

2. To form into little burrs, prominences, knobs, or tufts, as the nap of cloth.

3. *Leather Manuf.* To soften and make of even thickness by rubbing, as with pumice stone or a blunt instrument.

friz, **frizz** (fr'iz), *v. i.* Of hair, to be frizzly or in frizzes.

friz, **frizz**, *n.* That which is frizzed; anything crisped or curled, as a wig or hair; a frizzle.

frizz, *v. t. & i.*; **FRIZZED** (fr'izd); **FRIZZ'ING**. [*Partly imitative, but cf. FRIZ*]. To fry, cook, or sear with a sizzling noise; to sizzle.

friz'zing (fr'iz'zŭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **FRIZ**.

frizzing machine. A Fabrics. A machine for frizzing cloth.

frizz Wood Working. A bench with a revolving cutter head slightly protruding above its surface, for dressing boards.

friz'zle (fr'iz'zŭl), *v. t. & i.*; **FRIZ'ZLED** (-l'ed); **FRIZ'ZLING** (-l'ing). [*Freq. of an imitative word frizz*, in dial. use.]. To fry, toast, or broil with a sputtering sound; to cook with a sizzling noise. Also fig.

friz'zle (fr'iz'zŭl), *v. t. & i.* [*Friz. freq. of frieze* to make a nap on cloth; or cf. *OFries. frizle* hair of the head.]. To curl or crisp, as hair; friz; crinkle.

to frizzle up, to crinkle or crisp excessively.

friz'zle, *n.* 1. A crisp curl; a lock of hair crisped.

2. State of being frizzled.

frizzle fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls having the feathers curled outward away from the body.

friz'zly (fr'iz'zŭli), *adv.* Curled or crisped; as, *friz'zly hair*.

friz'zy (fr'iz'zi), *adv.* See **HAIR**.

fro (frŏ), *adv.* [*ME. fro, fro, adv. & prep.*, of Scand. origin; cf. *Icel. frá*, Dan. *fra* from *E. from*]. See **FROM**.] From; away; back or backward; — now used only in opposition to the word *to*, in the phrase *to and fro*, that is, *to and from*. See *to and fro*, under **TO**.

fro, *prep.* = **FROM**. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

frock (frŏk), *n.* [*F. froc*, a monk's cowl, coat, garment, *LL. frocus*; cf. *LL. flocus*, perh. fr. *L. flocus* a flock of wool; hence orig. a flocky cloth or garment.]. 1. A coarse gown worn by monks or friars, and supposed to take the place of all, or nearly all, other garments. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head at pleasure, and is girded by a cord. Hence, clerical office.

2. A kind of outer garment, originally a loose or flowing garment; esp.: *a* A tunic or mantle. *b* A coarse shirtlike garment worn over a workman's other clothes; a smock frock; hence, a wearer of a smock frock; a workman. *c* A sailor's woolen jersey. *d* A frock coat. *e* A military coat like a frock coat.

3. The outer garment of a woman or girl, having a waist and a skirt; a gown; a dress.

frock, *v. t.* **FROCKED** (frŏkt); **FROCK'ING**.

1. To clothe in a frock.

2. To make a monk of. Cf. **UNFROCK**.

frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having skirts reaching about to the knees and of an equal length before and behind.

frock'ing, *n.* Material for making smock frocks, as coarse jean.

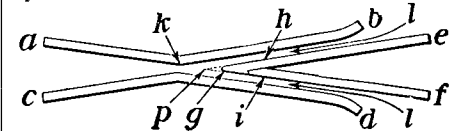
frog (frŏg), *n.* [*AS. frogga, frogga* a frog (in sense 1); akin to *D. vorsch*, *OHG. frosk*, *G. froesch*, *Icel. froskr*, *Fr. froger*, *Sw. & Dan. frŏ*].

1. Any of numerous tail-less leaping amphibians of the genus *Rana* and other more or less nearly allied genera. The term is not a definitely limited one. A typical frog differs externally from a typical toad (genus *Bufo*) in its more aquatic habits, smooth skin, webbed feet, much greater agility in leaping and swimming, as well as in certain anatomical characters, but many intermediate forms occur which are called by either name. (Cf. **FROG** and **TOAD**.) The ordinary frogs feed on small fishes, worms, etc., and lay their eggs in water, in large clusters enclosed in a jellylike secretion. The young hatch out as tadpoles, in which state some species pass a year, or even more, before assuming the adult form. (See **TADPOLE**.) Their flesh, esp. that of the hind legs, is highly esteemed. Two species, the common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and the larger edible frog (*R. esculenta*), are common European species. Among the best-known American species are the bullfrog, leopard frog, and pickerel frog (see these terms).

2. [*Perh. akin to E. fork*; cf. *frush* frog of a horse, and *F. Jouchette*]. The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse and related animals.

3. *Railroads.* A device, now usually made of several rail sections secured to a plate or bolted together through distance pieces, forming a connection of one track with

another branching from or crossing it. There are many special forms.



Railroad Frog. *a b* Left Wing Rail; *c d* Right Wing Rail; between *a* & *c* Toe; between *e* & *h* Heel; *e g* Main Point; *f i* Side Point; *g h* Tongue; *p* Point of Frog; *q* Point of Tongue; *k* Throat or Knee; *l* Flangeway.

4. *Elec.* A device for supporting and insulating current-carrying wires which cross each other, as a casting supporting overhead electric trolley wires at a switch.
5. *Weaving.* *a* In a loom with fast (fixed) reeds, a buffer fixed to a springy cushion for receiving the impact from a pair of blades when a shuttle is absent from a box. The force of the impact is utilized to stop the loom. *b* In a loose-reed motion, any of several projecting pieces that catch under curved levers and support the weight of certain parts while a pushing piece (called a *dagger*) acts against a buffer on the starting handle to stop the loom when a shuttle is trapped.
6. [*CF. Fr. froce* tuft of wool or silk, *L. flocus*, *E. flock* of wool.]. An oblong cloak button, covered with netted thread, and fastening into a loop instead of a buttonhole.
7. The loop attached, as to a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, or the like.
8. A shallow place for mortar in the upper face of a brick.
9. A prune of abnormal shape due to curing while unripe.
10. *Logging.* *a* The junction of two branches of a flume. *b* A guiding timber at the mouth of a slide.
11. The frame or block to which the share, moldboard, landside, beam, etc., of a plow are secured.

frog (frŏg), *v. t.*; **FROGGED** (frŏgd); **FROG'GING** (frŏg'ing). To ornament or fasten (a coat, etc.) with frogs. See **FROG**, *n.*, 6.

frog, *v. i.* To catch, or look for, frogs.

frog'bit (frŏg'bit), *n.* *a* A European vallisneriaceae plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*), floating on still water and propagating by runners. It has roundish leaves and small white flowers. *b* A related American plant (*Limnium spongia*), of similar habit.

frog crab. Any of certain crabs constituting the genus *Ranina* and allied genera; — so named from the peculiar form of their body and legs.

frog-eye (frŏg'ī), *n.* A disease of tobacco caused by the parasitic fungus *Cercospora nicotianae*, causing white spots on the leaves. Tobacco so affected, or artificially so spotted, is much used as cigar wrappers. — **frog-eyed** (-īd), *adj.*

frog'fish (-f'ish), *n.* Any of certain pediculate fishes so called from their broad mouth and limlike fins, as the angler, or the mouse fish or other antennariid.

frog'ger-y (frŏg'ēr-ī), *n.*; **pl. -GENIES** (-īz). A gathering of frogs; also, a place where frogs abound.

frog'gy (-ī), *a.*; **-GI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-GI-EST.** Abounding in frogs; of, like, or pertaining to, frogs.

frog'hop'per (-hŏp'ēr), *n.* A spittle insect; in a broader sense, any of the small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Cercopidae, to which the spittle insects belong. They feed upon the juices of plants.

frog lily. The yellow water lily.

frog'mouth (frŏg'mūth), *n.* 1. Any of certain gnat-suckers of the Oriental and Australian regions, which form a subfamily, Podarginae, of the Caprimulgidae, or sometimes made a distinct family, Podargidae. They are so called from their broad, flat bill.

2. The spadrop.

frol'ic (frŏl'ik), *a.* [*D. vrolijk*; akin to *G. vrolich*, *fr. froh*, *OHG. frŏ*, Dan. *fro*, *OS. frao*, cf. *Icel. frŏr* swift.]. Full of fun or mirth; dancing, playing, or frolicking about; full of pranks; frolicsome; gay; merry.

The frolic wind that breathes the spring. *Millton.*

frol'ic, *n.* 1. A prank; a flight of levity, gayety, or mirth. He would be at his frolic once again. *Roscommon.*

2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in lively play, or in dancing; a merrymaking.

3. Something produced in frolic or jest. *Obs.*

frol'ic, *v. i.*; **FROLICKED** (-ikt); **FROLICK'ING.** To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety; to indulge in frolicsome play; to sport; to make merry.

Hither, come hither, and frolic and play. *Tennyson.*

frol'ic, *v. t.* To cause to be frolicsome or merry; to entertain by a frolic. *Rare.*

frol'ick-y (frŏl'ik-ī), *a.* Frolicsome. *Richardson.*



Frock Coat.



Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).



Head of Eared Frog-mouth (*Batrachostomus auritus*).

frisk'yly (fr'isk'ki-li), *adv.* of **FRISKY**.

frisk'in, *n.* A frisky action or

frisk'ness, *n.* See **FRISKY**.

frisk'ing-ly, *adv.* of **FRISKING**, *p. pr.*

frisk'kle, *adj.* = **FRISCAL**.

frisk't. Frisk'd. *Ref. Sp.*

frisk'let, *n.* [*CF. OF. friscet, friscet*, dim. of *F. frisc* a ruff.]. A kind of small ruff. *Obs.*

frisk, *v. t.* **FRISKED**; **FRISK'ING**. [*See FRISK*]. To give respect; to delay. *Obs.*

frisk't. To postpone; delay; give credit for; trust. *Obs.*

frisk't, *n.* [*AS. friska*]. A time granted; respite; delay. *Archaic.*

frisk'tol, *n.* [*OF. friscet, friscet*]. A flute. *Obs.*

frisk'ure, *n.* [*F.*]. A style of curling the hair. *Obs.*

frith (*fr'ith*). *Eng. pret.* and *p. p.* of **FRITHT**.

frith, *v. t.* **FRITHT**. [*away*]. — **FRITHT**, *v. t.* To fritter; — with **frith** (*fr'ith*), *n.* [*AS. frith*, *frith*; akin to *G. friede*, and *E. free, friend*]. Peace (with sec); security; freedom; protection. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.*

[*AS. frithian*]. To preserve in peace or secure from disturbance; help; liberate. *Obs.*

frith, *n. t. & i.* [*See FRITH* a wood.]. To inclose with, or to form, a frith fence; to wattle; to cut or use underbrush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

frith'borh, *n.* [*hist. pron. frith'borh*], *n.* [*AS. frith'borh*]. lit. peace pledge; *frith* peace + *borh*, *borh*, pledge, urety. The earlier name for **FRANKLEDGE**. *Obs. or Hist.*

frith'bot, *n.* [*frith* peace + *bot*, *O. Eng. law*]. A bot paid for violation of frith, or peace.

frith'gul, *n.* [*See FRITH* peace]. A gold for joint defence and preservation of the peace.

Frith'jof (fr'ith'yŏf), *n.* [*Icel. Frithjŏf*]. *i. e.*, peacemaker. The hero of an Icelandic saga (probably 13th or 14th century), and of a poem in modern Swedish by Bishop Tegner, entitled "Frithjof's Saga."

frith'les (fr'ith'liz), *n. pl.* [*cf. dial. frith wattle*]. Twigs or rods for wattle. *Dial. Eng.*

frithoken, *n.* [*AS. frithōcen*]. *O. Eng. Law.* Jurisdiction over

breaches of the peace. *Hist.*

frith'stool, *n.* [*frith'stool*]. [*AS. frith'stool*; *frith* peace + *stol* seat.]. A seat of sanctuary or refuge, in a church. *Hist.*

frith'work, *n.* [*See FRITH* a wood.]. Wattle. *Dial. Eng.*

frith'y, *adj.* *Woody. Obs.*

frith'yan-cy (fr'ith'yān-si), *n.* [*frith'yan-cy* (-yān-si)]. [*L. frithimire* to twitter.]. *Twittering. Obs.*

frith'zer, *v. t.* [*See FRITH* a wood.]. To fritter. *Ref. Sp.*

friv'ol-er, *n.* [*See FRIVOLOUS*]. Frivolous. *Obs.* — *n.* A frivolous thing. *Obs.*

friv'ol, *v. t.* To set aside as trifling. [*See FRIVOLOUS*].

friv'ol-ism (fr'ivŭl-iz'm), *n.* Frivolity.

friv'ol-ist, *n.* See **IST**.

friv'ol-ion (fr'ivŭl-ŷōn), *n.* [*L. fringere, frivium*, to roast.]. Preparation of medicaments by frying in a fat. *Obs.*

friv'ol-ism (-izm), *n.* [*L. frivolum*]. A trying pan. *Obs.*

friz, *Dial. pret.* and *p. p.* of **FRIZZ**.

friz'ado. See **FRISADO**. *Obs.*

friz'd. Frizzed. *Ref. Sp.*

friz'e, *v. t.* **FRIZZED**. [*See FRIZZ*].

friz'el, *n.* = **FRIZZLE**.

friz'ette. Var. of **FRISSETTE**.

friz'l. Frizzled. *Ref. Sp.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *n.* [*CF. F. fusil*]. The steel plate struck by the flint in a flintlock gun. *Obs. or R.*

friz'ler (fr'iz'ŭl-ēr), *n.* One that *R. Met. S. Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society. *F. R. M. S. Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society. *Fr.-M. Abbr.* Fracto-nimbus. *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'less, *a.* See **LESS**.

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

friz'le (fr'iz'ŭl), *p. a.* *Fr. conl.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*

frofer + **PROVER**.

frog + **FROG**.

Frog (frŏg), *n.* *Fr. froc*, *n.* A sportive name for the Dutch in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."

frog cheese. A puffball. *b* The wild mallow.

frog clock. = **FROGHOOPER**.

frog eater. One who eats frogs; vulgarly [*cap.*], a Frenchman.

frog fly. = **FROGHOOPER**.

frog foot (frŏg'fŭt), *n.* *a* The European servant *b* Duckweed.

froggy + **FROG**, **FROG**.

frog'gi-ness (frŏg'gi-nēs), *n.* See **-NESS**.

frog'ging (-ing), *n.* Ornamentation with frogs. See **FROG**, *n.*, 6.

frog'gish (-ish), *a.* Characteristic of a frog.

frog grass. A Common glasswort. *b* The toad rush. *c* = **GRASS**, 3.

frog'gy (frŏg'gi), *n.*; **pl. -GRES** (-grēz). A frog; [*cap.*], a Frenchman, in slangy allusion to frog eating.

frog'hood, *n.* See **FROG**.

frog'land, *n.* Land frequented by frogs; hence, jocularly [*cap.*], Holland. [*Slang.*]

frog'land'er, *n.* A Dutchman.

frog'leaf, *n.* The water shield.

frog'ling, *n.* See **LING**.

frog orchis. Any of several green-flowered orchids of the genus *Gymnadenia*. *Dial. Eng.*

frog plant. The opium poppy.

frog'bit, *n.* Frogit.

frog'blad'der. = **FROG PLANT**.

frog shell. Any of numerous taxopod shells of *Ranella* or other allied genera.

frog's lettuce. A river weed (*Potamogeton densus*). *Dial. Eng.*

frog's-mouth, *n.* = **FROG-SMOUTH**.

frog spit, or frog spittle. See **CROCOD** SMIT, 1*a*.

frog'stool, *n.* A toadstool.

froides' (*frŏidēs*), *chaudes'* (*shōdēs*), *mains'* (*frŏidēs*), *chaud'* (*shōdēs*), *mains'* (*frŏidēs*), *chaud'* (*shōdēs*), *mains'* (*frŏidēs*), *chaud'* (*shōdēs*). [*F.*] Cold hands and warm affections (heart).

frŏl'deur (frŏl'dŭr'), [*F.*] Coldness.

froise (frŏiz), *fraise* (frāiz), *n.* A large and thick pancake, often with slices of bacon in it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

froit + **FRUIT**.

frok, **frokke**, + **FROCK**.

frok'kin, *n.* [*OD. vrokwaken*]. A Dutch maiden or woman. *Obs.*

frol'ic-ful, *a.* Frolicsome. *Rare.*

frol'ick-er, *n.* One that frolics.

frol'ick't. Frolicked. *Ref. Sp.*

rigidity of character or manner; *Collog.*, a feeling or condition of indifference or unfriendliness; a coolness.

It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the frost of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath.

6. A play, book, or the like, that meets with a cold reception; a failure. *Slang.*

frost (fr6st; 205), *v. t.*; **FROST'ED**; **FROST'ING**. 1. To injure by frost; to freeze, as plants.

2. To freeze so as to cause to drop, as buds.

These ears and barons, that clung to me, *frosted* off me by the first cold frown of the king.

3. To cover with hoarfrost; to produce a surface resembling frost upon, as upon cake, metals, or glass.

White with a hoary light she *frosts* the ground. *Wordsworth.*

4. To roughen or sharpen, as the nail heads or calks of horsehoes, so as to fit them for frosty weather.

frost, *v. i.* To freeze; to become frosted; — with *over*.

frost'bite (fr6st'bit), *v. t.*; *pref.* **FROST'BITE'** (-bit'); *p. p.* **FROST'BITTEN** (-bit'ten); *p. p.* and *vb. n.* **FROST'BIT'ING** (-bit'ing). 1. To blight or nip with frost.

2. To expose to the effect of frosty air. *Obs.*

frost'bite, *n.* The freezing, or the local effect of a partial freezing, of some part of the body, as the ears or nose.

frost'bow' (-b6w'), *n.* A white arc or circle in the sky attending frosty weather and formed by reflection of sunlight from ice crystals floating in the air; the parhelic circle whose center is at the zenith. It is not to be confused with the white rainbow (see **RAINBOW**).

frost'ed (fr6st'ed; -td; 151), *p. a.* Covered with hoarfrost or anything resembling hoarfrost; ornamented with frosting; also, frosted; as, a *frost'ed* cake; *frost'ed* glass.

frost'fish' (fr6st'fish'), *n.* a The common tomcod; — so called because it is abundant on the New England coast



Frostfish (*Microgadus tomcod*) a.

in early winter. b The smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). *Local, U. S.* c The scabbard fish. *New Zealand.* d The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

frost'flower (-fl6w'f), *n.* a Small lilaceous bulbous plant (*Milla biflora*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States; also, its white, star-shaped flower, called also *floating star*. b Any species of *Aster*. *Local, U. S.*

frost'ing, *n.* 1. A ornamentation, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc.

2. A lusterless finish of metal or glass; mat; the process of producing such a finish.

frost lamp. A lamp placed below the oil tube of an Argand lamp, esp. in lighthouses, to keep the oil limpid.

frost nail. A spike driven into a shoe to prevent slipping.

frost signal. *Meteor.* A signal flag, white with a black center, used by the United States Weather Bureau in Florida and along the coasts of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, to indicate that a local frost is expected. The same flag is used elsewhere as a cold-wave signal.

frost smoke. An appearance like smoke, caused by condensation of vapor in the atmosphere in time of severe cold.

frost valve. A valve to drain the portion of a pipe, hydrant, pump, etc., where water would be liable to freeze.

frost'weed' (fr6st'w6d'), *n.* a Any American cistaceous plant of the genus *Heli-anthemum*, esp. *H. canadense*, sometimes used in medicine as an astrigent or aromatic tonic. It has large yellow, often sterile, flowers, succeeded by small fertile cleistogamous flowers. Late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root.

b The American dittany (*Cimila organoides*).

frost'work (-w6rk'), *n.* The figurework, often fantastic and delicate, which moisture sometimes forms in freezing, as upon a window pane or a flagstone; ornamentation, as on silver, imitative of frost figures.

frost'y (fr6st'y), *a.*; **FROST'Y-ER** (-t'i-er); **FROST'Y-EST**. [*cf.* *AS. fyrstig*.] 1. Attended with, or producing, frost; having power to congeal water; cold; freezing; as, a *frost'y* night.

2. Covered with frost; as, the grass is *frost'y*.

3. Without warmth of affection or zealous courage.

4. Appearing as if covered with hoarfrost; hoary; gray; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, old age; as, the *frost'y* years of life. *Shak.*

frot (fr6t), *v. t.*; **FROT'TED**; **FROT'TING**. [*F. froter*.] To rub or chafe; specif., *Tanning*, to rub (a skin or hide) so as to soften it and remove wrinkles.

froth (fr6th; 205), *n.* [*ME. frothe*; *cf. Icel. froða*, Dan. *frøde*, Sw. *frøga*; akin to *AS. frōðan* to froth.] 1. The bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva caused by disease or nervous excitement.

frost'beer. = **CRYOPHORUS**.

frost'bird', *n.* The golden plover. *Local, U. S.*

frost'bite, *n.* a Lamb's-quarters, or white pigweed. b Any species of *Atriplex*.

frost'grape. The chicken grape.

frost'ice. The thick layer of frozen vapor condensed on the outside of cold metal pipes in refrigerating establishments, generally formed by the freezing of condensed moisture on the pipes and not of ice crystals.

frost'ly, *adv.* of **FROSTY**.

frost'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

frost'itch, *n. Med.* An affection of the skin due to exposure to cold.

frost'less, *a.* See **LESS**.

frost'line. The limit of space subject to frost.

frost'ling, *n.* a Crystalline formation on siskied linen. b *Frog*.

frost'mag', *n. t.* To provide with frost nails.

frost'plant. = **FROSTWEED**.

frost'root', *n.* An American fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*).

frost'shoe', *v. t.* To shoe with calked shoes. *Obs.*

frost'wort' (fr6st'w6rt'), *n.* = **FROSTWORT**.

frost'ar', *n.* One who froths.

Froth (fr6th; 205), *n.* A frothing gentleman in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Froth Lord. A solemn exorcism in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer."

Froth (fr6th; 205), *n.* Also **Froth**. A mythical Danish king under whom a golden age called **Froth's peace**, was enjoyed until his avarice caused the gigantesques who were to grind out gold for him to grind out vengeance and calamity, called **Froth's meal**.

froth'y (fr6th'y), *adv.* of **FROTHY**.

froth'y-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

froth'iness, *n.* See **NESS**.

froth'iness, *n.* See **NESS**.

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froth'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

froth'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

froth'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

2. Anything light, unsubstantial, or comparatively worthless, as rhetoric without thought.

It was a long speech, but all *froth*. *L'Esrange.*

Syn. — See **FOAM**.

froth (fr6th; 205), *v. t.*; **FROTHED** (fr6tht); **FROTH'ING**. 1. To cause to foam.

2. To spit, vent, or eject as froth.

He . . . *froths* reason at his mouth. *Dryden.*

3. To cover with froth; as, a horse *froths* his chain.

froth, *v. i.* To throw up or out spume, foam, or bubbles; to foam; as, beer *froths*; a horse *froths*.

The billows *frothed* like yeast. *Longfellow.*

froth'ing, *n.* Exaggerated declamation; rant.

froth'y (-t'), *a.*; **FROTH'Y-ER** (-t'i-er); **FROTH'Y-EST**. 1. Full or consisting of foam, froth, or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

2. Of the nature of froth; light; empty; unsubstantial; unstable; as, a *froth'y* speaker or harangue.

frothy poppy, the bladder campion. *Obs.*

frou'frou' (fr60'fr60'), *n.* [*E. of imitative origin.*] A rustling, esp. the rustling of a woman's dress.

frounce (frouns), *v. t.*; **FROUNCED** (frounst); **FROUNC'ING** (frouns'ing). [*ME. frounceen*, *frounsen*, to fold, wrinkle, OF. *froucier*, F. *froucer*, perh. fr. an assumed LL. *frountiare* to wrinkle the forehead, L. *frons* forehead. See **FROWN**; cf. **FLOUNCE** part of a dress.] To gather into, or adorn with, plaits, as a dress; to form wrinkles in or upon; to curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Archaic.*

Not tricked and *frounced*, as she was wont. *Milton.*

frounce, *v. i. Obs.* 1. To form plaits or creases.

2. To form wrinkles in the forehead; frown.

frounce, *n.* [*For sense 1, F. frounce*. See **FROUNCE**, *v.*] 1. A wrinkle, plait, or flounce; e.g., a frown. *Obs.*

2. A curl or frizz; hence, an empty, or showy affectation.

3. An affection in hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. *Obs.* b A disease of horses, marked by small warts or pimples on the palate. *Obs.*

frow (frou), *n.* [*D. vrouw*; akin to G. *frau* woman, wife, Goth. *fráuja* master, lord, AS. *fréa*.] 1. A Dutch or German woman; hence, a woman; a wife.

2. A menad; a bacchante. *Obs.*

3. A dirty woman; a slattern. *Dial. Eng.*

frow (fr6), *n.* [*Also froucer*, and in dial. use *frowmard*, *frowward*. Cf. **FORWARD**, **FROMWARD**.] A cleaving tool with handle at right angles to the blade, for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block; a frow.

frow'ard (fr6w'6rd), *a.* [*fr6 + -ward*. See **FRO**; cf. **PROMWARD**.] 1. Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; disobedient; peevish; as, a *frow'ard* child.

A *frow'ard* man soweth strife. *Prov. xvi. 28.*

2. Adverse; unfavorable. *Obs.*

Syn. — Untoward, perverse, unyielding, ungovernable, refractory, obstinate, petulant, cross, peevish. See **WAYWARD**.

— **frow'ard-ly**, *adv.* — **frow'ard-ness**, *n.*

frow'er (fr6w'6r), *n.* [*See FROW a tool.*] A frow, or cleaver.

frown (froun), *v. i.*; **FROWNED** (fround); **FROWN'ING**. [*ME. frounen*, cf. OF. *frougnier*, F. *frouner*, in *se refrouner*, *se refroumer*, to knit the brow, to frown; of uncertain origin.] 1. To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; to scowl; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look.

And in the frowns of his *frowning* brows Harbors revenge, war, death, and cruelty. *Marlowe.*

2. To manifest displeasure or disapproval by the countenance; to look with disfavor or threateningly; to show displeasure; to lower; as, polite society *frowns* on rudeness.

Syn. — Frown, scowl, lower. **Frown** commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger; scowl, ill humor, sullenness, or discontent; lower, menace or gloom; as, "So *frowned* the mighty combatants that Hell grew darker at their frown" (*Milton*); "In Saxon strength that abbey *frowned*" (*Scott*); "He folded his arms and *scowled* under his big brows" (*M. Hewlett*); "This forbidding *scowl* . . . had done Miss Hepzibah a very ill office, in establishing her character as an ill-tempered old maid" (*Hawthorne*); "La Rochelle itself *scowled* through the heavy air" (*H. Pater*); "Stand firm, for in his *black defiance* (*Milton*); "wandering from chamber to chamber . . . all distinguishable by the same lowering gloom" (*Beef'lord*).

frown, *v. t.* To show displeasure or disapproval of; to rebuke with a look; as, he was *frowned* down.

frown, *n.* 1. A wrinkling of the brow, as in displeasure, rebuke, etc.; a sour, severe, or stern look; a scowl.

His front yet threatens, and his *frown*s command. *Prior.*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as, *frowns* of Providence.

frow'zy, **frow'zy** (frou'z'), *a.*; **-Z-ER** (-z'i-er); **-Z-EST**. [*cf. F. dia. frouzy* peevish, offensive to the eye or smell, *frow'zy* musty, *frow'zed* untidy, E. *frow'ze* frizzed hair.] 1. Disordered and offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt.

2. Offensive to the ear; discordant; as, a *frow'zy* tune.

Syn. — See **SOVERELY**.

frow'd, *n.* [*ME. frowde*, *frute*.] A frow; *Obs.*

frow'frou' (fr6w'fr6w'), *n.* A humming bird. *West Indies*.

frou'g (frou; fr6), *n.* a Brittle; fragile. *Obs.* b *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.* *frou'y*. *frou'y*, *v. i.* [*See FROW'G.*] State; rancid; also, brittle; soft. *Obs.* c *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.* *frou'less*, *a.* See **LESS**.

frou'ness, *n.* See **LESS**.

frou'ness, *n.* See **LESS**.

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frou'ness, *n.* See **LESS**.

fro'zen (fr6'z6n), *p. a.* 1. Congealed with cold, as the hard surface over cooling molten metal, wax, etc.; affected, or crusted over, by freezing; as, a *fro'zen* brook.

2. Subject to frost, or to long and severe cold; chilly; as, the *fro'zen* north; the *fro'zen* zones.

3. Cold-hearted; unsympathetic; unyielding. Be not ever *fro'zen*, coy. *T. Carew.*

4. **Billiards**, **Pool**, etc. Designating a ball at rest touching another ball or a cushion, or two balls touching.

fro'zed (fr6k'z6d), *a.* [*L. fructus* fruit. See **FRUIT**.] *Her.* Bearing fruit; — said of a tree or plant so represented.

fro'z'er-ous (fr6k'ti-er'6s), *a.* [*L. fructifer*; *fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit. — **fro'z'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fro'z'ification (fr6k'ti-fi-k6'sh6n), *n.* [*L. fructificatio*.] 1. Action of forming or producing fruit; a fruiting.

At the time of *fructification* watch the plants daily. *Barter.*

2. **Bot.** a Fertilization. *Obs.* or **R.** b The fruit; the ripened ovary and its appendages. c A sporophore or any spore-bearing structure; as, the *fructification* of a fungus.

fro'z'ification (fr6k'ti-fi-k6'sh6n), *n.* a Having the capacity for (fructification).

fro'z'ify (-fi), *v. i.*; **FRO'Z'IFYED** (-fid); **FRO'Z'IFY'ING** (-fi'ing). [*F. fructifier*, L. *fructificare*; *fructus* fruit + *ficare* (in comp.), akin to L. *facere* to make. See **FRUIT**, **FACT**.] To bear fruit; "Caused the earth to *fructify*." *Beveridge.*

fro'z'ify, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth.

fro'z'ose (fr6k't6s'; fr6k't6s), *n.* [*L. fructus* fruit.] *Org. Chem.* A sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, of the class known as ketohexoses, occurring in three optically different forms, the best known of which is dextro fructose, or fruit sugar.

fro'z'u-ary (fr6k't6'6r'i), *n.*; **pl.** -ARIES (-r'iz). [*L. fructuarius*.] 1. A usufructuary. — *a.* Of or pert. to a usufruct; — used in designating a kind of stipulation in Roman law.

fro'z'u-ous (-6s), *a.* [*OF. fructuosus*, F. *fructueux*, L. *fructuosus*.] 1. Fruitful; productive; profitable. Nothing *fructuosus* or profitable. *Chaucer.*

2. Promoting fertility. *Obs.* or **R.**

— **fro'z'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fro'z'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

fru'gal (fr6'g6l), *a.* [*L. frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit., for fruit; hence, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate, the dative of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, akin to E. *fruit*: cf. **F. FRUGAL**. See **FRUIT**, *n.*] 1. Economical in the use or expenditure of resources; not wasteful or lavish; saving; sparing; as, a *frugal* housekeeper; *frugal* of time.

Nature, wise and *frugal*. *Milton.*

2. Obtained by, or appropriate to, economy; as, a *frugal* fortune. "*Frugal* fare." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Saving, provident, unostentatious, careful. — **FRUGAL**, **THRIFTY**, **CHARY**, **SPARING**, **ECONOMICAL**. **FRUGAL** is opposed to wasteful, luxurious, or lavish; **THRIFTY** implies industry, good management, and prosperity; as, "His mind was keen, intense, and *frugal*, apt for all affairs . . . Far into the night he would sit at his desk, his pen in his hand. . . . [The light was famous in its neighborhood, as it was a public symbol of the life that *thrifty* pair had lived" (*Wordsworth*); "One cannot say he [Ben Jonson] wanted wit, but rather that he was *frugal* of it" (*Dryden*); "a *frugal* meal, a *thrifty* bargain. **CHARY** implies a cautious, discriminating, sometimes unwilling attitude; **SPARING** (see **SPARE**, under **THIN**) connotes abstinence or restraint; as, "The chronicler of worldly matters had best be *chary* of applying hard names to acts which young men are doing in the world every day" (*Thackeray*); "*chary* of praise and prodigal of counsel" (*Stevenson*); "Yet, to his guest though no way *sparing*, he ate himself the rind and paring" (*Pope*); "Nor will this *sparing* touch of noble books be any irreverence to their writers" (*Keats*). **ECONOMICAL** (opposed to *extravagant*; see **EXCESSIVE**) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage; as, to be *economical* in use of fuel. See **PARSIMONIOUS**, **SPEND**.

— **fru'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **fru'gal-ness**, *n.*

fru'gal'ity (fr6'g6l'i-ti), *n.*; **pl.** -ITIES (-t'iz). [*L. frugalitas*; cf. *F. frugalité*.] Quality of being frugal; careful management of resources; thrift; sparing use.

Syn. — Economy, thrift; parsimony.

fru'gi-o-rous (fr6'gi-6-r6s),

pea, bean, pumpkin, squash, eggplant, cucumber, etc., are vegetables; while the tomato and melon are variously regarded. In general it may be said that a fruit is more frequently eaten in the raw state as a dessert; that it possesses a characteristic aroma and flavor, due to the presence of various organic esters, and when cooked requires sugar to counteract its acidity. A vegetable is ordinarily eaten cooked, or when raw as a salad or relish; it is the product of a herbaceous plant, rarely of a shrub or tree. Fruit is occasionally applied to certain other vegetable structures of pronounced flavor eaten as a sauce or dessert, as the stalks of rhubarb.

3. Bot. In general, any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages, as the cystocarp in certain algae, the sporogonium of a moss, etc.; specif., and more commonly, the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, including such adjacent tissues as may be inseparably connected with it, as the pod of a pea, the capsule of many annuals, a nut, grain, berry, etc. The principal types of fruit (in the botanical sense) are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: TRUPE and DEHIS. CENT. Rows include Monocarpellary, Achene, Utricle, Drupe, Polycarpellary, Cypsel, Caryopsis, Nut, Schizocarp, Berry, Peps, etc.

SPURIOUS. — Etxario, Pome. COLLECTIVE. — Sorosis, Syconus.

- 4. A fruit-bearing plant; a food plant. Obs.
5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the fruit of the womb, of the loins, of the body. Archaic or Rare.
6. That which is produced; the effect or consequence of any action, operation, etc.; product or result; produce; offspring; issue; consequence; advantage; profit; benefit; as, the fruits of labor; he reaped in later years the fruits of early self-denial and temperance.

They shall eat the fruit of their doings. Is. iii. 10. The fruits of this education became visible. Macaulay.

fruit of paradise, the grapefruit or pomelo. fruit (frūt), n. l.; FRUIT'ED; FRUIT'ING. To cause to bear fruit; to develop fruit upon; as, a well-fruited bough.

fruit, v. i. To bear or produce fruit; to come to fruition. fruit'age (frūt'āj), n. [F. fruitage.] 1. Fruit, collectively; fruit, in general. "Ambrosial fruitage." Milton.

2. The state or process of bearing fruit. 3. Product or result of any action; effect, good or ill.

fruit bat, Meg of numerous large bats constituting the sub order Megachiroptera (which see). They are confined to the warm parts of the Old World, and feed on fruit. Cf. FLYING FOX.

fruit body. Bot. A sporophore, or zygote. fruit bud, fruit bud that produces flowers and fruit instead of foliage leaves.

fruit cake. A rich cake usually containing raisins, citron, and currants, and often highly spiced.

fruit chaffer. Any of various species of beetles that eat ripe fruit, as the pear fruit chaffer (Euphoria indo).

fruit crow. Any of certain South American birds of the family Cotingidae which constitute a subfamily, Gymno-derinae. The umbrella bird and campango are examples.

fruiter (frūt'ēr), n. [Cf. F. fruiter a fruiterer.] 1. A fruiterer. Obs.

2. A ship for carrying fruit. b A tree that bears fruit. fruit'er-er (frūt'ēr), n. [From FRUITER.] 1. One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

2. One who grows fruits. Obs. fruit'er-y (-i), n.; pl. -ERIES (-iz). [F. fruiterie place where fruit is kept, in Obs. also, fruitage.] 1. A place in which fruit is stored. 2. Fruit collectively; fruitage. Rare.

3. An orchard; also, a hothouse for raising fruit. Rare.

fruit fly. Any of various small acalyptate flies whose larvae feed on fruit or decaying vegetable matter, as species of the genus Drosophila. Fruit Fly (Drosophila). a Larva table matter, as species of the genus Drosophila. b Adult fly. Much enlarged.

fruit'ful (frūt'fūl), n. Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific; fertile; liberal; bountiful; as, a fruitful tree, or season, or soil.

Syn. — See FERTILE. fruitful signs. Asron., those in which marriage may be expected fruitful, namely, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

— fruit'ful-ly, adv. — fruit'ful-ness, n.

fruit'ri-an (frūt'ri-an), n. One who subsists on fruit alone. fruit button. A fruit bud. fruit by cythere (frw' dē sēr-tār-ōt). [The Otaheite apple. fruit dot. Bot. A sorus. fruit'en, v. t. & i. To make or become fruitful. Obs. fruit'er, v. t. To make or become fruitful. Obs. fruit'er-ess, n., fem. of FRUIT'er. fruiter-er, n. A fruiterer. Obs. fruit'iness, n. See -NESS. fruit'ist, n. A fruit grower. fruit'let, n. [fruit + -let.] A fruit of small size. b A unit or member of a collective fruit. fruit'ling, n. See list-LING. fruit'stalk, n. A peduncle. fruit'ware, n. Fruition. Obs. fruit'wife, n. A woman who sells fruit. Obs. fruit'wom'an (frūt'wōm'ān), n.; pl. -WOM'EN (-wīm'ēn). 1. A woman who sells fruit. 2. A loose woman. b A unit or member of a collective fruit. fruit'wom'an, n. [AS. fruma. Cf. FORM-MOST.] Beginning. Obs. fruit'man, n. [L. frumentum.]

fruit'ing (frūt'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of FRUIT. — fruiting calyx, Bot., a calyx subtending a mature ovary; esp., one modified to form part of the fruit, as in the checkerberry. fru'ition (frūt'ish-ūn), n. [OF. fruition, L. fruītio, enjoyment, fr. L. frui, p. p. fruītus, to use or enjoy. See FRUIT, n.] Use or possession of anything, esp. such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction; pleasure derived from possession or use. "Capacity of fruition." Rogers.

fruit'ive (frūt'iv), a. Enjoying; possessing. fruit'ive, a. Capable of producing fruit; fruitful. Rare.

fruit'less, a. 1. Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren; destitute of offspring; as, a fruitless tree or marriage. 2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; unprofitable; as, a fruitless attempt or controversy. 3. Without fruit, or result; unsuccessful. Rare.

Syn. — Barren, abortive, ineffectual, profitless. See USELESS. — fruit'less-ly, adv. — fruit'less-ness, n.

fruit pigeon. Any of a large group of pigeons inhabiting India, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They feed largely upon fruit, and are noted for their beautiful colors.

fruit rot. A destructive disease of peaches and plums, caused by the fungus Monilia fructigena; also, the fungus.

fruit spur. Hort. In orchard fruit trees, a short stout branch bearing fruit buds, as in the apple or pear.

fruit sugar. Chem. A kind of sugar, C12H22O11, occurring in honey and in most sweet fruits, and obtained with grape sugar, by inversion of saccharose (cane sugar). It crystallizes with difficulty. It is a form of fructose, and, though levorotatory, is usually called dextro fructose, or d-fructose, because of its relationship to d-glucose and d-mannose. Called also levulose. b Rarely, invert sugar.

fruit tree. A tree cultivated for its edible fruit.

fruit-tree bark beetle. A small black scolytid beetle (Scyphus rugulosus) which bores through the bark of fruit trees and lays its eggs between the bark and sapwood. The burrows of the larvae sometimes girdle the trees.

fruit'y (frūt'ē), a.; FRUIT'Y-ER (-ēr); FRUIT'Y-EST. Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; also, fruitful.

fru'men-ta-cōus (frūt'mēn-tā-shōs), a. [L. frumentaceus, fr. frumentum corn or grain.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

fru'men-ta-tion (-shōn), n. [L. frumentatio.] Rom. Antig. A largess of grain bestowed upon the people, to quiet them when discontented.

fru'men-ty (frūt'mēn-tē), n. [L. frumentum, fr. L. frumentum corn, grain.] 1. Food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc. 2. Wheat; corn. Obs.

frump (frūmp), v. t. & i. [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. E. frumple to wrinkle, ruffle, D. frummelen.] Obs. or Dial. 1. To insult; flout; mock; snub. 2. To provoke; irritate; vex; to sulk.

frump, n. 1. A contemptuous speech or piece of conduct; a gibe or flout. Obs. Beau. & Ft. 2. pl. Sulky actions; sulks. Now Dial.

3. A cross, old-fashioned person, esp. an old woman; a dowdy; a gossip. Colloq. Halliwell.

frump'ish, a. 1. Cross-tempered; scornful. Obs. 2. Old-fashioned, or dowdy; — said of dress, etc.

All my ways being monstrous . . . frumpish. P. L. Ford. frumpy (frūm'pē), a. Frumpish.

frush (frūsh), n. [Cf. ME. froesch, froek, a frog (the animal), G. froesch (the animal), also carney or lampas of horses. See frog, n., 2.] Fr. The frog of a horse's foot; also, a discharge from it; thrush.

frus'trate (frūs'trāt), a. [L. frustratus, p. p. of frustrare, frustrari, to deceive, frustrate, fr. frustra in vain, without effect, in error, prob. for frustra and akin to frans, E. fraud.] 1. Frustrated; balked; baffled. Archaic. 2. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; nugatory; of no effect. "Our frustrate arch." Shak.

frus'trate, v. t.; FRUS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ēd); FRUS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ing). 1. To prevent from attaining a purpose; to balk; as, to frustrate a person. 2. To bring to nothing; to defeat; baffle; foil; as, to frustrate a plan, design, or attempt; to frustrate the will.

His end and frustrate thing? Milton. 3. To make null or ineffectual; to nullify; to render invalid or of no effect; as, to frustrate a conveyance or deed.

Syn. — Check, defeat, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate; confound, perplex, mislead or disconcert; as, "Others had thrust themselves into his life and thwarted his purpose." (G. Eliot); "desperate ambition, thwarted of the fruit of its crime" (Lovel); "It was instantly manifest to all that [Lady Julia's] attack had been foiled, and her flank turned" (Trollope); "a foiled circuitous wanderer" (M. Arnold). To BAFFLE is to frustrate, esp. by confusing or puzzling; to BALK, by interposing obstacles or hindrances; as, "Such knotty problems of alleys, such enigmatical entries, and such sphinx's riddles of streets without thoroughfares as must, I conceive, baffle the audacity

of porters and confound the intellects of hackney coachmen" (De Quincey); "I like reading my Bible without being baffled by unmeaningness" (M. Arnold); "If my lord wanted a quarrel, young Clive was not a man to balk him" (Thackeray); "Old Year leaves me tired, stripped of favorite things I had, basked of much desired" (C. Rossetti). CIRCUITUM implies stratagem, outwit, craft or cunning; as, "In short, he had weight, and might be expected to grapple with a disease and throw it; while Dr. Minchin might be better able to detect it lurking, and circuitum it" (G. Eliot); "the skill with which [Elizabeth] had hoodwinked and outwitted every statesman in Europe during fifty years" (J. R. Green). See BAR, DIFFICULTY.

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3. Arch. One of the drums of the shaft of a column, because assumed to be conical or conoidal in shape.

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frus'ti-cō-lose (frūs'ti-kō-lōs), a. [Dim. fr. L. fruticosus bushy.] Bot. Resembling a small shrub. fry (fri), n. sing. & pl. [ME. fri, fry, seed, descendants; cf. OF. froi spawning, spawn of fishes, little fishes, frat, fr. OF. froier, freier, frier (3d pl. froient, frient), to spawn, to rub, fr. L. fricare to rub (see FRICTION); but cf. also Icel. fræ, frjó, seed, Sw. dan. frö, Goth. frauu seed, descendants.] 1. The young or recently hatched brood of fishes (used only in the sing. and chiefly as a collective word); occasionally, the young or brood of other animals, as oysters, or (in old usage) bees. 2. Hence, very small adult fishes, esp. those which swim in schools, as certain of the anchovy family. 3. The roe of a fish. Obs. 4. Young; offspring; esp., a swarm or brood of young; hence, a crowd of small creatures or persons; hence, fig., a group of things that are diminutive of their kind. We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small fry. Walpole.

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fub (fūb), v.; FUBBED (fūbd); FUB'ING. 1. [The same word as fob to cheat.] To put off by trickery; to cheat. I have been fubbed off. . . from this day to that day. Shak. 2. To put off deceitfully or with a pretense. Archaic. He fubbed me off unhandsonely. Stevenson.

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pl. -TA (-tā). [L. a place full of shrubs.] Hort. A collection of cultivated shrubs.

fru'ti-cōus, a. Frutical. Obs. fru'ti-cō-lose (-lōs), a. Fruticose. Rare. [Humorous. Shak.] fru'ti-cy (-i), v. t. To notify.

fru'ture, f. FRITTER. fruz, f. FROWZE. F. R. V. I. A. Abbr. Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.

fruz, f. FEE. F. S. Abbr. Francis. F. S., or f. s. Abbr. Faire suivre (F., to be added; F., Fleet Surgeon; foot second; Dublin. fth., or fthm. Abbr. Fathom. fture. Abbr. Furniture. F. T. W. Abbr. Free Trade Wharf.

fu (fō), a. Full. Scot. fu'age. Var. of FEEAGE. fu'ng, n. See COIN. fub, f. FOB, cheat. fub, fub, fubs, n. A plump young person or child. Obs. fub'bery, n. Cheating; deception. Obs.

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frus'ti-cōse (frūs'ti-kōs), a. [L. fruticosus, fr. frutex, fruticis, shrub.] Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling, a shrub; as, a fruticose stem; specif., in lichenology, having the thallus ascending in a bushy or shrublike form.

frus'ti-cō-lose (frūs'ti-kō-lōs), a. [Dim. fr. L. fruticosus bushy.] Bot. Resembling a small shrub.

fry (fri), n. sing. & pl. [ME. fri, fry, seed, descendants; cf. OF. froi spawning, spawn of fishes, little fishes, frat, fr. OF. froier, freier, frier (3d pl. froient, frient), to spawn, to rub, fr. L. fricare to rub (see FRICTION); but cf. also Icel. fræ, frjó, seed, Sw. dan. frö, Goth. frauu seed, descendants.] 1. The young or recently hatched brood of fishes (used only in the sing. and chiefly as a collective word); occasionally, the young or brood of other animals, as oysters, or (in old usage) bees. 2. Hence, very small adult fishes, esp. those which swim in schools, as certain of the anchovy family. 3. The roe of a fish. Obs. 4. Young; offspring; esp., a swarm or brood of young; hence, a crowd of small creatures or persons; hence, fig., a group of things that are diminutive of their kind.

produced by the passage of lightning through loose sand, or even through compact rock.

2. A kind of dynamite in which magnesium chloride forms the absorbent.

ful-gu-rous (fŭl'g'ŭ-rŭs), a. [L. fulgur lightning.] Emitting lightning; flashing; fulgurant. Lowell.

ful-gi-nos'-ty (fŭ-lĭj'ŭ-nŏs'tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. fuliginosité.] Condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.

ful-git'-nous (fŭ-lĭj'ŭ-nŭs), a. [L. fuliginosus, from fuligo soot; cf. F. fuligineux.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling soot or smoke; sooty; dark; dusky.

Like smoke fire glaring fuliginous through murkiest confusions. Carlyle.

2. Physiol. Designating, or pert. to, certain vapors formerly supposed to be produced by organic processes. Obs. — ful-git'-nous-ly, adv. — ful-git'-nous-ness, n.

Fu-lig-u-l'i-nŏs (fŭ-lĭg'ŭ-lĭ'nŏs), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. fuligo soot; — from the color of the bird.] Zool. A subfamily consisting of the sea ducks, distinguished by the lobate hind toe and short tarsi, which are scutellate in front. They are largely maritime, and dive to procure their food, which consists largely of mollusks. With notable exceptions, as the canvasback, their flesh is poor eating. The group includes the scaup ducks, pochards, scoters, eiders, etc. Ful-gi-u-l'a (fŭ-lĭg'ŭ-l'a), n. [NL., fr. L. fuligo, a duck, is the typical genus. — ful-gi-u-l'i-ne (-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), a.

ful (fŭl) (fŏl), v. t.; FULLED (fŏld) ; FULMING. [ME. fullen, OE. fuler, fowler, F. fouler, LL. fullare, fr. L. fullo fuller, cloth fuller. Cf. DEFFULO to foul, FOUL to frustrate, 3d FULLER, n.] 1. To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; to mill; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken, in a mill.

2. To beat down; to trample; destroy. Obs. full, v. i. To become full, or thickened, as cloth.

full, a.; FULL'ER (ĕr); FULL'ESS. [ME. & AS. ful; akin to OS. ful, D. vol, OHG. ful, G. voll, Icel. full, Sw. full, Dan. fuld, Goth. fulls, L. plenus, Gr. πλήρης, Skr. pūrṇa full, prā to fill, also to Gr. πλεός much, E. poly-, pref. G. viel, AS. fela. Cf. COMPLETE, FULL, PLENA, PLENY.] 1. Filled; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a full hamper; a cup full to the brim; a teaspoon heaping full; a bin full of corn; having its normal or intended capacity supplied or its accommodations taken; entirely occupied; as, a full car; a full hotel.

2. Hence: a. Of an office, occupied by an incumbent; not vacant or so that an incumbent can be appointed. Upon institution the church is full against everybody except the crown. Encey. Brit.

b. Filled with emotion. The heart is so full that a drop overfills it. Lowell.

c. Big with young; pregnant.

3. With reference to appetite: a. Satisfied with food or drink; replete; as, a full stomach; to eat until one is full; also, serving to satisfy; as, a full meal. b. Intoxicated. Vulgar. c. Sated; surfeited.

I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. Is. i. 11. 4. Having the attention, thoughts, etc., absorbed in any matter, and the feelings more or less excited by it; as, to be full of some project.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths. Locke. 5. Serving to fill; occupying completely (the understood) space, place, accommodation, or capacity; as, a full audience; a full burden; a full cargo.

6. Complete; entire; specif.: a. Having a complete quota, quantity, or period; as, a full jury; a full year; full weight or measure; full band; full orchestra. b. Having reached the height of its development; as, the full moon; the full tide; the full summer; to get one's full growth. c. Not wanting in any part or essential quality; perfect; adequate; as, a full narrative; of full age; a full stop; in full view; in full health; full membership; full damages were awarded; full satisfaction.

7. Having a rounded, swelling, or plump form; as, a full face or figure.

8. Mech. Projecting or standing out, as a spot in a piece of work, so that it requires more tooling.

9. Having, displaying, or attaining the height of its characteristic quality, force, volume, or the like; as, at full speed; with full strength; in full retreat; a full pulse.

10. Hence: a. Of sounds, having volume or depth; as, a full voice; full tones. b. Of colors, pure. See PURR. c. Of wines, etc., having good body; — opposed to thin.

11. Having an abundant supply of a plentiful number; as, a room full of people; a cloth full of wrinkles; a picture full of sentiment; also, furnishing or furnished with an abundance; plenteous; copious; ample; as, full notes; a full purse; a full estate.

12. Having the mind filled with ideas; stocked with knowledge; stored with information.

Reading maketh a full man. Bacon.

13. Having sufficient or considerable wealth. Obs. I have all and abound; I am full. Phil. iv. 18.

14. Having so much material that it hangs in folds or gathers; as, full sleeves; a dress made full.

15. Filled or distended by wind; as, full sails.

Syn. — FULL, REPLETE, PLENA, REPLETE (with), the more bookish term, as compared with FULL (of), heightens the implication of abundant supply, or of being fraught with something; as, "Should a man full of talk be justified?" (Job xi. 2); "He is quick, unaffected, replete with anecdote" (Hazlitt); "The letter was . . . full of charge of dear import" (Shak.); "An anxious captain, who has suddenly got news, replete with importance for him" (H. James). PLENA comes into comparison with FULL in the sense whose force it heightens, or heightens, as, "Gone into darkness, that full light of friendship!" (Tennyson); "A still living luminosity . . . waits for him

ful-ham (fŭl'hām), n. Also ful-lam. [L. ham, (supposed to have been chiefly made at Fulham, in Middlesex, Eng.) A loaded die, — called high when planned to cast high numbers, low for low numbers. Strongs.

ful-head'-n. Fullness. Obs. Fu-l'ca (fŭ-l'k'a), n. [L. ca., from the genus of ralline birds consisting of the true cranes. It forms a subfamily. Fu-l'ci-ae (-cĭ-ĕ), n. pl. [L. ca., from the same orig., to consecrate fully.] To baptize. Obs.

ful'-a-corned, a. Fed with acorns until full. Obs. fu-l'age (fŭl'ĭj), n. [Cf. OE. ful-gi-fouage.] 1. What is paid for

in the distance . . . to explain, by its own plenary beauty and power, why wine and roses and the languorous summer afternoons were so delightful" (W. Pater); "full permission" (Shelley); "plenary obedience" (Fielding); plenary inspiration. See PLENY.

ful-sag'-s. SAGE, n., 4. — and by, Naut., sailing close-hauled, with all full and lying as the wind as possible — f. back. Football. See 2d BACK, 6 d. — f. binding, the binding of a book when made wholly of leather, as distinguished from half binding. — f. blood. A Unmixed descent; as, a negro of full blood. b. Relationship through both parents; as, brothers of the full blood, or full brothers. — f. bottom, a full-bottomed wig. — f. brother or sister, a brother or sister having the same father and mother; — distinguished from half brother or sister. — f. butt, headrest with full force. Colloq. "The corporal . . . ran full butt at the lieutenant." — f. chisel, full speed or drive. Colloq., U. S. — f. cousin. See COUSIN, 2. — f. cream cheese, cheese made from whole, or unskimmed, milk. — f. cry, Hunting, eager chase; — said of hounds that have caught the scent, and give tongue together. — f. dress, the style of dress prescribed by fashion or governmental regulation for occasions of ceremony; esp., for civilians, the customary dress for evening ceremonies. Cf. DRESS, n., 2. — f. feather. A Best or most showy dress. Colloq. b. Best condition, as for athletics. Colloq. — f. hand. Poker. — FULL HOUSE. — f. house, Poker, a hand containing three of a kind and a pair, as three kings and two tens. It ranks above a flush and below four of a kind. — f. land, O. Eng. Hist., a virgate or yardland, as being the typical peasant holding. Obs. or Hist. — f. moon. a. The moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun. b. The time when the moon is full. — f. nelson. See under HALF NELSON. — f. organ, Music, the organ when all or most of the stops are out. — f. pitch or toss, Cricket, a ball bowled directly at the wicket without hitting the ground. — f. point. — FULL STOP. — f. sap. Mil. See SAP. — f. score, Music, a score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are given; esp., one in which each voice or instrument is given a separate staff. — f. sea, high water; flood tide. — f. sight, God's mercy was at full sight. Jer. Taylor. — f. sight, Gen., a sight, or aim, in which the whole of the front sight is seen in the notch of the rear sight. — f. speed. Nav. See STANDARD SPEED. — f. stock, Finance, stock the face value of which is \$100, that having a face value of \$50 and \$25 being respectively called half stock and quarter stock. — f. stop, Punct., a period. — f. uniform, Mil., full dress. — f. villein or villan, O. Eng. Hist., a villein who held a full land, or peasant holding. — in f. blast, in full or complete operation; in a state of great activity. See BLAST, n., 2. Colloq. — in f. gear, Mech., in gear so that the link motion operates the valve to the fullest extent, the effect being practically the same as if the valve were worked by a single eccentric; — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, of the eccentric that is working the valve, or of the link motion.

ful (fŭl) (fŏl), n. 1. Complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree; fullness. The swan's-down feather. That stands upon the swell at full of tide. Shak.

2. Poker. A full house, or hand. at full, when full or complete. — f. of the moon, the time or condition of complete illumination of the lunar disk. — in f. length, uncontracted; unabridged. — to the f., to the full extent; completely.

ful, adv. 1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; with the whole force or effect; thoroughly; completely; exactly; entirely; — sometimes only intensive; as, full often; full ad; full many.

The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. Dryden. Full in the center of the sacred wood. Addison.

2. To the full; to fullness; to the utmost extent or degree; — chiefly as a combining element with participles; as, full-blown, full-grown, full-laden.

ful, v. t. [From FUL, a.] 1. To fill. Obs. 2. To complete; perform; fulfill. Obs. 3. To make full, as a garment or a sleeve; to sew with gathers, as trimming.

ful, v. i. 1. To be or become full; as, the moon fuls at midnight. U. S. & Dial. Eng. 2. To have fullness; to gather; to pucker; as, the sleeves full too much.

ful'-blood'ed (fŭl'blood'ed; -ĭd; 87, 151), a. 1. Having a full supply of blood. 2. Of pure blood; thoroughbred; as, a full-blooded horse.

ful'-blown', a. 1. Fully expanded; as, a full-blown rose. 2. Fully distended with wind, as a sail.

ful'-bot'tomed (-bŏt'vmd; 87), a. 1. Full and large at the bottom, as wigs formerly worn in Great Britain. 2. Naut. Of great capacity below the water line, as a vessel having a small rise of floor.

ful'-bowed' (-boud; 87), a. Naut. Having a bow with convex or swelling entrance, esp. an overhanging bow, as in the modern racing sailing yacht.

ful'-cent'ered, -cent'red (-sĕnt'ĕr; 87), a. Arch. Having the form of the arc of a circle; semicircular, as an arch.

ful'er (fŭl'ĕr), n. [From FUL to make full.] Blacksmithing. A set hammer with a longitudinally half-round peen, or a form of bottom tool with a similar working end, sometimes used in conjunction with the first, for grooving and spreading iron; also, a groove made by such a tool, or any groove or fluting.

ful'er, v. t., -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER-ING. 1. To form a groove or channel in; as, to fuller a bayonet. 2. To gaufer (linen) with a fluting iron.

ful'er, n. [AS. fullere, fr. L. fullo. See FUL to thicken.] 1. One whose occupation is to full cloth. 2. The stamp of a machine for fulling cloth.

ful'er-ing (fŭl'ĕr-ĭng), p. pr. & v. b. n. of FULLER. fullering tool, Mech., one of several varieties of calking

ful'ling or cleansing cloth. Obs. 2. Strictly reflex. Obs. ful'lam, + FULHAM. ful'-bagged', a. Wealthy. Obs. ful'-blood'ed-ness, n. See NESS. ful'-bloomed', a. Like a full-blown blossom. — Ful'bloomed-ness, n. Crassaceae. ful'-bound', a. Having full, or all leather, binding, as a book. ful'-brimmed', a. Filled to the brim. (perfect. Obs.) ful'come', v. t. To complete; fulfill. — ful'come', v. t. To achieve; finish. — ful'come', v. t. To achieve; finish. — ful'come', v. t. To achieve; finish. — ful'come', v. t. To achieve; finish.

To achieve; fulfill; finish. Obs. Fuller bears a resemblance of a kind of vulcanized fiber. fuller's card. The wild tassel. fuller's grass. = FULLER'S HERB. fuller's teal. See TEASEL. fuller's thistle. The teal. full frame. = BRACED FRAME. full framing. = BRACED FRAMING.

ful'freme, v. t. [AS. fullfrem-mō.] To achieve; perfect. Obs. ful'-hot', a. Very fiery. Shak. ful'-ing, n. [See FUL to baptize.] Baptism. Obs. ful'ing, p. pr. & v. b. n. of FULL. ful'ish, n. See -ISH.

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tool having a broader point than the ordinary kind, and damaging the joint less.

ful'er's earth (fŭl'ĕr'ĕrz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, but not plastic. Naturally, it is an impure hydrous aluminum silicate. It is used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease, and also as a filter to clarify oils.



Fullering Tool.

ful'er's herb. The soapwort, or bouncing Bet, formerly used to remove stains from cloth.

ful'er-y (fŭl'ĕr-ĭ), n.; pl. -ERIES (-ĭz). The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

ful'-eyed' (fŭl'ĕd'), a. 1. Fully visible; seen in full. Obs. 2. Having full, or large, eyes.

ful'-face', n. Print. Bold-faced type.

ful'-faced' (fŭl'fĕs'; 87), a. 1. Having a full, or plump, face; also, having the face turned fully toward one. 2. Full; — said of the moon.

3. Print. Bold-faced.

ful'-fash'ioned (-fĕsh'vnd; 87), a. Having the full shape and size; as, full-fashioned underwear.

ful'-fed', a. Fully fed; filled out as by feeding.

ful'-fledged' (-fĕj'd; 87), a. Fully developed; mature.

ful'-fleshed' (-fĕsh'd), a. Rounded out with flesh; plump.

ful'-formed' (-fŏrm'd'), a. Full in form or shape; plump.

ful'-fraught', a. Having full store or freight. Shak.

ful'-grown', a. Having reached the limits of growth; mature. "Full-grown wings." Lovell.

ful'-heart'ed, a. 1. Full of courage or confidence. Shak. 2. Having a full heart; filled with emotion.

ful'ing, n. Process of cleansing, shrinking, and thickening cloth by moisture, heat, and pressure.

ful'ling mill. A mill for fulling cloth, as by means of pestles or stampers, which alternately fall into and rise from troughs where the cloth is placed with hot water and fuller's earth, or other cleansing materials.

ful'ling stock, a. pl. Wooden beaters or mallets for fulling cloth. Obs. b. Leather Mallet. A beater or mallet for beating oil into hides; also, pl., a machine in which such mallets form the essential feature.

ful'-length', a. Showing or embracing the whole length, as a portrait of a person standing.

ful'mouth' (fŭl'mouth'), n. 1. One who talks much. Obs. 2. A full-mouthed animal, as a sheep or cow.

ful'-mouthed' (-mouted'; -mout'h; 87), a. 1. Having a full mouth. Esp., having a full complement of teeth; — said of sheep, cattle, etc. 2. Uttered as with full power or sound; loud; noisy; as, a full-mouthed welcome.

ful'ness, ful'ness, n. State or quality of being full; specif.: a. Abundance; as, fulness of wisdom; to give thanks out of the fulness of the heart. b. Completeness; perfection. "In thy presence is fulness of joy." Ps. xvi. 77. c. Satiety; repletion. d. Full or copious volume or strength; as, fulness of tone in an organ. e. Fleshiness; plumpness; as, fulness of body.

ful'-orbed' (-ŏrb'd; 87), a. Having the orb or disk complete or fully illuminated; like the full moon.

ful'-rigged' (-rĭgd'; 87), a. 1. Naut. Having three or more masts, each with its full complement of square sails. 2. Having all usual equipments; as, a full-rigged saddle.

ful'ly (fŭl'ĭ; -ĭ), adv. [AS. fulllice.] In a full manner or degree; completely; entirely; without lack or defect; adequately; as, to be fully persuaded or justified.

Syn. — Completely, entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; plenteously; copiously; largely; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

fully committed, a. Fully committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being detained for examination.

ful'mar (fŭl'mār), n. [Prob. fr. Icel. full mēw. See FOWL, MEWA bird.] An Arctic sea bird (Fulmarus glacialis) of the petrel family, resembling the herring gull in size and color, very abundant on the northern North Atlantic. It breeds on cliffs and feeds on fish, floating offal, etc., being especially fond of whale blubber. Its eggs, oil, and feathers are of value, and the flesh of young birds, though strong-scented, is used as food. Related varieties and species (to which the name is also extended) replace it in the North Pacific and Antarctic oceans. See also GIANT FULMAR.



Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis).

ful'mi-nant (fŭl'mĭ-nĕnt), a. [L. fulminans, p. pr. of fulminare to lighten; cf. F. fulminant.] 1. Fulminating. 2. Med. Coming on suddenly with great severity; fulminating; foudroyant; as, a fulminant disease.

ful'mi-nate (-nĕt; -ĭng), v. i.; FUL'MI-NAT'ED (-nĕt'ĕd); FUL'MI-NAT'ING (-nĕt'ĭng). [L. fulminatus, p. p. of fulminare to lighten, strike with lightning, fr. fulmen thunderbolt, fr. fulgere to shine. See FULGENT; cf. FULMINATE.] 1. To thunder and lighten. Rare. 2. To make a loud, sudden noise; to detonate; to explode with a violent report.

3. To issue or send forth decrees or censures with the assumption of authority; to thunder forth menaces.

ful'mi-nate, v. t. 1. To strike with lightning. Obs. 2. To cause to explode. 3. To utter or send out with denunciations or censures; — said esp. of ecclesiastical censures, etc.

They fulminated the most hostile of all decrees. De Quincy. ful'mi-nate, n. [Cf. F. fulminate. See FULMINIC.] 1. Chem.

ful'-mouth'ed-ly (fŭl'mouth'ĕd-ĭ), adv. of FULMOUTHED. ful'om, Var. of FULHAM.

Ful'o-ni-an (fŭl'ŏ-nĭ-an), n. [L. fullo a fuller (of cloth); — because it is a source of fuller's earth, which is a division of the Lower Oolite, in the English Jurassic. See ORTOLOGY. Chart. — Ful'ŏ-nĭ-an, n.]

ful'light, n. [AS. fulllūt, fulllūt.] Baptism. Obs. ful'-sailed' (-sĕd'; 87), a. Having all sails set; hence, unreserved; unchecked.

ful'-summed' (-sŭmd'; 87), a. 1. Fatigued. Having the full plumage. 2. Having the full amount.

ful'-tide', n. Having full tide; hence, plentiful.

ful'y, a. Full; perfect. Obs. ful'mar, ful'mart. Obs. or dial. Eng. Var. of FULMART.

Ful'ma-rus (fŭl'mā-rŭs), n. [NL.] Zool. The genus consisting of the typical fulmars. Chart. — Ful'mā-rŭs, n. FULMINA (-mĭ-nĕ), [L.] Lightning; thunderbolt, the attribute of Jupiter. — ful'men bru'tum. [L.] See BRUTUM FULMEN.

ful'mi-nan-cy (fŭl'mĭ-nĕn-sĭ), n. Fulminant character. Rare. 1. Ful'mĭ-nĕn, n. A thunderbolt; an explosive. Rare.

conical wheel.] Arch. A rounded and usually beaded convex molding, generally placed under the echinus of capitals in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

fus'cin (fūs'in), n. [L. fuscus dark-colored, tawny.] Phytol. Chem. A brown nitrogenous pigment contained in the retinal epithelium.

fus'coo (fūs'kō), n. A combining form from Latin fuscus, meaning dark-colored, tawny; specif., Chem., designating certain complex salts of cobalt containing ammonia; as, fusco-cobaltic chloride, Co(NH3)6Cl2(OH)2·2H2O.

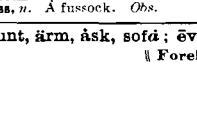
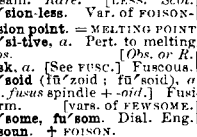
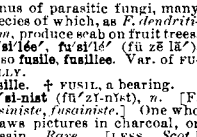
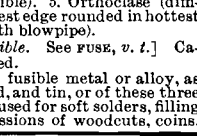
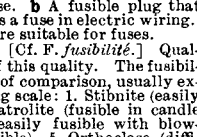
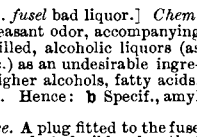
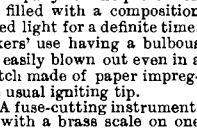
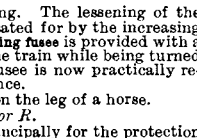
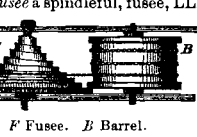
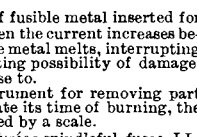
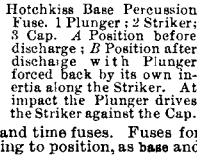
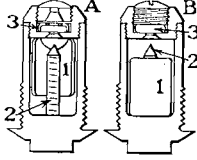
fus'cous (fūs'kūs), a. [L. fuscus.] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

Fus'cus colors, as black or brown, or deep purple. Burke. fusc (fūs), v. t. FUSED (fūzd); FUS'ING (fūs'ing). [L. fuscus, p. p. of fundere to pour. See FOUND to cast; cf. FUSTLE.]

1. To liquify by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve; to melt. 2. To unite or blend, as if melted together.

Whose fancy fuses old and new. Tennyson. fuse, v. i. 1. To be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat; to be melted; to melt. 2. To be blended, as if melted together.

fuse, fūzē (fūzē), n. [Cf. It. fuso spindle. See FUSEE of a watch.] 1. Any of various devices, as a tube, casing, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with combustible matter, or a kind of detonator, by means of which an explosive charge is ignited, as in firing a cannon, blasting, exploding a shell, etc. Fuses may be classified according to the manner of ignition, as: chemical fuse, in which are brought together substances which by their chemical union produce ignition; or concussion or percussion fuse, producing explosion by concussion; electric fuse, fired electrically; friction fuse, ignited by frictional heat; time fuse, arranged so as to fire the charge after a certain definite interval of time has elapsed; combination fuse, a combination of the percussion and time fuses. Fuses for projectiles are classified according to position, as base and point fuses.



or the like, for safety plugs for boilers, etc. The leading fusible alloys (named after their inventors) are:

Table with columns: NAME, Bismuth, Lead, Tin, Cadmium, Melting point.

fusible plug, a gun-metal plug with a core of fusible alloy which melts at a definite desired temperature.

fusi-form (fūz'i-fōrm; fūs'i-), a. [L. fuscus spindle + form: cf. F. fusiforme.] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

fusi'l (fūz'i'l), n. [OF. fusel spindle, F. fuseau, dim. of L. fuscus. See FUSEE of a watch.] Her. A bearing of a rhomboidal figure, differing from a lozenge in being longer in proportion to its width, said to have represented originally a spindle covered with tow.

fusi'l, n. [F. fusil, OF. also foissil, fusil, steel for striking fire, LL. (assumed) foicite, fr. L. focus hearth, in LL. fire. See FOCUS; cf. FUSEE a firelock.] 1. A fire steel for a tinder box.

2. A light flintlock musket. Obs. or lit.

fusi'l, fusi'le (fūz'i'l), a. [L. fuscus multi-n, fluid, fr. fundere, fuscum, to pour, cast. See FUSE, v. t.] 1. Fusible; also, fusing; melting; flowing. Rare. "A kind of fusil marble." Woodward.

2. Made liquid or fluid by heat. 3. Cast; founded. Obs. Milton.

fusi'l-er' (fūz'i-lēr'), n. [F. fusilier, fr. fusil.] Mil. a fusil-er' 1. Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil. Hence: b. pl. A title now borne by some British regiments; as, "The Royal Scots Fusiliers," etc.

fusi'l-lade' (fūz'i-lād'), n. [F. fusillade; cf. It. fucilata. See FUSIL a firelock.] A simultaneous discharge of many firearms, or a rapid succession of discharges.

fusi'l-lade', f. t.; FUSIL-LAD'ED (lād'ēd); FUSIL-LAD'ING (lād'ing). To shoot down or attack by a volley or rapid succession of shots.

fusi'ly (fūz'i-lī), a. [OF. fuselé.] Her. Covered with or as with fusils, as a field.

fusi'ng, fuz'ing (fūz'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of FUSE, FUZE, fusing, or fuzing, dial., a steel disk used to cut metal, causing fusion by its rapid rotation. - f. point = MELTING POINT.

fusi'on (fūz'i-on), n. [L. fuscio, fr. fundere, fuscum, to pour, melt; cf. F. fusion. See FUSE, v. t.; cf. FOISON.] 1. Act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, or of melting together; as, the fusion of metals.

2. State of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as, metals in fusion. 3. Union or blending of things as if melted together.

The universal fusion of races, languages, and customs... had produced a corresponding fusion of creeds. Kingsley.

4. Political. Coalition (of parties or factions). 5. Psychol. A state of consciousness containing more than one sort of sensational quality, yet impossible or extremely difficult to analyze; also, the formation of such a state.

Stumpf defines fusion as "that relation of two sensation contents in which they form not a sum, but a whole." E. B. Titchener.

fusi'on-lam (fūz'i-on-lām), n. Political. Policy, advocacy, or practice of fusion. - fu'sion-ist, n.

fuss (fūs), n. [Perh. of imitative origin, expressing an idea like puff or puff.] 1. A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary or annoying ado about trifles.

2. A fussey person. "I am a fuss." W. D. Howells. Syn. - See STIR.

fuss, v. i.; FUSSED (fūst); FUS'ING. To be overbust or unduly anxious about trifles; to make a bustle or ado.

fuss, v. t. To put into a fuss; to disturb or annoy with trifles; to bother. Collog. "He saw it fussed us." Grant Allen.

fuss'y (fūs'ī), a.; FUS'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); FUS'Y-EST. 1. Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles; overnice; fidgety.

Not at all fussy about his personal appearance. R. G. White. 2. Bustling, as a place. Dial.

3. Showing much detail or nicety; bothersome to make or do; as, a fussy dress.

fust (fūst), n. [OF. fust, F. fût, fr. L. fustis stick, staff.] 1. Arch. The shaft of a column or pilaster.

2. (dial. foost, foost.) [OF. fust cask, wood, F. fût cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustine, L. fustis.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

fust'a-nel'la (fūs'tā-nē'lā), fust'a-nel'le (-nē'lē), n. [Dim. fr. NGr. φούστάνη fustin, fr. It. fustagno: cf. F. fustanelle. See FUSTIAN.] A short full skirt of stiffened white linen or cotton, worn by men in modern Greece.



Fusiform Root of Radish.

fus'ter-ic (fūs'tēr-ik), n. The coloring matter of fustet. fus'tet (fūs'tēt), n. [F. fustet; cf. Pr. fustet, Sp. & Pg. fustete, LL. fustetus. See FUSTIC.] The smoke tree of Europe (Cotinus cotinus); also, its wood, which yields an orange-colored dye.

fus'tian (fūs'tiān), n. [ME. fustiane, fustyan, OF. fustaigne, F. fustaine; cf. It. fustagno, LL. fustianum, fust. tanum, Fr. fustiani. So called from Fustāt, a suburb of Cairo, where it was made.] 1. Formerly, cotton and linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velvetene, etc.

2. A fustian blanket. Obs. 3. An inflated style of discourse; a kind of writing using high-sounding words, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; bombast; claptrap.

He whose fustian 's so sublimely bad, It is not poetry, but prose run mad. Pope

4. A kind of marl. Dial. Eng. fus'tian, a. 1. Made of fustian. 2. Pompous; ridiculously tumid; inflated; bombastic.

3. Good-for-nothing; worthless. "A fustian rascal." Shak. fus'tic (fūs'tik), n. [F. fustoc; cf. Sp. & Pg. fustoque; fr. Ar. fustug pistachio, fr. Per. pistah. Cf. PISTACHIO.] 1. The wood of a moraceous tree (Chlorophora tinctoria) of Mexico and the West Indies, which yields a light yellow dye much used in the arts; also, the tree itself.

2. Any of several other dyewoods, esp. the young fustic or fustet (Cotinus cotinus) or the cockspur thorn. fus'ti-gate (fūs'tī-gā), v. t.; -GAT'ED (gāt'ēd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ing). [L. fustigare, fr. fustis stick. See 1st FUST.] To cudgel.

fus'ti-gat'ion (gāt'shūn), n. [Cf. F. fustigation.] A punishment by beating with a stick or club; cudgeling. This satire, composed of actual fustigation. Motley.

fus'tin (fūs'tin), n. [See FUSTET.] A glucoside occurring in fustet and yielding fustetin on decomposition. fus'ty (fūs'tī), a.; FUS'TY-ER (-ī-ēr); FUS'TY-EST. [See FUSTY mustiness; 1. Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank. "A fusty nut." "Fusty plebeians." Shak.

2. Without freshness or life; old-fashioned or old-fogyish; esp., obstinately or pedantically foolish. The pompous Masters' motive [in "Die Meistersinger"]... sounds forth on the wood-wind, obstinate, fusty, and endowed with inimitable self-assurance. Arthur Elson.

3. Moping. Obs. "A melancholy, fusty humor." Peeps. futch'el, futch'ell (fūch'ēl), n. One of the timbers in a carriage for supporting the splinter bar, pole, or shafts.

futh'orc (fūth'ōrk), n. Also fu'tharc, fu'thark (-thārk). fu'thork } The runic alphabet; - so called from the first six letters, f, u, þ (th), o (or), r, c (= k).

fut'ile (fū'tīl), or, esp. in British usage, fū'tīl; 182); a. [L. futilis, futilis, that easily pours out, that easily lets loose, vain, worthless, from the root of fundere to pour out: cf. F. futile. See FUSEE to melt.] 1. Of no importance; answering no useful end; vain; ineffectual; as, a futile struggle. "Futile theories." I. Taylor.

2. Trifling; frivolous; as, futile people; futile talk. 3. Talkative; loquacious; tattling. Obs. Talkers and futile persons. Bacon.

Syn. - See VAIN. - fu'tile-ly, adv. - fu'tile-ness, n. fu'til'i-tar'i-an (fū-tīl'ī-tār'ī-an; 115); a. [From FUTILE. Cf. UTILITARIAN.] Jocose. Pert. to setting forth, or practicing, futile pursuits, doctrines, etc. - n. A utilitarian person.

fu'til'i-ty (fū-tīl'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. futilitas: cf. F. futilité.] 1. Quality of producing no effect, or of coming to nothing; frivolousness; uselessness. The futility of this mode of philosophizing. Whewell.

2. Talkativeness; loquacity. Obs. 3. A futile thing or person.

fut'tock (fūt'tōk), n. [Perh. corrupted fr. foothook.] Naut. One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel; one of the crooked transverse timbers passing across and over the keel.

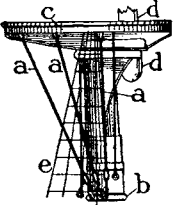
fut'tock band or hoop. Shipbuilding. A band near the top of a lower mast to which the futtock shrouds secure.

fut'tock plate. Naut. One of the iron plates across the top of a lower mast to which the dendeys of the topmast rigging and the upper ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.

fut'tock shroud. One of the shrouds, usually iron, shrouds or rods leading from the futtock band on the lower mast to the futtock plate, connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

fu'ture (fū'tūr), a. [F. futur, L. futurus, used as fut. p. of esse to be, but from the same root as E. be. See BE, v. t.] 1. That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at some time after the present; as, the next day is future to this.

2. Pertaining or relating to time that is to come; expressing futurity; as, the future tense. future perfect tense, Gram., a futtock shroud; tense of a verb that denotes a future act or event as past in relation to a given future time. In English this tense is formed with shall (or will) have; thus the future perfect tense of go is used in, "To-morrow noon I shall have gone." - future tense, Gram., the tense of a verb which imparts simple futurity. In English this tense is formed with shall or will; thus the future tense of go is used in, "To-morrow I shall go. See SHALL.



a, a, a Futtock Shrouds; b Futtock Band; c Top; d Top mast; e Shrouds.

ale, senâte, câre, šm, äccount, šrm, äšk, sofä; šve, švent, šnd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd, šöft, cönnect; üse, šnite, šrn, šp, cîrcüs, menä; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

